Gazette of India

1873.

5th July Part IV V wanting.
12th " " " " "
19th " " " " "
30th August Part IV wanting
6th September " IV "

Registered No. 75.]

No. 27 of 1873.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Govt. Printing, and other Govt. Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individual and corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:

SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 4th July 1873.

No. 2230.—Mr. E. Rose, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave, on medical certificate, for four months.

JUDICIAL.

The 2nd July 1873.

No. 1152.—Under the provisions of Section 3, Act II of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain W. B. Birch, Officiating First Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of that Settlement.

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ARTS.

Simla, the 4th July 1873.

No. 143.—Dr. J. Anderson, Curator of the Indian Museum, has been allowed furlough for two years, from the 1st instant, with subsidiary leave for three days from the 28th ultimo.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 2nd July 1873.

No. 1440.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Franz Heyer as Acting Consul-General at Bombay, for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The 4th July 1873.

No. 1472.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. A. F. Pater as Consular Agent at Madras, for the United States of America.

No. 1475.—Baboo Bani Madhub Shome, late Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Dacca and Naraingunge, under the Government of Bengal, is permitted to retain for life, as a personal distinction, the honorary title of Rai Bahadoor, which he enjoyed while holding his late office.

GENERAL.

The 2nd July 1873.

No. 1437.—*Leave.*—Lieutenant O'M. Creagh, Adjutant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, is granted 30 days' subsidiary leave to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board, preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

No. 1439.—*Appointment.*—With reference to General Order No. 647, dated 23rd June, in the Military Department, Captain P. W. Smith, of the General List, Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, during the absence of Lieutenant Creagh, or until further orders.

The 4th July 1873.

No. 1447.—With reference to Notification No. 853 G of the 3rd April last, Dr. D. Wright and Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Residency at Nipal on the forenoon of the 19th ultimo.

No. 1451.—Lieutenant H. B. Abbott, Officiating Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, has passed the tests in the Persian language prescribed for the Political Department in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 541 P, dated the 17th of March 1871.

No. 1453.—Captain C. A. Baylay, Assistant, and Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, passed, with much credit, the tests prescribed for the Political Department in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 541 P, dated the 17th March 1871.

No. 1456.—The services of Surgeon H. M. Greenhow, officiating in medical charge of the Malwa Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, at his own request.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla the 4th July 1873.

No. 19.—The following Extract from the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 23rd May, issued on the 24th idem, is published by order of the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

INDIA OFFICE,

The 24th May 1873.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, to make the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Excellency Maharaja Jung Bahadoor.

Kunwar Ranajee, G. C. B., Prime Minister of Nepal.

General Sir John Low, K. C. B., Madras Infantry, formerly Political Resident at Lucknow and Hyderabad, and Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Lieutenant-General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., Bengal Infantry, late Commanding Punjab Irregular Force.

To be Knights Commanders.

Nawab Khan Bahadoor Khwajah Muhammad Khan Khuttuk, of Kohat.

George Campbell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Alexander John Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S. I., Madras Civil Service, late Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

Major-General Harry Burnett Lumsden, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, late Envoy to Candahar.

To be Companions.

John Forbes David Inglis, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Campbell McNeill, late Madras Staff Corps, formerly Agent to the Governor-General in Orissa.

John Ware Edgar, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, late Political Officer attached to the Looshai Expeditionary Force.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 1st July 1873.

No. 1410.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton, Assistant to the Comptroller General, is appointed to be Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.

No. 1414.—Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of May 1873, contracted with the balances on the same date for the two last years:—

	May 1871.	May 1872.	May 1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	3,27,89,228	4,10,38,254	3,65,75,333
Bengal	2,01,22,711	2,04,16,539	2,31,67,668
British Burmah...	32,61,744	29,62,098	35,65,324
North-Western Provinces	2,25,97,199	2,49,25,775	2,43,37,941
Oudh	54,07,392	58,32,408	69,72,075
Punjab	1,11,44,344	1,17,59,043	1,06,68,615
Bombay	4,09,67,211	5,57,64,701	4,58,76,443
Central Provinces	86,43,209	94,79,465	83,27,310
Madras	3,22,41,593	3,32,97,622	3,36,33,707
Total ...	17,71,74,631	20,54,75,905	19,31,24,416

The 2nd July 1873.

No. 1422.—Privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days is granted to Mr. E. W. S. Login, Officiating Assistant to the Accountant General, and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

The 3rd July 1873.

No. 1459.—From the 1st May 1873 to the 1st June 1873, both days inclusive, Mr. F. DeH. Larpent ceased to officiate in Class IV, and Mr. F. C. Barnes in Class V of the Financial Department.

The 4th July 1873.

No. 1474.—Messrs. Henry Samuel Groves, Frederic James Atkinson, and Henry Samuel Schurr, having obtained the highest marks in a competitive examination of nine nominated candidates for admission to the service of the Government in the Financial Department, are appointed to be Probationers in the 6th Class of the Financial Department. These three officers are attached as follows:—

Mr. Groves, Office of the Accountant General, Bombay.

Mr. Atkinson, Office of the Comptroller General.

Mr. Schurr, Office of the Accountant General, Bengal.

No. 1477.—Read again Financial Resolution No. 3116, dated 18th December 1871, prescribing rules in regard to appointments to the 6th Class of the Financial Department:—

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of that part of paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the 18th December 1871, in which it is ruled that no candidate will be appointed to the Department who does not obtain half marks in each subject, or who obtain less than 700 marks in all, the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following rule:—

> "No candidate will be admitted to the Department who obtains less than 500 marks in all subjects, or less than 150 marks in Arithmetic."

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General, the Accountants General, and the Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

SEPARATE REVENUE.
(POST OFFICE.)

The 28th June 1873.

No. 1368.—Privilege leave for two months and sixteen days, beginning on the 1st July 1873, is granted to Mr. F. R. Hogg, Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India. Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Battye, Officiating Post Master General, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Director General of the Post Office of India, during the absence of Mr. Hogg, or until further orders. Lieutenant-Colonel Battye will continue at the same time to officiate as Post Master General of the Punjab.

The 4th July 1873.

No. 1494.—Mr. F. R. Hogg made over charge of the Office of Director General of the Post Office of India to Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Battye, on the afternoon of the 30th June 1873.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
(OPIUM.)

The 4th July 1873.

No. 1498.—Opium revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1873-74.

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.			FOUR SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND THREE MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	420,000	445,038	25,038	1,680,000	1,769,677	89,677
Bombay	193,191	282,780	89,589	563,081	698,940	135,859
TOTAL ...	613,191	727,818	114,627	2,243,081	2,468,617	225,536

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 1st July 1873.

No. 1410.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton, Assistant to the Comptroller General, is appointed to be Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.

No. 1414.—Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of May 1873, contracted with the balances on the same date for the two last years :—

	May 1871.	May 1872.	May 1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	3,27,89,228	4,10,38,254	3,65,75,333
Bengal	2,01,22,711	2,04,16,539	2,31,67,668
British Burmah...	32,61,744	29,62,098	35,65,324
North-Western Provinces	2,25,97,199	2,49,25,775	2,43,37,941
Oudh	54,07,392	58,32,408	69,72,075
Punjab	1,11,44,344	1,17,59,043	1,06,68,615
Bombay	4,09,67,211	5,57,64,701	4,58,76,443
Central Provinces	86,43,209	94,79,465	83,27,310
Madras	3,22,41,593	3,32,97,622	3,36,33,707
Total ...	17,71,74,631	20,54,75,905	19,31,24,416

The 2nd July 1873.

No. 1422.—Privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days is granted to Mr. E. W. S. Login, Officiating Assistant to the Accountant General, and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

The 3rd July 1873.

No. 1459.—From the 1st May 1873 to the 1st June 1873, both days inclusive, Mr. F. DeH. Larpent ceased to officiate in Class IV, and Mr. F. C. Barnes in Class V of the Financial Department.

The 4th July 1873.

No. 1474.—Messrs. Henry Samuel Groves, Frederic James Atkinson, and Henry Samuel Schurr, having obtained the highest marks in a competitive examination of nine nominated candidates for admission to the service of the Government in the Financial Department, are appointed to be Probationers in the 6th Class of the Financial Department. These three officers are attached as follows :—

Mr. Groves, Office of the Accountant General, Bombay.

Mr. Atkinson, Office of the Comptroller General.

Mr. Schurr, Office of the Accountant General, Bengal.

No. 1477.—Read again Financial Resolution No. 3116, dated 18th December 1871, prescribing rules in regard to appointments to the 6th Class of the Financial Department:—

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of that part of paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the 18th December 1871, in which it is ruled that no candidate will be appointed to the Department who does not obtain half marks in each subject, or who obtain less than 700 marks in all, the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following rule:—

> "No candidate will be admitted to the Department who obtains less than 500 marks in all subjects, or less than 150 marks in Arithmetic."

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General, the Accountants General, and the Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

SEPARATE REVENUE.
(POST OFFICE.)

The 28th June 1873.

No. 1366.—Privilege leave for two months and sixteen days, beginning on the 1st July 1873, is granted to Mr. F. R. Hogg, Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India. Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Battye, Officiating Post Master General, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Director General of the Post Office of India, during the absence of Mr. Hogg, or until further orders. Lieutenant-Colonel Battye will continue at the same time to officiate as Post Master General of the Punjab.

The 4th July 1873.

No. 1494.—Mr. F. R. Hogg made over charge of the Office of Director General of the Post Office of India to Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Battye, on the afternoon of the 30th June 1873.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
(OPIUM.)

The 4th July 1873.

No. 1498.—Opium revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1873-74.

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.			FOUR SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND THREE MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	420,000	445,038	25,038	1.680,000	1,769,677	89,677
Bombay	193,191	282,780	89,589	563,081	698,940	135,859
TOTAL ...	613,191	727,818	114,627	2,243,081	2,468,617	225,536

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st July 1873.

No. 671 *of* 1873—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 109 of the 4th June 1873:—

PARA. 1. I forward herewith 50 copies of a Royal Warrant, dated 10th May 1873, regulating the promotion, relative rank, &c., of the Indian Medical Service.

2. This warrant has been issued as a necessary consequence of the publication of the Royal Warrant of 1st March 1873 for the British Medical Service.

3. The rates of pay and allowances drawn in India by officers of the two services respectively are not in any way affected by these warrants. British officers on leave from India will receive the pay laid down in the warrant of 1st March 1873.

4. The change of designation of the several grades will take effect on the publication of the warrant.

No. 672 *of* 1873.—With reference to the above Order* the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that paragraphs 4, 7, 8 and 14 of Clause 22 of Army Circular, 1873, "Royal Warrant, Army Medical Department," regarding rank and designation of Officers of the British Medical Service, are applicable to India.

* G. G. O. No. 671 of 1st July 1873.

No. 673 *of* 1873.—In pursuance of G. G. O. No. 671 of this date the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the Royal Warrant dated the 10th May 1873, regulating the promotion, relative rank, &c., of the Indian Medical Service.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS We have been pleased to approve of the re-organization of Our Indian Medical Service, Our will and pleasure is, that Our Warrant of 13th January 1860 be cancelled, and that from and after the date of this warrant, the following rules shall be established for the future promotion and relative rank and allowances of the Medical Officers of Our Indian Military Forces, and that by these rules Our Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, and the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively, shall be governed.

1. The grades of Medical Officers in Our Indian Military Forces shall be four in number, *viz.*:—

1. Surgeon-General.
2. Deputy Surgeon-General.
3. Surgeon-Major.
4. Surgeon.

2. A Surgeon shall be promoted to Surgeon-Major on completion of twelve years' service from date of first Commission, subject to his passing such examination as Our Principal Secretary of State for India in Council may require.

3. In cases, however, of emergency, or when the good of the service renders such alteration desirable, it shall be competent for the Secretary of State for India, on the recommendation of Our Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, to shorten the period of service above mentioned, in such manner as he shall deem fit and expedient.

4. All promotion from the rank of Surgeon-Major to that of Deputy Surgeon-General, and from the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General to that of Surgeon-General, shall be given by selection for ability and merit; and the grounds of such selection shall be stated to us in writing, and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

5. With a view to maintain the efficiency of the service, all Medical Officers of the rank of Surgeon-Major shall be placed on the retired list when they shall have attained the age of 55 years, and all Surgeons-General and Deputy Surgeons-General when they shall

have attained the age of 65 years; but as respects Surgeons-Major, who entered the service prior to the 13th January 1860, this rule shall be relaxed, and an officer who has attained the age of 55 years without having obtained the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General shall be permitted to remain in the service for three years more, on his perfect competency and fitness being certified in such manner as Our Secretary of State for India may direct. In any special case where it would appear to be for the good of Our Service that the Officer should continue in employment, he may be so continued, subject in each case to the sanction of Our Secretary of State for India in Council.

6. The relative rank of the Medical Officers of Our Indian Military Forces shall be as follows:—

Surgeon as a Lieutenant, according to the date of his commission; and after six years' service as Captain, according to the date of the completion of such service.

Surgeon-Major as Major, according to the date of his commission; and after 20 years' service as Surgeon and Surgeon-Major, as Lieutenant-Colonel, but junior of that rank except for choice of quarters.

Deputy Surgeon-General as Lieutenant-Colonel, according to the date of his commission, and after five years' service as Deputy Surgeon-General, as Colonel, according to the date of the completion of such service.

Surgeon-General as Brigadier-General, according to the date of his commission; if with an army in the field, or after 3 years' service as Surgeon-General, as a Major-General from the date of his joining such army in the field, or according to the date of the completion of such service.

7. Such relative rank shall carry with it all precedence and advantages attaching to the rank with which it corresponds [except as regards the presidency of courts-martial, where Our will and pleasure is, that the senior combatant officer be always president], and shall regulate the choice of quarters and the rates of prize money.

8. Medical officers shall be entitled to all the allowances granted to our Indian Military Forces on account of wounds and injuries received in action as combatant officers holding the same relative ranks.

9. Their families shall in like manner be entitled to all the allowances granted, under existing regulations, to the families of combatant officers holding the same relative ranks.

10. A medical officer, retiring after a service of 25 years and upwards, may, if recommended for the same by the Government of his Presidency, receive a step of honorary rank, but without any consequent increase of pay.

11. Six of the most meritorious medical officers of the service shall be named Our Honorary Physicians, and six Our Honorary Surgeons.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this 10th day of May 1873, in the Thirty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

ARGYLL.

No. 674 *of* 1873.—In accordance with paragraph 1 of the Royal Warrant published in the foregoing General Order,* Officers of the Indian Medical Service will from this date bear the following designations:—

* No. 673, dated 1st July 1873.

Inspectors General and Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals will be styled Surgeons General and Deputy Surgeons General, respectively. All Surgeons will be styled Surgeons Major and all Assistant Surgeons, Surgeons, respectively.

Future appointments and promotions in the Indian Medical Department will be made in accordance with the above designations.

The 2nd July 1873.

No. 675 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Charles Alexander Edward Stapleton Carter, late 20th Native Infantry, Assistant, Pay Department,—for 20 months, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Basil Henry Stephens Gower, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 17th Bengal Cavalry,—for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 676 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned men of the Bhopaul Battalion, declared unfit for further service by Annual Invaliding Committee, are transferred to the Pension Establishment :—

Rank.	Names.	In what Rank pensioned.	Rate of Pension.			Circle of payment.
			Rs.	A.	P.	
Havildar ...	Daveedeen Misser	Havildar ...	6	0	0	Allahabad.
" ...	Hossain Buksh	" ...	6	0	0	"
" ...	Jubber Sing	" ...	6	0	0	"
Naick ...	Wuzeer Khan	Naick ...	5	0	0	"
" ...	Gunness Sookul	" ...	5	0	0	"
" ...	Davee Sing	" ...	5	0	0	"
" ..	Ramloll Tewarry	" ...	5	0	0	"
Sepoy ...	Chundka Misser	Sepoy ...	3	8	0	"
" ...	Kaseepersaud	" ...	3	8	0	"
" ...	Soobba	" ...	3	8	0	"

No. 677 *of* 1873.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 27th May 1873, page 2588, is published for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE,

The 26*th May* 1873.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer to the Half-Pay List :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Christopher Garsia,—dated 15th May 1873.

No. 678 *of* 1873.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 181 of 12th December 1833, the undermentioned heirs are admitted to the Native Family Pension, from the dates specified opposite to their names, and the Pay Master of Pensioners in whose Circle the individuals reside will furnish the prescribed Rolls to the Department of Audit and to the parties concerned :—

Name of Claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	Amount of Pension.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.			Rs. A. P.		
Aumolah	34	3	5	3	Chuttree..	Mole near hollow of left shoulder	Surmah, Beaharah, Tirhoot.	Widow ..	Hunsraj Sing..	Havildar..	44th Regiment, Native Infantry.	25th January 1872.	29th March 1873.	4 8 0	For Life	Presidency.
Deodurra	18	2	5	1	Khuttree..	Fair complexion, small mark near inner part of right eyebrow, also a cut on top joint of fore-finger of right hand.	Her home has always been with the 44th Regiment, Native Infantry.	Widow ..	Joodbeer ..	Sepoy ..	Ditto ..	3rd January 1872.	Ditto ..	2 12 0	Ditto ..	Ditto.

No. 679 *of* 1873.—Naick Gundah Sing, of the 42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, declared unfit for further service on account of a wound received in action, is granted a wound pension in the 3rd degree, *viz.*, Rupees 6 per mensem, to be disbursed in the Punjab circle of payment.

No. 680 *of* 1873.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the death of Major-General J. Liddell, C. B., Bombay Infantry, on the 12th April 1873, the name of—

Major H. D. Battye, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels in the Indian Gradation List.

No. 681 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet.

Rank, Name, and Corps.	To what Rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Captain William Bentinck Swinton, Madras Cavalry.	Major ...	13th April 1873	Major-General J. Liddell, C. B., Bombay Infantry, deceased.

No. 682 *of* 1873.—*Errata.*—In G. G. O. No. 553, dated 21st May 1873, transferring certain men to the Pension Establishment—

In the 12*th* (*The Kelat-i-Ghilzie*) *Regiment of Native Infantry.*

For Havildar Suddarut Panday, *read* Puddarut Panday.

For Sepoy Sewn Sing, *read* Peron Sing.

In the 35*th* (*The Mynpoorie*) *Regiment of Native Infantry.*

For Naick Raimee, *read* Paimee.

For Sepoy Runcha, *read* Puncha.

For Sepoy Rohpee, *read* Pohpee.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 683 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned Native Medical Pupils, admitted by G. G. O. No. 389 of 1871, are dismissed the Service :—

Abdool Mun Mun, No. 92.

Nazeer Ahmud, No. 127.

Abdool Hamid, No. 146.

Abdool Hye, No. 150.

No. 684 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified :—

Surgeon J. B. White, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 303 of 1873,—per *Hindostan*, 18th June 1873, from Calcutta.

No. 685 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) W. W. H. Greathed, C. B., of the Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, and Joint Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces,—arrived at Bombay, 18th June 1873.

Captain C. O'L. L. Prendergast, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah,—arrived at Fort William, 9th March 1873 (date of departure on furlough, 11th March 1871).

No. 686 *of* 1873.—Subadar Chamoo Goorung, of the 42nd (Assam) Regiment Native (Light) Infantry, who has been transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, having served upwards of forty years with unblemished character, is allowed the increased pension of his rank, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Pension Establishment.

No. 687 *of* 1873.—The services of Assistant Surgeon R. T. Wright, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the Buxar and Kurruntadhee Studs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 688 *of* 1873.—The services of Surgeon L. F. Dickson, M. D., of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 689 *of* 1873.—With reference to paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 75, dated the 25th January 1872, Captain C. E. Hunter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Captain in G. G. O. No. 624 of 1873, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant of the Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 8th June 1873.

No. 690 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1037 of the 24th November 1871, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, to appear before a Medical Board, with effect from the 28th April 1873, the date of his departure from Bombay, per *Deccan* :—

Staff Surgeon-Major John Irvine, M. D., in medical charge of the Gwalior Circle.

The 3rd July 1873.

No. 691 *of* 1873.—The following extract from a List of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

No. 8 *of* 1873.—List of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, &c. :—

Permitted to return.

Rank.	Name.
Lieutenant-Colonel	C. M. MacGregor.
Brevet-Major	J. Robinson.
Sub-Conductor	P. J. O'Leary.

Granted extensions of leave.

Rank.	Name.	Period.	On what account.
Major	R. A. Nowell	6 months ...	Sick certificate.
Captain	H. J. Lawrence	6 " ...	"
Captain	R. J. Abbott	6 " ...	Private affairs.
Captain	A. H. Eckford, B. A.	4 " ...	"
Assistant Surgeon ...	G. King	3 " ...	Sick certificate.

INDIA OFFICE,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT;
6th June 1873.

(Sd.) HENRY. C. PIERSON,
for *Military Secretary.*

No. 692 *of* 1873.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 1599 A, dated the 26th June 1873, and to G. O. C. C. of the 12th June 1873, the services of Lieutenant C. W. Muir, of the 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, late Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, are re-placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 693 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm Assistant Surgeon G. McB. Davis, M. B., in the medical charge of the 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Surgeon J. A. P. Colles, M. D., deceased.

No. 694 *of* 1873.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Ashan Ally, admitted by G. G. O. No. 583 of 1872, is dismissed from the service.

No. 695 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Captain B. Williams, Second in Command and Squadron Officer, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on special duty of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Paget, or until further orders.

No. 696 *of* 1873.—The half-yearly returns of Commissariat stores, such as camp kettles, cooking utensils, measures, &c., in use with British Corps, directed in G. G. O. No. 510, dated 8th June 1866, to be furnished to the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, will no longer be necessary, but the articles must be included in future in the half-yearly returns of Commissariat stores which, under paragraph 16 of G. G. O. No. 303 of 1872, Officers commanding Batteries, Corps, and Detachments have to forward to the local executive head of the Commissariat Department for transmission to the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts.

No. 697 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers).

Naib Ressaldar Ullyar Khan to be Ressaidar, from the 14th April 1873, *vice* Mool Singh, deceased.

19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Sham Singh to be Jemadar, from the 21st December 1872, *vice* Heera Singh, deceased.

34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Koondun Lall Ditchit to be Subadar, *vice* Goolab, invalided.

Havildar Jubber Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sewdutt Ditchit, invalided.

Havildar Nundoo Misser to be Jemadar, *vice* Koondun Lall Ditchit, promoted.

Havildar Khinan Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaick Boodhun, invalided.

These promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1873.

45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Mehir Ally to be Subadar, *vice* Mussuddie Khan, invalided.

Havildar Lehna Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemayate Sing, invalided.

Havildar Bootah Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Mehir Ally, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1872.

No. 698 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Staff—to be Major.

Captain H. Carrick to complete the Establishment.

Lieutenant A. Mears to be Captain, *vice* Captain Carrick, promoted.

Ensign H. Anderson to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant Mears, promoted.

The 4th July 1873.

No. 699 *of* 1873.—The resignation of his appointment by Mr. W. G. Romaine, C. B., Judge Advocate General, having been accepted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, that, pending further orders, the arrangements in force prior to the issue of G. G. O. No. 1048 of the 13th October 1869 will again come into operation, Colonels G. C. Hatch and F. C. Maisey reverting from the date of Mr. Romaine's departure from India to their former positions as Judge Advocate General, Bengal, and Deputy Judge Advocate General at Army Head-Quarters, respectively.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th June 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 21st to the 26th June 1873 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	REMARKS.
Department of Public Works.	Sub-Conductor R. Jackson ...	30th May 1873	Dinapore.		
Subordinate Medical Department	Assistant Apothecary W. Sims.	14th June 1873	Murree.		
Ditto ...	Apothecary J. McCann ...	16th ditto	Allahabad.		

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 27th June 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned and Warrant Officers, as specified in the Statement published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

Statement of deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned and Warrant Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, from 20th to 26th June 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned and Warrant Officers.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
20th June 1873	(a) David E. T. Lombard ...	Assistant Surgeon.	Medical Establishment.	...	15th April 1873...	Intestate	1,454 11 6	...	1,454 11 6					
20th "	(b) James Thomas Dean ...	Assistant Apothecary.	Subordinate Medical Department.	...	17th "	"	73 14 0	...	73 14 0					
						TOTAL ...	1,528 9 6	...	1,528 9 6					

(a).—Next of Kin, Daniel Lombard, Esq., 8, Upper Temple Street, Dublin. Administrator General administering.

(b).—Widow, Mrs. Charlotte Dean, Hospital, 85th Regiment, Meerut. Child, Eleanor Frances Grace.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 30th June 1873.

No. 440.—Serjeant G. Wilkinson, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is reduced to Supervisor, 1st Grade.

No. 442.—Madho Pershad Chuckerbutty is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 23rd April 1873, and posted to Oudh.

No. 443.—The following appointments by the Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Valley (State) Railway are confirmed as temporary, with effect from the dates specified :—

Mr. J. Fleming, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, May 1873.

Mr. W. Craighead, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, May 1873.

Mr. J. W. Rolfe, Supervisor, 1st Grade, April 1873.

Mr. W. Gibson, Supervisor, 1st Grade, May 1873.

Mr. J. W. Evans, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, April 1873.

Mr. W. C. Schmidt, Overseer, 1st Grade, April 1873.

Mr. J. Hanlon, Overseer, 2nd Grade, April 1873.

The 1st July 1873.

No. 444.—Mr. W. R. McKoy, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is reduced to Overseer, 1st Grade.

The 3rd July 1873.

No. 446.—*Addendum.*—In Notification No. 419 of 20th June last, after the words "Chief Engineer" insert "of the 2nd Class."

The 4th July 1873.

No. 447.—Baboo Assootosh Mookerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted leave of absence for four months, on medical certificate, from the 1st July 1873, under Section 3, Supplement F., of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 449.—Major de Bourbel, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow, is granted three months' privilege leave after 20th July next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain W. Shepherd, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer, will officiate for Major de Bourbel during his absence.

No. 451.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the severe branches of the Public Works Department, received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 30th June 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Rajpootana ..	April 1873 ..	14th June 1873
2	" Port Blair ..	" ..	16th " ...
3	" Oudh	" ..	21st " ..
4	" Central Provinces ..	" ..	23rd " ..
5	" Central India ..	" ..	30th " ..
6	" Berars	" ..	30th " ..
7	" Punjab ..	March 1873 ..	23rd May 1873
8	" Coorg	" ..	26th " ..
9	" Mysore ..	" ..	30th " ..
10	" British Burmah ..	" ..	2nd June 1873
11	" Hyderabad, for the Berars	" ...	6th " ..
12	" Bengal ..	" ..	16th " ..
13	" Bombay ..	" ...	19th " ..
14	" Military Works Branch	" ..	19th " ...
15	" N. W. Provinces ..	" ..	23rd " ..
16	" Madras ..	" ...	30th " ..
	TELEGRAPH.		
	Controller of Telegraph Accounts.	" ..	14th " ..

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Oudh ..	April 1873 ..	13th May 1873 ..
2	" Central Provinces ..	" ...	9th June 1873..
3	" Rajpootana ..	" ..	16th " ..
4	" British Burmah ..	" ..	30th " ..
5	" Punjab	March 1873 ..	23rd May 1873 ..
6	" Mysore	" ..	30th " ..
7	" N. W. Provinces ..	" ..	10th June 1873..
8	" Bengal	" ..	21st " ..
9	" Bombay	" ...	24th " ..
10	" Madras	" ..	30th " ..

STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Neemuch (State) Railway ...	May 1873 ..	19th June 1873.
2	Gwalior Survey	" ..	20th "
3	Holkar (State) Railway ...	" ..	24th "
4	Nagpore and Chutteesgurh ...	April 1873 ..	9th "
5	Western Rajpootana Survey ..	" ..	9th "
6	Wurdah Valley	" ...	12th "
7	Agra District, Rajpootana ..	" ..	16th "
8	Northern Bengal	" ..	20th "
9	Delhi District, Rajpootana ..	" ...	23rd "
10	Oudh	" ..	23rd "
11	Punjab Northern	" ...	25th "
12	Central Provinces	" ..	25th "
13	Indus Valley	" ..	30th "
14	Punjab	March 1873 ..	23rd May 1873.
15	Calcutta South-Eastern ..	" ..	27th "
16	Bengal	" ..	9th June 1873.
17	N. W. Provinces	" ...	9th "
18	Nulhattee	" ..	10th "
19	Bombay	" ..	19th "
20	Hooblee and Carwar	" ..	19th "
21	Madras	" ..	30th "
22	Rangoon and Prome	January 1873 ..	22nd March 1873.

TELEGRAPH.

The 30th June 1873.

No. 441.—Mr. R. S. Brough, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Electrical Superintendent, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 20th May 1873.

The 1st July 1873.

No. 445.—Mr. T. McKelvey, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 13th June 1873, *vice* Mr. Dallas, proceeded on leave.

The 4th July 1873.

No. 448.—Mr. M. H. Jennings, Inspector, Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave for three months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification, No. 426, dated 5th August 1872.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R. A.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1873.

On and after the 3rd instant, Part I of the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the *Gazette* as well as the *Supplement* will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Communications relating to the other Parts, and remittances, should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 25th June 1873.

With reference to Notification in the Foreign Department, No. 1343G, dated 20th instant, Major W. Kincaid, Officiating Bheel Agent, and Political Assistant, Sirdarpore, received charge of the office of Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Maunpore, from Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr, on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

JOHN WATSON, *Colonel,*

Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 26th June 1873.

No. 27.—The following promotion is made with effect from 1st instant :—

Mr. T. H. Rendell, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be an Assistant Surveyor of the 1st Grade.

The 27th June 1873.

No. 28.—Mr. A. W. Donnelly, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days with effect from 3rd instant.

No. 29.—The following promotion is made with effect from 1st instant :—

Mr. Francis Bell, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be a Surveyor of the 3rd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th June 1873.

No. 51.—Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, Peshawur Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he is able to avail himself of it.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. to the Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Simla, the 24th June 1873.

No. 52.—Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R. E., appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, by Government of India Notification No. 358, dated 21st May 1873, is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Simla, the 26th June 1873.

No. 53.—Mr. A. C. Colder, temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred to the Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, by Government of India Notification No. 614, dated 23rd November 1872, reported his arrival at Simla on the afternoon of 20th December 1872.

No. 54.—Mr. R. Dinwiddie, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, appointed to the Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, by Government of India Notification No. 364, dated 23rd May 1873, joined his appointment on the afternoon of 9th June 1873.

No. 55.—Mr. G. A. Laval, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred to Military Works Branch by *Gazette of India* Notification No. 5, dated 3rd January 1873, is posted to Controller's Office, which he joined on the afternoon of 24th November 1872.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. to the Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Special Branch.

Simla, the 23rd June 1873.

No. 6*C.*—Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Bayly, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to the Special Branch, Military Works, in Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 47, dated 10th June 1873, is posted to the 8th Circle, Military Works.

ALEX. TAYLOR, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Chief Engineer, Military Works.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned students have passed the examinations for a Licence and Bachelor of Civil Engineering :—

B. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

Nitaigovinda Chaudhuri ... Presidency College, Civil Engineering Department.

L. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Trailokyanath Bandyopádhyáy ... Presidency College, Civil Engineering Department.
F. DeRozario ... ... Ditto ditto.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 30th June 1873.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Registrar.

AGRA AND GWALIOR (STATE) RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 28th June 1873.

No. 5.—Privilege leave of absence for forty-five days has been granted to Mr. J. M. Span, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the 1st proximo, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Superintending Engineer,
Agra and Gwalior (State) Railway Survey.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 27th June 1873.

No. 254*E.*—Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kedar Nath Sen, appointed to the Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, reported his arrival at Delhi on the 26th June 1873.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Superintending Engineer,
Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 23rd June 1873.

No. 156.—Mr. G. Wood, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, appointed to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 368, dated 23rd May 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 19th instant, and is posted to the Central Office of Accounts.

No. 157.—Mr. E. B. Medley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, attached to the Ghotkee Division, Upper Sind District, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from 28th ultimo.

The 27th June 1873.

No. 158.—Mr. T. C. Marshall, appointed to this line as a temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 121 of 19th February 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this day, and is posted to the Upper Sind District.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 28th June 1873.

No. 63.—Notification No. 43, dated 26th April 1873, granting ten days' privilege leave to Mr. R. J. Ives, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Ravee Section, is cancelled.

No. 64.—Mr. H. C. Woods, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ravee Section, is allowed privilege leave for two months from the date he may avail himself of it.

JOSEPH L. GALLOTT,
Professional and Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th June 1873.

To TREASURY OFFICERS.—Lost or stolen from the Roorkee Treasury a blank form of Remittance Transfer Receipt (North-Western Provinces) No. 32772.

Information to be given to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, should a Receipt bearing that number be presented for payment.

The 27th June 1873.

To TREASURY OFFICERS.—Lost in transit six hundred blank forms of Remittance Transfer Receipt (India), No. 34451 to 35050.

Information to be given to the Comptroller General should any of the above Receipts be presented for payment.

G. FITZGERALD,
Offg. Depy. Comptroller General.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Catherine Helen Sherman, widow of the late Thomas Sherman, Indigo Planter, Tirhoot, died at Calcutta on the 4th June 1873.

Robert Clark Jones, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, Lahore, died at Lahore on the 16th March 1873.

David Edward Tyrrell Lombard, an Assistant Surgeon in the Medical Establishment, died at Rawul Pindee on the 15th April 1873.

Edmund Wilkinson, Export Supervisor, Custom House, Calcutta, died 8th December 1852. Transfer of Executorship under Section 30 of Act XXIV of 1867.

Charles Cooper Watson Wilson, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, in medical charge, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, died at Agra on the 15th January 1873.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 28th June 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 16th, 1873 ...	...	...	...	28,397	16,91,487
„ 17th, „ ...	...	...	...	28,348	16,91,487
„ 18th, „ ...	...	...	...	28,331	16,91,487
„ 19th, „ ...	...	...	...	28,326	16,91,487
„ 20th, „ ...	...	...	...	28,748	15,91,487
„ 21st, „ ...	...	...	...	28,748	14,91,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd June 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 30th June 1873.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS.						WITHDRAWALS.									BALANCE.		
		No.	Amount.					No.	Amount, Principal.					Amount, Interest.					
			Rs.	A.	P.				Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	50	1372	1,24,641	3	8			439	54,358	0	0			42	3	8	4,16,927	11	0
N.-W. Provinces ...	13	661	38,472	2	2			106	16,253	14	4			25	13	2	1,25,160	7	6
Punjab	15	262	34,112	0	2			80	14,380	2	4			36	3	10	1,06,915	5	10
Oude	12	217	22,399	9	2			56	8,861	8	0			8	4	0	73,917	5	4
Central Provinces ...	5	69	8,562	0	6			35	5,559	7	3			7	4	4	58,284	14	8
British Burmah ...	10	146	10,437	7	6			81	7,719	11	7			50	11	3	36,358	11	8
Berar	2	48	5,635	0	0			24	3,017	13	0			6	12	11	23,279	13	5
India	3	106	8,526	1	7			28	3,664	1	6			4	8	7	36,895	11	7
TOTAL ...	110	2881	2,52,785	8	9			849	1,13,814	10	0			181	13	9	8,77,740	1	0

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd July 1873.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Comptroller General.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5811 ...	A/91 84460 ...	100 ...	The Asst. Inspr. Genl., Govt. Railway Police, L. P., Howrah.
5814 ...	A/92 85735 ...	50 ...	Baboo Rajanikanto Ghosh.
5831 ...	A/99 51986 ...	20 ...	Baboo Kedarnath Chakravarti.
	L/4 29501 ...	10 ...	
5832 ...	A/92 96582 ...	50 ...	F. J. Thompson, Esq.
	,, 96583 ...	50 ...	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5812 ...	A/97 55096 ...	10 ...	J. Davis, Esq.
5813 ...	A/92 23590 ...	50 ...	Fuckirah Moonshee.
5815 ...	L/4 99793 ...	10 ...	F. Mahoney, Esq.
5816 ...	L/2 91923 ...	10 ...	C. P. Dudrenec, Esq.
5817 ...	L/3 94170 ...	10 ...	J. McPowell, Esq.
	,, 94169 ...	10 ...	
5818 ...	,, 98232 ...	10 ...	Baboo Juggot Chunder Paul.
	L/4 54066 ...	10 ...	
5819 ...	L/9 82729 } wrongly	5 ...	W. Smith, Esq.
	,, 75332 } joined.		
5820 ...	A/99 09928 ...	500 ...	Bittialoll.
	L/12 93334 ...	20 ...	
	,, 93333 ...	20 ...	
5821 ...	L/5 83355 ...	10 ...	Baboo Kadernath Ghose.
5822 ...	A/98 17555 } wrongly	10 ...	Baboo Akhoy Koomar Surkar.
	,, 17554 } joined		
5823 ...	A/54 23148 ...	20 ...	Pentapata Sattana and Papa.
5824 ...	A/92 95461 ...	50 ...	Baboo Haradhone Banerjee.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*continued.*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed—continued.		
		Rs.	
5825 ...	L/1 88340 wrongly joined ,, 88341	10 ...	Baboo Muty Laul Goopta.
5826 ...	L/9 88282 ...	5 ...	Baboo Kalisadhone Mokerjee.
5827 ...	L/13 75769 wrongly joined ,, 75767	20 ...	Baboo Jadobeprosono Some.
5828 ...	A/27 59077 ...	20 ...	Baboo Gopal Chunder Doss.
5829 ...	L/13 42470 ...	20 ...	Meer Syed Ally.
5830 ...	A/9 72727 ...	100 ...	Messrs. J. M. Edmund and Co.
	,, 72728 ...	100 ...	
5833 ...	A/34 87577 ...	100 ...	Baboo Sreeram Banerjee.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
CALCUTTA,
The 3rd July 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
34 ...	B/56 47667 .	5 ...	P. Sindooroya, Moodelier, No. 10, Auchar-rappen Street, Madras.
	B/34 11971 ...	10 ...	
	Note partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
36 ...	B/34 01596 ...	10 ...	M. Chinna Casava Row Moodelier, Toudiarpett, Madras.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 23rd June 1873.

W. DONALD,
Offg. Asst. Accountant General,
In charge Paper Currency Dept.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
1873-74.		Rs.	
33 ...	C/50 60184 ...	100 ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Scott, Superintendent of Police, Surat.
	,, 78696 ...	100 ...	
	C/50 71906 ...	500 ...	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
1873-74.		Rs.	
19 ...	M/1 41863 ...	5 ...	Lieutenant W. G. Small, Adjutant, 59th Regiment, Nusseerabad.
	C/50 73205 ...	100 ...	
	,, 73206 ...	100 ...	
24	M/1 75963 ...	5 ...	Mr. Rowjee Prabhaker Bhavé, 5th Assistant, Sattara High School, Sattara.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
BOMBAY,
The 25th June 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

NAGPORE CIRCLE.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Note partially lost or destroyed.
F/5 38905 ...	Rs. 50 ...	Miss R. Mitchell, Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; NAGPORE, *The 30th June* 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accountant General, Central Provinces.

KURRACHEE CIRCLE.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Note partially lost or destroyed.
G/4 21292 mis- ,, 212-2 matched	Rs. 10 ..	Jeevanram, Head Cashier, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; KURRACHEE, *The 20th June* 1873.

W. A. INGLE,
Assistant Deputy Commissioner, P. C., S. C.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

Register No.	No of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Notes partially lost or destroyed.
160 ...	E/5 29602 ...	Rs. 10 ...	Mirza Hyder Beg, Jullundhur.
9 ...	A/Y 34403 .	10 ...	Mohemed Hyat, Hazara.
	E/5 34804 ...	20 ...	
	,, 34819 ..	20 ...	
68 ..	E/4 28684 ..	50 ...	Mr. J. A. C. Sargent, Lahore.
93 ...	E/5 30302 ..	100 ...	Mr. C. Chapman, Assistant Commissioner, Baraich.
96 ...	E/4 28879 .	50 ...	Chajjoo Mal, Gurdaspore.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; LAHORE, *The 27th June* 1873.

C. J. O. MAYNE,
Assistant Accountant General, In charge of Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th July 1873.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 8th July 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 7th.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, also for the United States of America *viâ* Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 11th July, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer "*Dacca*", will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 11th July, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Coconada*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 11th July, at 7 P. M.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 28th June 1873.

Abercrombie, Lieut. J.
Andrews, Mrs. L. V.
Bany Madhub Dass and Co.
Brooke, Mrs.
Campbell, Robert.
Casey, T. W.
Colthwest, J.
Crowther.
Davidson, J.
DeVerinne, A. J.
Downing, C.
Earl of Donoughmore.
Erskine, Mrs. M.
France, Mrs.
Francis, P.
Fransz, J.
Flicks, Col. W. J.
Gardiner, J. W.
Ghosal, U. P.
Glennie, P.
Gray, Mrs.
Grish Chunder Dey.
Grosse, F.
Gwether, J.
Harding, J.
Huri Mohun Mookerjee.
Hussonally Firkhan.
Jones, Mrs. C.
Kabeer Uddeen Ahmed.
Kernander, Miss.
Kernan, Mrs.
Lloyd, E. H.
MacBean, A.
Macdougal.
Madge, Mrs.
Manning, J.
Manuel, H.
Middleton, Cohen & Co.
Miller, W. L.
Mohes Chunder Roy.
Munro, Mr.
O'Mullane, Mrs.
Parbutty Nath Chowdry.
Pemla, W. H.
Proprietor, '*Bongobidda-Prokasika.*
Rai Mothor Banerjee.
Smalley, Lt.-Col. E.
Smith, A.
Shearman, Miss M.
Shreeor, J.
Stuart, Revd. J. R
Turnage, Mrs. E. E.
Webb, J. A.
White, A. W.
Whyatt, R. R.
Williamson, Mrs.
Wood, G.
Wood, H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. G.
Bainbridge, S.
Cooper, J. & D.
Clementson, W. K.
Grant, H.
Gardiner, G. S.
Jackson, G.
Kerr, Mrs. J. A.
Price, Dr. G.
Robertson, A.
Rose, Miss R. A.
Stuart, D.

Registered Letters.

Arbash Mundal.
Beppin Beharry Nundy.
Bhawanee Doss.
Chunder Nath Dey.
Creose, Mrs. M. F.
Dabendro Nath Mookerjee.
Ghadooller.
Grish Chunder Sen.
Jukee Mustry.
Jallabux Woollah
Jhamdoo.
Khezor Bux.
Kristo Chunder Biswas.
Madaw, C. J. W.
Mooney Abool.
Munggulpersaud.
Powers, Mrs. B.
Ramjee.
Sib Narain Mozumder.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price 1 Rupee; packing and postage 4 annas.*

Just Published.

Bengal Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, corrected to 1st July 1873. To which is added a Non-Official Supplement containing the latest Corrected Civil List, &c., &c. *Price Rs. 5, packing and postage 8 annas.*

A Narrative of the Russian Military Expedition to Khiva, under General Perofski, in 1839. *Price Rs. 2, packing and postage 7 annas.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., half calf, cloth.

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the Orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M.A., M.D., LL.B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs. 10; packing and postage, Re. 1-6; payable in advance.*

Just Published.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Part II. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5; packing and postage Re. 1-12; payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage Re. 1-8; payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes standing in the name of Motee Khanum, proprietress, by whom they were not endorsed to any other person, and the payment of the Notes and interest due thereupon have been stopped at the Loan Office, and an application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes in favor of the proprietress:—

No. 14663 of 1832-33 for Rs. 5,000.
„ 2709 „ 1835-36 „ 1,000.

LUCKNOW,
The 14th June 1873.

MOTEE KHANUM.

Destroyed by White Ants.

The following Government Promissory Notes standing in the names of the holders noted against the numbers, but not endorsed to others:—

No. 016138 of 1854-55,	at 4 per cent.,	for Rs.	1,000	*Holder.*—Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee.
„ 009231 of 1854-55,	at „	„	1,000	
„ 021705 of 1842-43,	at „	„	1,000	*Holder.*—Annada Churn Bhuttacharjee.
„ 008370 of 1854-55,	at „	„	500	
„ 18856 of 1843,	at „	„	500	
„ 006752 of 1835-36,	at „	„	1,000	*Holder.*—Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee.
„ 016140 of 1854-55,	at „	„	500	
„ 11275 of 1835-36,	at „	„	500	*Holder.*—Tarra Churn Bhuttacharjee.

RAJCOOMAR MOOKERJEE.

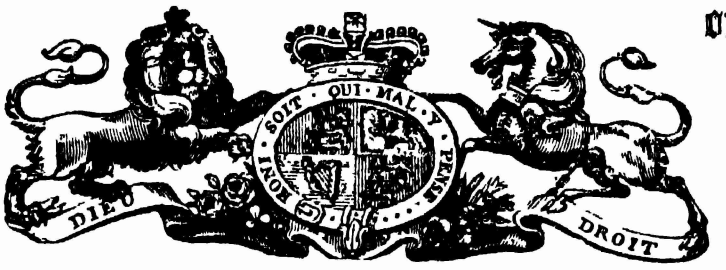
Now ready,

One Volume half bound Quarto, fifty-eight plates, Rs. 38.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS IN KASHMIR, prepared at the India Museum, London, under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, from Photographs, Plans, and Drawings taken by order of the Government of India by Henry Hardy Cole, Lieutenant, R. E. To be obtained from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co, Calcutta; Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras; and of Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay.

The Illustrations in this work have been produced in Carbon from the original Negatives, and are therefore permanent.

No. 27 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

PANDHRI TAX IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

No. $\frac{1539}{51}$, dated Nagpore, the 9th May 1873.

From—J. W. NEILL, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Central Provinces.

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

In Resolution No. 1955, dated 21st March, the Government of India desired to know whether the Chief Commissioner would recommend a modification of the pandhri tax by exempting some of the lower classes of the tax-payers, and if so what change he would propose and what the financial effect would be. Just before that Resolution appeared the Chief Commissioner had been settling the Provincial Budget; and a most economical budget in which a Public Works grant considerably below the average of former years was made, showed that a small surplus not exceeding Rs. 20,000 was all that could be expected. The existence of the pandhri tax which was estimated to yield two lakhs counted for much in the budget, and but for that tax it would have been impossible for the Chief Commissioner to establish anything like an equilibrium of income and expenditure. It seemed to him then impossible to make any change in the pandhri tax or remit the tax on the poorer classes, as by far the largest portion of the pandhri income is derived from the lowest classes of payers. Since then, however, and shortly after the Resolution of Government referred to, it has been announced that the imperial income tax will not be assessed this year, and it was probably, the Chief Commissioner thinks, with an eye to that remission of imperial taxation that he was asked if he would recommend any modification of the pandhri. It will be in your recollection that the Chief Commissioner had in this office letter No. 4232-162, dated 27th November 1872, paragraph 14, suggested that if the Government of India could forego the income tax, the pandhri tax might be changed into a license tax, which would fall on the persons then assessed to income tax with the exception of the land-holding classes. If anything is to be done this year, it would have to be done at once, and the elaboration of a scheme for a license tax would take some time, while it would have to be embodied also in an Act of the Imperial Legislature. The Chief Commissioner would prefer to avoid delay and to act at once. He would relieve the poorer pandhri tax-payers and bring under the Pandhri Act the classes of incomes which exceeding Rs. 1,000 per annum were formerly assessable to income tax, and merely exempt from the pandhri tax because they paid income tax. A very numerous class of

these incomes would however escape from taxation, namely, all incomes derived from agriculture, for to them the pandhri from its nature does not apply. The land-holding class was however the class which alone considered the income tax in the light of a breach of faith, and it being exempt from any taxation in lieu of the income tax, the country would see nothing objectionable in the richer mercantile and trading community, and the better class of artizans continuing to pay a tax equivalent to the income tax.

2. On the present occasion the Chief Commissioner does not wish or intend to criticize further the pandhri, and propose any change in its nature which would necessitate recourse being had to the Legislative Council to amend Act XIV of 1867 (the Pandhri Act) or substitute an entirely new Act for it. What he would propose is to relieve from the pandhri tax the two lowest classes of payers, those whose incomes do not exceed Rs. 250, and to tax all incomes of Rs. 250 and upwards assessable under Act XIV of 1867, the maximum sum assessable on any one person being, as laid down in the Act, Rs. 500.

3. This maximum of assessment is an unfavourable feature of the Act, but practically it will not operate very injuriously to the revenue, and as no change could be made without considerable loss of time, the Chief Commissioner is quite willing to meet what he understands to be the wishes of the Government of India, *viz.*, to reduce the weight of taxation on the poorest classes, even though the provincial revenues may suffer. Experience will show to what extent they suffer, and a plan may then be proposed for adjusting the pandhri tax more fairly on the largest incomes of all, or for remodelling the impost altogether.

Indeed, the Chief Commissioner would wish the Government of India to understand that his present proposals are only meant to be temporary and tentative, although they will afford much relief; and if the Government will accept them as they are made, he will give his best consideration to the subject of remodelling the tax altogether and changing it into a license tax that will be more in keeping with native ideas, and not rest so exclusively on the basis of an assessment on *income*. The present proposals have this merit that they simply remit the tax on the two lowest classes of pandhri-payers, those that have incomes exceeding Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 175, and exceeding Rs. 175, but falling short of Rs. 250 per annum, while they practically retain the income tax at 1 per cent. on persons with incomes exceeding Rs. 1,000, excepting the classes who are under the Act or orders of the Supreme Government exempt from pandhri, and those are chiefly the land-holding classes.

If it be argued that then these persons will not benefit by the remission of the income tax, it must be admitted that that is true; but on the other hand, it must be remembered that had these persons not been paying the income tax, they would have paid the pandhri and were exempted from the pandhri that they might pay the income tax. Their former exemptions from pandhri and their present re-assessment to it are merely matters of arrangement between the Supreme Government and the Central Provinces' Administration, and these men with incomes exceeding Rs. 1,000 can hardly in fairness be exempted from direct taxation, if all persons with smaller incomes are subjected to it.

4. To show now the financial effect of the proposals, the accompanying table shows the number of persons taxed, and the amount assessed under the Pandhri Act for the year 1871-72. The tax-payers, as Government are aware, are divided into classes, and it will be seen that out of a total of 143,343 tax-payers paying Rs. 2,16,474, 104,080 persons paying a like number of rupees belonged to the lowest class, and had incomes exceeding Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 175, while 23,030 paying Rs. 46,060 had incomes exceeding Rs. 175, but falling short of Rs. 250.

5. The classes into which pandhri-payers were divided are as follows :—

		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Class I.	Persons whose incomes or profits are not less than—	100	per annum and less than—	175	1
II.		175		250	2
III.		250		350	3
IV.		350		450	4
V.		450		550	5
VI.		550		650	6
VII.		650		750,	7

On persons having incomes above Rs. 750 the income tax fell during 1871-72, and for some years previously. The Chief Commissioner's proposal is to remit the pandhri on all incomes falling short of Rs. 250 per annum. It has been shown that 104,080 persons were taxed in 1871-72, who have incomes not exceeding Rs. 175, and 23,030 men who had incomes between Rs. 175 and Rs. 250. By exempting them the Administration loses Rs. 1,50,140, in round numbers a lakh and a half. Thus out of a total of Rs. 2,16,474 the Administration would lose Rs. 1,50,140 by remitting the tax on incomes not exceeding Rs. 250.

In making the present calculations it has been considered advisable to take the pandhri figures as well as the income tax figures, that will presently be commented on for the year 1871-72, as the statements for the year just past are not fully available. In 1872-73 the minimum of income falling under the income tax was Rs. 1,000, and incomes between Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,000 were assessed to pandhri, there was therefore a larger assessment of pandhri and a smaller assessment of income tax, but these exactly balance each other, as the

pandhri tax assessment between Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,000 would exactly equal the income tax at 1 per cent. on such incomes after making a deduction of the income tax on landholders and agriculturists.

6. The next thing to consider is the number of former income tax-payers who would fall into the pandhri net. Annexed is a copy of return No. IV, showing the details of the income tax assessments under Part V of the income tax of 1871. The total assessments came to Rs. 1,53,113, and from them has to be deducted first of all the assessments on landholders and persons cultivating land. They amount to Rs. 67,351, which would leave Rs. 85,762.

But some further deduction must be made, because no assessment to pandhri can exceed Rs. 500. There were according to the return four persons assessed at Rs. 6,521; for this sum Rs. 2,000 must be substituted, and therefore Rs. 4,521 must be deducted from Rs. 85,762, leaving Rs. 81,241, as what would accrue from assessing to pandhri, at a rate not exceeding 1 per cent., incomes above Rs. 1,000.

7. Taking this as a set off against the remission of Rs. 1,50,140 as above noted, the revenues of the Administration would suffer to the extent of Rs. 68,899, and the pandhri tax would yield Rs. 1,47,575, or about one lakh and a half. But while the former pandhri tax was taken from 143,343 persons, the pandhri tax as proposed would be taken from only 20,099. This would be so great an improvement that the Chief Commissioner is cheerfully content to suffer a loss of revenue, and he thinks the Government of India, whatever objection may be entertained against the pandhri tax as a tax at all, will allow that the tax would be rendered less objectionable in its actual working. That being so, the Chief Commissioner would not delay to make the change at once, if it meets with the approval of the Supreme Government.

8. The rates of assessment* up to Rs. 1,000 would be the same as they are now, but above Rs. 1,000, the Chief Commissioner would simply lay down the rule that all incomes should be assessed at the rate of 1 per cent. This would be preferable to dividing the incomes into classes, and would be consonant with practice under the repealed Income Tax Act.

		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
* Class I.	Persons whose incomes or profits are not less than—	100	per annum and less than—	175	1
II.		175		250	2
III.		250		350	3
IV.		350		450	4
V.		450		550	5
VI.		550		650	6
VII.		650		750	7
VIII.		750		850	8
IX.		850		1,000	9

It would be possible for the pandhri tax to be assessed in a manner so as to reduce the loss which the Chief Commissioner has shown the Administration will suffer, namely, by assessing incomes above Rs. 1,000 at a rate exceeding 1 per cent. but not exceeding 2; but Mr. Morris is unwilling to take, for the present at any rate, from the persons having incomes exceeding Rs. 1,000, who will become assessable to pandhri more than was taken previously under the Income Tax Act. When the Government of India has shown the example of remitting taxation, it would not become the Chief Commissioner to propose an addition to it, unless he were actually compelled by circumstances to do so, and circumstances do not yet compel him. The provincial revenues are indeed far from expansive, and the loss of nearly Rs. 70,000 will make it a matter of some difficulty to frame a satisfactory Provincial Budget, but with economy that might still, the Chief Commissioner thinks, be effected, and if, as some hope has been held out, some sources of revenue are made over to Local Governments and Administrations to manage, in the expansion of which they may participate, relief may come from larger receipts from such sources, and the present remission may in no way be a source of anxiety or regret.

9. A notification in accordance with the foregoing proposals is submitted for publication in the *Gazette of India*, should His Excellency in Council see fit to sanction them.

Proposed Notification for Gazette.

Accompaniment to letter from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{1539}{51}$ of 9th May 1873.

The following revised scale of assessments under the Pandhri Tax Act XIV of 1867 in the Central Provinces will have effect from the 1st of April 1873 :—

		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Class I.	Persons whose incomes or profits are not less than—	250	per annum and less than—	350	to be assessed at—	3
II.		350		450		4
III.		450		550		5
IV.		550		650		6
V.		650		750		7
VI.		750		850		8
VII.		850		1,000		9

Persons whose incomes or profits are Rs. 1,000 per annum and above to be assessed at one rupee per cent.

Statement showing the number of persons taxed and the amount assessed in each class of the pandhri tax for the year 1871-72.

	Class I. at Re. 1 On incomes not less than Rs. 100 but less than Rs. 175.		Class II. at Rs. 2 On incomes not less than Rs. 175 but less than Rs. 250.		Class III. at Rs. 3 On incomes not less than Rs. 250 but less than Rs. 350.		Class IV. at Rs 4 On incomes not less than Rs. 350 but less than Rs. 450.		Class V. at Rs 5 On incomes not less than Rs. 450 but less than Rs. 550.		Class VI. at Rs. 6 On incomes not less than Rs. 550 but less than Rs. 650.		Class VII. at Rs. 7 On incomes not less than Rs. 650 but less than Rs. 750.		TOTAL.	
	Number	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Central Provinces . ..	104,080	1,04,080	23,030	46,060	7,097	21,291	3,508	14,032	3,749	18,745	887	5,322	992	6,944	143,343	2,16,474

RETURN IV.

Annual Return showing details of income tax assessments under Part V of the Indian Income Tax Act XII of 1871, Central Provinces.

Service of Income or Profits.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Class V.		Total.	
	Number of persons assessed.	Amount assessed.	Number of persons assessed.	Amount assessed.	Number of persons assessed.	Amount assessed.	Number of persons assessed.	Amount assessed.	Number of persons assessed.	Amount assessed.	Number of persons assessed.	Amount assessed.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
I.—Professions—												
a. Religion ..	1	7 14 8	7	92 14 4	1	52 1 4	1	208 5 4	..	..	10	361 3 8
b. Education and Science ..	..	..	..	..	2	58 3 0	..	...	..	..	2	58 3 0
c. Fine arts ..	..	..	3	41 10 0	..	..	..	...	..	..	3	41 10 0
d. Law ..	4	33 12 0	9	137 7 0	27	1,295 1 8	1	125 0 0	..	..	41	1,591 4 8
e. Medicine ..	2	17 13 0	2	23 6 0	1	52 4 0	..	...	..	..	5	93 7 0
f. Engineering ..	1	7 13 0	2	30 9 4	2	47 7 0	2	566 10 8	..	..	7	652 8 0
II.—Employments—												
a. Clerks, Bailiffs, Shopmen (salaried) ..	10	86 7 0	12	155 8 4	4	171 8 0	1	156 7 4	..	..	27	569 14 8
b. Servants (domestic) ..	2	18 0 0	7	83 3 0	5	164 2 0	..	..	..	..	14	265 5 0
c. Do. (jobbed) ..	8	65 15 6	6	72 4 3	4	111 4 4	..	..	..	..	18	249 8 1
d. Artizans (not keeping shops for the sake of manufactured articles) ..	4	32 13 0	1	10 10 8	2	49 10 6	..	..	..	..	7	93 2 2
III.—Commerce—												
a. Agents ..	3	23 15 0	7	99 0 8	5	212 1 0	..	..	..	..	15	335 0 8
b. Bankers and Money-dealers ..	462	3,959 15 5	471	6,571 3 11	361	13,954 5 4	38	7,127 4 8	4	6,521 9 0	1,336	38,134 6 4
c. Merchants (not manufacturers)—												
1.—General ..	127	1,072 12 8	110	1,578 2 0	65	2,504 8 6	4	588 11 0	..	..	306	5,744 2 2
2.—Piece goods ..	117	997 4 10	83	1,089 5 8	60	2,019 0 0	3	458 5 0	..	..	263	4,563 15 6
3.—Grains ..	268	2,370 5 4	282	4,079 2 4	143	4,922 7 2	8	1,458 4 4	..	..	701	12,830 3 2
4.—Salt ..	23	188 15 2	17	201 4 0	14	473 13 2	1	183 12 8	..	..	55	1,047 13 0
5.—Others ..	32	274 0 8	38	447 9 0	26	886 3 4	1	229 2 0	..	..	97	1,836 15 0

Annual Return showing details of income tax assessments under Part V of the Indian Income Tax Act XII of 1871, *Central Provinces*—continued.

Service of Income or Profits.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Class V.		Total.	
	Number of persons assessed.	Amount assessed.	Number of persons assessed.	Amount assessed.	Number of persons assessed.	Amount assessed.	Number of persons assessed.	Amount assessed.	Number of persons assessed.	Amount assessed.	Number of persons assessed.	Amount assessed.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
III.—Commerce,—*continued.*												
d. Traders in—												
1.—Woven fabrics and dress ...	42	354 12 4	32	410 5 2	9	263 12 8	...	...	...	...	83	1,028 14 2
2.—Building materials and furniture ...	5	41 14 0	7	98 2 0	9	404 6 11	1	161 7 4	...	..	22	705 14 3
3.—Metals	11	93 7 4	11	148 14 0	1	36 0 0	...	...	...	...	23	278 5 4
4.—Food	33	281 13 0	14	179 8 8	7	198 8 8	1	156 4 0	...	...	55	816 2 4
5.—Salt	9	77 6 0	4	59 0 0	4	172 13 4	...	...	...	...	17	309 3 4
6.—Spirits, drugs and tobacco ...	17	142 4 4	22	333 9 0	12	544 15 10	1	175 0 0	...	...	52	1,195 13 2
7.—Fuel	1	10 6 0	3	53 0 0	2	113 7 0	...	...	...	...	6	176 13 0
8.—Animal and vegetable substances (not food) ...	2	16 0 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16 0 0
9.—Books and stationery	9	71 0 0	3	31 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	12	102 5 0
10.—Miscellaneous	49	465 10 6	44	562 1 0	9	318 2 5	...	...	...	...	102	1,345 13 11
e. Carriers	13	109 0 4	4	53 14 0	...		...	...	...	...	17	162 14 4
f. Dealers in animals	2	16 15 0	1	13 1 0	1	20 13 0	...	...	...	...	4	50 13 0
g. Manufacturers (wholesale) of—												
1.—Cotton goods	14	117 5 8	12	158 7 8	7	178 1 4	...	...	...	...	33	453 14 8
2.—Woollen do.	1	9 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9 4 0
3.—Jute, flax and hemp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Silk	2	16 12 4	2	23 6 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	40 2 4
5.—Indigo	...	...	1	11 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11 15 0
6.—Sugar	2	16 13 0	1	13 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	30 2 0
7.—Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Metals and machinery	2	18 3 8	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	2	18 3 8
9.—Others	1	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9 8 0
IV.—Land—												
a. Proprietors and Sub-proprietors ...	1,108	9,628 7 6	1,371	19,738 0 4	663	24,633 13 8	45	9,419 6 5	...	...	3,187	63,419 11 11
b. Tenants	39	322 10 0	27	336 14 0	4	107 6 0	...	...	...	...	70	766 14 0
c. Cultivators	129	1,107 9 7	110	1,425 12 0	23	633 3 6	...	...	...	...	262	3,166 9 1
V.—Houses—												
a. Proprietors	11	96 4 8	11	177 6 9	10	284 5 0	...	...	...	...	32	558 0 5
b. Lessees	2	19 9 6	9	129 9 10	5	207 2 0	2	650 0 0	..	...	18	1,006 5 4
VI.—Interest—												
a. From Government Securities ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
b. From other sources	198	1,620 8 10	140	1,828 6 2	105	4,096 14 4	8	1,196 13 10	...	...	451	8,742 11 2
VII.—Miscellaneous	11	90 10 0	4	56 7 8	3	75 8 0	...	...	..	...	18	222 9 8
Total ...	2,777	23,912 0 10	2,890	40,555 10 9	1,596	59,263 6 0	118	22,860 14 7	4	6,521 9 0	7,385	1,53,113 9 2

No. 970, dated Simla, the 16th June 1873.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.,
To—The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

In reply to your Secretary's letter No. 1539-51, dated 9th ultimo, I am directed to convey to you the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the revised scale of assessments of the pandhri tax under Act XIV of 1867, and to add that under Section 2 of the Act you are empowered to publish the rules in such manner as may seem fit.

No. 20, dated Simla, the 16th June 1873.

From—The Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.
To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honor to forward a copy of the papers mentioned below, from which Your Grace will see that we have sanctioned a revision of the rates and classes of assessments of the pandhri tax in the Central Provinces, with the object of relieving the poorer classes hitherto liable to the tax.

List of Papers.

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1539-51, dated 9th May 1873 and enclosures.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 970, dated 16th June 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COOLING OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

No. 260, dated the 14th January 1873.

From—MAJOR-GENL. J. P. BEADLE, R. E., Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company,
To—The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.

In reply to your letter No. 1854 of the 27th September 1872, and subsequent correspondence, I have the honor to state that the proposal of this Company is to apply Mr. Cooke's improved cooling apparatus to all the upper class carriages for the hot season of 1873.

2. An indent for the cost is in course of preparation, and will be submitted early.

No. 120, dated Lucknow, the 16th January 1873.

Endorsed by Depy. Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.

Copy of Agent's No. 260, dated 14th January 1873, forwarded to Government of India, in compliance with Public Works Department No. 44 G—R, dated 7th January 1873.

No. 127, dated the 24th January 1873.

From—LIEUT.-COL. C. POLLARD, R. E., Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

In continuation of my letter No. 2679, dated 23rd December last, and in reply to your No. 43 G—R of the 7th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the Agent's definite proposal is to apply Sanders' cooling apparatus to one first class and one second class carriage with each passenger train run on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway during the hot weather.

Drawings of this contrivance are not submitted, as it is believed they have already been laid before the Government and received approval.

No. 298, dated Bombay Castle, the 1st March 1873.

From—COLONEL M. K. KENNEDY, R. E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay in the P. W. Dept. Railway Branch,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

In continuation of former reports, I am directed to forward copy of a revised plan and report, dated 27th February 1873, from Mr. R. D. Sanders, describing certain modifications in his system for cooling railway carriages.

2. I am directed at the same time to acknowledge the receipt of the Government of India's circular No. 41, Railway, dated 11th September 1872, and to state that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have entered into a special arrangement with Mr. Sanders for the use of his cooling apparatus on their line, and that 40 first and second class carriages are being fitted with it for use during the approaching hot season.

3. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are to pay Mr. Sanders a royalty of Rs. 100 per carriage fitted with the apparatus up to forty, and are to be allowed to maintain that number always without further payment, Mr. Sanders holding the Company clear of all claims by other persons on account of patent rights in this invention. They have made this arrangement, assuming that, in the event of Government purchasing the patent from

Mr. Sanders, they will not interfere with the above terms to the prejudice of the Company. The necessary money sanction has been accorded from revenue.

4. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, as the Government of India are aware, skirts the sea coast between Bombay and Surat, and no evaporating apparatus will work on that part of the line. Further inland, and especially between Broach and Wudwan, hot winds blow between March and June, and tatties might be worked; but the first and second class passenger traffic is very small, and this Government would prefer to wait the result of the next season's experiments on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway before prescribing the adoption of Mr. Sanders' patent, or any other, on the Baroda line. The matter is, however, engaging the attention of the Agent and the Locomotive Superintendent.

Dated 27th February 1873.

From—R. D. SANDERS, Esq., Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, G. I P. Railway,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the P. W. Dept., Railway Branch.

I herewith beg to hand a modified plan of my patent for cooling railway carriages as it is now being applied on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The improvements which have been made in the original design are the following:—

One tank only is placed on the roof, in place of the separate tanks on the ends of the carriage. The operation of filling is thus much simplified.

The sides of the tank are made use of for the exhausting passages as shown, and the original reversible ventilators are dispensed with. The bucket boxes are of a much more simple construction and placed as high as possible. The head of water thus obtained is sufficient to water the tatties in a most effective manner without the use of the perforated trays which were necessary when the bucket was placed nearer the level of the floor.

These trays are therefore dispensed with, and a simple perforated pipe is all that is now required. When the bucket capsizes, the water is projected to the sides of the air chamber, and as the head diminishes the streams of water from perforated pipe gradually subside to the centre. The whole area of the tatties is thus effectively watered.

The ventilators at the bottom under the floor are suspended on pivots in the centre as shown, and are easily adjusted from the interior of the carriage. This arrangement dispenses with the chain and pulley reversing gear as formerly adopted, and offers considerably less obstruction to the air passing underneath to the following carriages.

The khus-khus tatties and the gratings for supporting them are dispensed with, and in place thereof I have substituted perforated boards, supported by battens on the sides of the air chamber. These boards can be covered with any absorbent material or khus-khus if preferred.

By this arrangement an increased current of air is obtained on account of the increased area between the evaporating surfaces and the absence of friction in the air passages.

With these modifications this apparatus can be applied to a double compartment carriage in the manner shown for the estimated cost of Rs. 180 per carriage.

The arrangement of the tank on the roof is designed to admit punkahs upon my pneumatic principle, should it be considered desirable to adopt them.

This invention has been in use for three years, and the question of its general introduction is one upon which I beg to solicit the early consideration of the Government of India.

Having already offered my patent to Government, I am not in a position to make definite arrangements with the different Railway Companies who are now adopting it, until I am in possession of the decision of the Government as to whether it will take over my patent or not.

In making terms with the different Railway Companies difficulties may arise on account of the interchange of stock from one line to another, and these difficulties may delay the general adoption of my improvements.

I am, therefore, desirous of placing my patent in the hands of Government, which will be the most satisfactory manner of introducing it. Its use can then be universally extended throughout the entire railway system in India.

The application of these improvements is now so simple and inexpensive that, if put in hand at once, much may be done before the approaching hot season.

No. 893, dated Calcutta, the 21st April 1873.

From—LIEUT.-COL. F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

In continuation of this office letter No. 712, dated 29th March, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the Report by the Committee of Railway Officers on the results of a trial made with Dr. Drew's apparatus for cooling railway carriages, and to state that I have urged on the Agency, East Indian Railway, to supply the apparatus to carriages during this hot season.

On receipt of the Agency's reply, a further communication on the subject will be made.

Report on a trial of Dr. E. Drew's Railway Carriage Cooling Apparatus.

In accordance with instructions received, a Committee composed as under—

R. W. Pearce, Esq., Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, East Indian Railway,
N. St. L. Carter, Esq., Deputy Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway,
Lieutenant W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India,

met at Newadi on the morning of the 15th instant for the purpose of trying Dr. Drew's cooling apparatus. The trial was unavoidably deferred on account of rain, which fell almost all

over the country at the time first appointed, and even on the days of the trial the effect of the rain still remained, and the sky was cloudy. The Committee had at first determined to make the trial on the Chord Line, but the morning of the 15th gave such promise of a cool day there that it was resolved to try for more suitable weather in the North-West Provinces.

The form of apparatus to which this Report has reference is the "Roof Hygro-Ventilator" described in Dr. Drew's pamphlet as adapted for delivery of cooled air through the lamp-hole.

In one of the two apparatus with which the experiments were tried, the evaporating medium consisted of two, and in the other of three layers of the patent towelling used by Dr. Drew.

1st day, 15th March.—At Dinapore on the 15th the two apparatus were fitted in about 1 P. M., one in each compartment of a first class carriage on the up-mail. In each of these compartments, as well as in a compartment of another uncooled carriage (an exact counterpart of the former), thermometers were similarly placed, an ordinary dry bulb suspended over the middle of the seat near the position of a sitting passenger's head, and a hygrometer resting against the back cushion. There was a constant difference of about 1° between the two dry bulbs, thermometer resting against the cushion being the lower.

The day was cloudy, and in the absence of hot wind the results of our experiments cannot be considered conclusive as respects the reduction of temperature possible, or as regards the relief afforded. The average temperatures recorded were—

	Thermometers.		
	Suspended.	Dry.	Wet.
Uncooled carriage	87° to 90° but average nearly 90°	88°	67½°
Cooled ditto	82°	81°	66½°

We should mention that in the compartment of the carriage into which the air passed through the towelling of two-folds, there was no feeling of stuffiness, whereas there was a little in the compartment with the three-folds. The difference in the temperature was not appreciable, but it is impossible, from the present experiments, to say how the stuffiness or temperature might be modified in a burning hot wind. Probably the three-fold tattie would answer best then.

2nd day, 16th March.—On the 16th we went out to Sutna on the Jubbulpore line, and were again unfortunate in our search for a dry atmosphere, for it had been raining within a few days, and the sky was even then dull and occasionally cloudy.

The experiments this day were with the two-fold tattie only, and with the same arrangements of thermometers.

During the afternoon the average readings of the thermometers were—

	Thermometers.		
	Suspended.	Dry.	Wet.
Uncooled carriage	88° to 90° but average nearly 90°	88½°	66½°
Cooled ditto	83°	82½°	64½°

Note.—Mr. Sanders mentions that in one of his carriages he found the difference of the wet and dry bulbs to be 8° to 9°. With this extent of moisture, the dry bulb was on the average 14° lower in the cooled than in the uncooled carriage. Trip April 1871, no records of Mr. Sanders' later experiments are before the Committee.

The saturation of the air was not anything excessive, nor was there any particular stuffiness in the carriage. On the other hand, there was not, at this temperature, any great feeling of relief in the cooled compartment.

It is possible, however, that a more delicately constituted Committee might have a different opinion, for the temperature was only that which any active man experiences daily in India when engaged on out-door work.

Water-supply.—From the various trials the Committee have satisfied themselves that the feed of water averages one gallon per hour. In the trials a constant drip from the outside roof went on, and this would allow for a considerably increased evaporation in hotter weather.

The capacity of the tank being little over four gallons, the provision seems adequate for trains running at mail speeds.

With the reservation as to the applicability of this apparatus mentioned below, the Committee consider that it recommends itself on the following grounds:—

1st.—Its simplicity and freedom from complications.

2nd.—The facility with which it is applied and handled.

3rd.—The excellence of the arrangements for governing the feed of water to the evaporating medium, combining economy of water with sufficient moistening.

4th.—The small quantity of water consumed makes it easy to arrange for refilling.

5th.—The cheapness of the apparatus, and the fact that it can be applied to all carriages (except the bow-roofed and omnibus-roofed ones) without any alteration of the stock.

6th.—The absence of leakage and of the spray usually attendant on the use of khuskhus moistened in the ordinary way.

7th.—Its efficiency in lowering the temperature. It may be urged that the difference it produced in the temperature was small, but small as it was it afforded perceptible relief even to the Committee.

For the efficiency of the test it is to be regretted that there was not any hot wind. On account of this absence the Committee would recommend a further trial in the month of April, although they consider that the trials already made are sufficient to encourage its adoption for the carriages to which it is applicable.

The improved first class carriages, however, are built as high as the maximum moving dimensions permit, so there is no room on them for the form of apparatus now reported on.

The Committee consider it imperative that it should be adopted in another form for the cooling of these carriages, and having learnt from Dr. Drew that he is prepared with an adaptation for this purpose, they recommend that, with the permission of the Agency (whose co-operation in this matter has already been freely given), Dr. Drew should fit up a carriage in the way he proposes, and submit it for further experiment.

They consider that if the apparatus can be adapted in one form or other to all the first and second class carriages on the line, it will be a great acquisition, but that, on the other hand, its partial use will be of little advantage, and probably create greater dissatisfaction than its entire absence.

R. W. PEARCE.
N. ST. L. CARTER.
W. S. S. BISSET.

Calcutta, 30th March 1873.

No. 663 G—R, dated Simla, the 5th May 1873.

From—The Government of India, P. W. DEPT.,
To—The Consg. Engr. to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 893, dated the 21st April 1873, with copy of the Report of a Committee on Dr. Drew's apparatus for cooling railway carriages, and in reply to state that the Government of India approve of the action you have taken in urging its adoption more generally.

2. I am to state, however, for information, that on a recent occasion it was observed that the difficulty experienced with this apparatus was to keep perfectly horizontal the water ledge from which the tattie is wetted. This could apparently be got over by making the ledge or trough deeper, and dividing it by partitions, and also partly by giving the apparatus a larger and more perfectly horizontal bearing than the top of the lamp-hole. The Governor General in Council will await with interest the result of further trials and improvements.

3. I am to enquire what success has attended the application of Mr. Sanders' apparatus.

No. 1024, dated Calcutta, the 5th May 1873.

From—LIEUT.-COL. F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

In continuation of this office letter No. 893, dated 21st April, I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the Agency's reply No. 341 G, dated 1st May, and enclosure, on the subject of Dr. Drew's cooling apparatus, which, I have now much satisfaction in reporting, will be supplied this hot season to all the East Indian Railway first class through carriages to Bombay and the Sutlej, as well as to the first class carriages on the local trains in the North-Western Provinces.

I learn that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company will also supply Mr. Sanders' patent refrigerator to their carriages between Bombay and Calcutta; the public will thus have a fair opportunity of judging this season of the success or otherwise of the attempts which have been made for cooling railway carriages in India.

No. 341 G, dated Calcutta, the 1st May 1873.

From—C. STEPHENSON, Esq., Chairman, Board of Agency, E. I. Railway,
To—The Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

I have the honor to acknowledge your No. 825 of 14th April, covering copy of the Committee's Report on the trial made with Dr. Drew's apparatus for cooling carriages.

2. Of the two descriptions put forward, the cowls which are fitted to the lamp-holes are suitable only for certain carriages.

3. Instructions have been given for the general use of the 14 cowls now completed under the arrangements indicated in the accompanying circular, and 24 of the kind applicable to doors and windows are now under construction. These last will be ready by May 15th.

No. 941 G—R, dated Simla, the 17th June 1873.

From—The Government of India, P. W. DEPT.,
To—The Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1024, dated the 5th May 1873, with enclosures, intimating the completion of arrangements for the supply of Dr. Drew's apparatus this hot season to all the East Indian Railway first class through carriages to Bombay and the Sutlej, as well as to the first class carriages on the local trains in the North-Western Provinces.

2. In reply, I am directed to convey an expression of the satisfaction of the Government of India at the prospect you have thus held out, and to express a hope that the efforts made to cool the carriages may be successful.

3. The remarks of the public regarding the modes of cooling railway carriages—that of Dr. Drew on the East Indian Railway, and of Mr. Sanders on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway—should be carefully noted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XX of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 24th May 1873.	For week ending 25th May 1872.	Total from 1st January to 24th May 1873.	Total from 1st January to 25th May 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
7th June 1873	East Indian, Main	5,27,450	5,07.266	1,17,30,426	1,18,63,090	...	1,32,664
7th ditto	" Jubbulpoor	33,327	39.928	8,52,443	8,36,669	15,774	...
7th ditto	Eastern Bengal	54,035	44,624	11,59.937	10,03,068	1,56,869	...
31st May 1873	Oudh and Rohilkhund	23.868	6.707	4,03,708	1,41,404	2,62,304	..
31st ditto	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	1,05,000	86,165*a*	22,70,067	21,12,577*a*	1.57,490	...
24th ditto	Madras	1,40,807	1,32.277	29,80,049	24.31,517	5,48,532	.
31st ditto	Great Southern of India	25,577	15,864	5,12,672	3,18,107	1,94,565	...
31st ditto	Carnatic	830	4,377	17,973	16,416	1.557	...
7th June 1873	Great Indian Peninsula *	4,09,348	3,92,572	1,01,34,115	96,66,918	4,67,197	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,61,212	1,63,342	27,04,768	30,66,909	...	3,62,141
	TOTAL	14,81.454	13,93,122	3,27,66,158	3,14,56,675	13,09,483	...
	State.						
7th June 1873	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,761	1,434	40,784	36,960	3,824	...
7th ditto	Nulhatee	1,359	1,840*b*	37,009	12,950*c*	24,059	...
	TOTAL	3,120	3,274	77.793	49,910	27,883	...
	GRAND TOTAL	14,84,574	13,96.396	3,28,43,951	3,15,06.585	13.37,366	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.
(a) Exclusive of steamer earnings.
(b) For the last 10 days of May 1872
(c) Receipts from 1st April to 31st May 1872.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPHS.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the month of March 1873.

Description.	Route. West. *Viâ* Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Route. West. *Viâ* Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Route. West. *Viâ* Suez. No.	Indian Value.	Route. East. *Viâ* Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Route. East. *Viâ* Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Total. No.	Indian Share of Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Indian—												
Sent	712	5,451 11	150	932 15	1,409	9,138 9	...	...	287	1,680 6	2,558	17,203 9
Received	673	5,195 5	71	370 14	1,311	8,619 11	...	...	283	1,540 9	2,338	15,726 7
Total ...	1,385*	10,647 0	221	1,303 13	2,720	17,758 4	...	...	570	3,220 15	4,896	32,930 0
Transit—												
From East to West	20	115 8	3	12 10	1,145	6,859 9	...	...	...	...	1,168	6,987 11
„ West to East	151	787 8	55	266 11	943	5,570 4	...	...	...	...	1,149	6,624 7
Total ...	171	903 0	58	279 5	2,088	12,429 13	...	...	...	...	2,317	13,612 2
GRAND TOTAL...											7,213	46,542 2

* Including 163 messages to and from the Persian Gulf Stations.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Lines for the month of March 1873.

Route.		Number of Messages by each route (exclusive of Transit).			Percentage of Number.		
		To India.	From India.	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European ...	*Viâ* Teheran	673	712	1,385	32·74	31·35	32·02
	„ Turkey	71	150	221	3·46	6·61	5·11
Red Sea *viâ* Suez		1,311	1,409	2,720	63·80	62·04	62·87
Total ...		2,055	2,271	4,326	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per rupee by the standard											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Madras	Ganjam	11·0	11·0	...	...	...	...	19·7	19·7	...	30·5	30·5	...
	Vizagapatam	15·0	15·0	10·3	...	...	...	...	11·5	12·6	17·0	19·1	15·9
	Godavery	10·9	11·8	10·1	...	...	...	18·6	20·5	14·9	19·7	21·6	16·0
	Kistna	8·3	8·3	7·6	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	12·2	16·8	17·6	14·1
	Nellore	7·6	7·8	6·7	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	15·8	17·9	16·9	18·8
	Cuddapah	9·0	9·0	7·6	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	11·5	10·8	10·8	13·2
	Bellary	11·2	11·5	8·5	...	...	...	11·0	10·7	10·5	13·6	11·9	11·6
	Kurnool	9·5	9·5	9·5	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	12·0	13·4	13·4	13·4
	Madras	8·9	8·5	...	...	...	...	13·3	13·9	...	14·9	15·4	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·6	16·1	14·0	16·9	17·0	14·8
	North Arcot	8·7	9·5	10·7	...	...	...	17·5	17·5	16·6	18·9	18·9	17·6
	South Arcot	7·3	6·9	8·0	...	...	...	16·7	17·1	15·1	17·2	17·6	17·2
	Tanjore	8·7	8·7	9·0	...	...	...	14·3	14·7	13·2	...	...	28·5
	Trichinopoly	11·2	11·2	9·3	...	...	...	14·2	14·2	13·5	15·0	15·0	14·3
	Madura	9·8	9·5	7·8	...	...	...	14·9	14·5	12·2	16·2	15·4	12·6
	Tirnevelly	8·7	8·7		...	...	...	12·6	12·6	9·8	14·1	14·1	11·3
	Coimbatore	8·2	9·6	12·3	...	...	...	12·2	12·2	12·2	12·6	12·6	13·0
	Nilgiris	8·0	8·7	9·4	...	...	...	8·2	9·0	8·6	9·0	10·5	9·4
	Salem	9·7	9·7	11·1	...	...	...	14·6	15·4	14·6	15·5	16·3	15·5
	South Canara	8·9	8·9	...	...	...	...	8·2	8·2	...	11·0	12·0	...
	Malabar	8·8	9·2	...	...	...	...	14·2	14·4	...	15·2	14·8	...
Bombay	Bombay	11·1	10·5	...	18·8	18·8	...	8·0	7·4	...	11·3	10·0	...
	Ahmadabad	13·9	14·0	...	25·1	25·1	...	6·1	6·1	...	10·2	10·2	...
	Kaira	12·4	12·4	...	21·3	24·8	...	9·0	8·5	...	15·3	13·5	...
	Surat	11·6	12·1	...	6·9	6·9	...	8·1	8·1	...	11·6	11·5	...
	Broach	14·9	14·9	...	18·7	18·7	...	9·3	9·3	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Tanna	9·3	9·3	...	13·0	13·9	...	7·4	7·4	...	11·1	10·2	...
	Kolaba	9·4	9·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	14·2	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	13·2	13·2	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·7	...	10·0	10·7	...
	Nasik	12·7	13·8	...	...	...	...	5·3	5·3	...	10·6	10·6	...
	Ahmadnagar	16·8	16·0	...	31·8	30·6	...	7·3	7·3	...	8·4	8·0	...
	Poona	11·2	10·2	...	...	...	...	8·4	7·9	...	9·5	9·0	...
	Sholapur	17·6	17·6	...	12·8	12·8	...	8·8	8·0	...	10·4	10·4	...
	Kaladgi	11·3	10·8	...	...	...	...	6·8	7·2	...	7·2	7·4	...
	Satara	12·7	12·7	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	...	10·3	10·3	...
	Belgaum	10·7	10·2	...	...	...	...	8·3	8·8	...	8·8	9·3	...
	Dharwar	10·7	10·7	...	...	...	...	6·3	6·9	...	9·6	9·6	...
	Ratnagiri	8·4	8·4	...	...	...	...	8·7	9·3	...	13·4	13·4	...
	Kanara	9·3	10·3	...	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	...	12·1	13·3	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	9·0	9·0	...	...	...	...	8·0	8·0	...	10·0	10·0	...
	Aden	8·7	8·7	...	...	...	...	5·8	5·8	...	6·5	6·5	...
	Asirgarh	13·6	13·0	...	...	...	...	11·1	11·1	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Baroda	9·5	9·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5	10·6	...
	Deesa	13·5	14·4	...	19·5	19·3	...	6·5	6·5	...	8·3	8·8	...
	Neemach	11·4	11·6	...	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...
	Nasirabad	14·5	14·9	...	21·2	21·4	...	6·5	6·5	...	7·5	7·5	...
	Rajkot	16·3	17·3	...	...	...	...	4·7	4·7	...	11·2	11·2	...
	Upper Sind	18·6	18·6	...	29·8	29·8	...	9·3	9·3	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Karachi	12·4	13·0	...	21·4	22·8	...	7·4	7·4	...	9·3	9·3	...
	Haidarabad	13·0	13·0	...	24·2	29·8	...	7·4	7·4	...	9·3	9·3	...
	Shikarpur	16·7	17·1	18·6	24·5	26·9	23·9	12·1	12·1	7·4	18·6	18·6	14·8
	Thar and Parkar	9·5	9·5	14·7	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	15·0	13·0	13·5	15·0
Bengal	*Western Districts.*												
	Burdwan	13·91	13·91	14·84	23·20	23·66	19·48	16·70	17·63	20·87	18·09	19·01	21·80
	Bancoorah	14·37	14·37	15·59	21·34	21·34	19·48	14·84	15·30	18·55	17·63	18·09	19·94
	Beerbhoom	12·99	15·30	19·48	18·55	17·63	23·20	15·30	16·70	19·48	17·16	19·48	22·27
	Midnapore	10·44	11·13	12·99	...	...	12·06	18·55	17·63	18·55	23·20	23·20	21·34
	Hooghly	13·91	13·91	16·70	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	14·84	17·63	17·16	18·55
	Howrah	13·91	13·91	16·70	23·20	23·20	20·41	13·91	13·91	14·84	18·55	18·55	18·55
	Central Districts.												
	24-Pergunnahs	12·38	12·38	15·30	18·55	18·55	20·87	7·43	7·43	7·43	17·63	17·63	18·55
	Nuddea	13·22	14·14	16·47	29·69	29·69	29·69	14·84	14·84	15·63	16·47	16·47	17·51
	Jessore	13·45	14·84	17·63	...	...	...	16·70	17·16	18·55	23·66	24·83	23·66
	Moorshedabad	14·84	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	13·91	12·99	16·70	17·16	17·63	16·70
	Dinagepore	13·45	13·91	12·52	20·87	20·87	19·01	18·55	21·34	21·34	22·27	25·52	25·97

OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of June 1873.

BER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·3	40·4	...	...	...	...	38·4	38·4	...	15·7	15·7	...	
29·8	29·8	...	30·3	31·3	22·0	31·9	33·0	18·7	...	...	...	32·3	34·2	22·8	13·3	13·3	15·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·5	26·4	22·5	...	...	...	28·9	30·6	27·2	17·0	17·0	17·5	
...	...	...	...	16·1	19·7	20·8	21·7	21·7	...	...	...	27·6	27·6	25·5	16·9	16·9	16·1	
...	...	...	20·2	22·3	33·3	17·6	18·4	21·6	...	...	...	25·5	25·5	34·0	15·5	15·5	16·5	
25·8	25·8	21·8	19·2	19·2	22·9	21·7	21·7	20·9	...	...	...	26·6	26·6	26·6	16·8	16·8	18·7	
26·0	25·5	14·1	22·3	24·7	19·4	28·3	30·4	24·0	...	...	...	33·2	33·2	31·0	16·0	16·0	16·6	
23·4	23·4	23·4	25·6	26·9	25·6	22·4	22·4	22·4	35·4	35·4	...	...	23·0	...	14·6	14·6	16·2	
21·6	21·6	...	22·9	23·7	...	19·5	19·5	...	19·2	19·2	...	25·6	26·2	...	16·3	16·6	...	
19·8	19·8	...	20·9	20·2	...	19·7	19·0	20·4	...	...	...	26·9	26·9	28·2	16·9	16·9	...	
27·7	30·8	24·6	27·2	30·6	27·2	22·1	23·9	27·6	...	...	...	40·0	38·4	31·2	17·0	17·0	16·0	
22·3	22·3	25·9	...	...	31·4	19·7	20·9	20·5	...	...	...	23·2	25·3	32·8	11·7	13·1	18·5	
24·5	23·2	27·1	...	...	29·8	18·6	19·4	22·5	...	...	21·1	25·5	26·1	28·1	12·7	12·7	13·9	
25·8	26·2	25·0	...	...	...	23·0	23·8	25·9	16·9	20·6	...	27·1	29·5	30·7	15·7	17·4	17·4	
30·4	30·4	24·6	...	...	25·3	24·2	25·0	27·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·6	13·3	17·5	
19·7	22·1	...	...	...	...	19·0	19·0	21·9	...	...	...	21·8	23·0	...	17·0	17·0	15·6	
...	22·1	21·4	20·6	19·1	19·1	26·2	26·2	28·6	...	...	...	24·8	25·5	22·1	15·0	15·0	14·6	
15·9	...	16·5	18·7	17·3	18·7	15·6	15·6	21·4	...	...	...	19·0	20·4	25·2	10·7	10·7	12·0	
21·8	21·8	24·5	23·8	19·4	29·8	26·6	25·8	27·4	...	...	49·0	30·8	28·0	33·6	14·9	14·9	14·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	14·2	...	...	...	...	23·2	23·2	...	15·0	15·0	...	
...	...	...	21·9	21·9	...	19·7	21·7	...	...	...	...	24·1	22·1	...	16·0	16·0	...	
14·5	15·7	...	18·6	18·6	...	13·0	14·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·6	15·6	...	
18·5	18·8	...	20·0	21·0	...	16·5	16·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5	15·0	...	
15·7	17·5	...	...	18·6	...	16·5	16·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·2	14·2	...	
15·4	15·4	...	15·4	17·4	...	11·6	11·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	...	
16·7	16·7	...	18·6	18·6	...	12·1	12·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	...	
14·0	14·9	...	14·9	14·9	...	11·6	12·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·3	...	
...	12·1	...	...	...	...	11·1	11·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	12·1	...	
19·5	19·5	...	25·0	25·0	...	13·0	13·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7	10·5	...	
17·6	19·2	...	...	...	...	13·8	15·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	14·3	...	
22·7	21·3	...	26·6	25·3	...	15·0	14·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·9	12·3	...	
16·4	16·4	...	22·3	22·3	...	12·5	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·4	15·0	...	
25·6	25·6	...	28·8	28·8	...	14·4	14·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8	13·8	...	
23·5	24·4	...	23·1	23·1	...	9·5	9·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·3	11·7	...	
18·9	18·9	...	20·2	20·2	...	11·6	11·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·7	13·0	...	
16·3	16·3	...	15·4	15·3	...	9·7	9·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	13·9	...	
16·5	18·1	...	17·5	18·3	...	8·9	8·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·1	10·1	...	
12·1	13·3	...	11·6	12·8	...	11·3	11·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	...	
14·9	16·8	...	15·9	16·8	...	10·3	10·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	...	
18·0	18·0	...	...	...	...	17·0	17·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	...	
11·7	11·7	...	14·4	13·1	...	8·7	8·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·1	30·1	...	
28·3	27·9	...	22·3	24·2	...	14·9	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...	
14·7	17·7	...	20·1	21·1	...	13·1	13·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·1	13·5	...	
15·1	17·8	...	16·4	18·6	...	16·7	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	29·8	...	
14·9	14·9	...	16·7	16·7	...	14·4	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	22·3	...	
18·5	18·8	...	23·1	24·5	...	20·2	20·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·6	37·6	...	
18·7	19·1	...	24·3	25·2	...	13·5	13·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·3	37·3	...	
31·7	29·8	...	29·8	29·8	...	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·3	29·8	...	
17·7	19·5	...	23·3	22·8	...	14·9	14·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·9	55·9	...	
19·5	23·3	...	25·1	24·2	...	14·9	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·3	37·3	...	
32·5	32·5	24·1	24·5	24·5	26·0	21·3	21·3	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	32·5	37·2	
17·0	18·0	18·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0	32·0	32·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·34	21·34	20·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	8·58	8·24	
25·05	25·05	24·59	33·40	32·47	27·83	20·87	21·11	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·72	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·41	20·87	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·47	16·70	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·66	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	20·87	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·77	26·90	25·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·04	8·24	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	23·20	19·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·05	25·97	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	7·89	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·40	17·40	17·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·92	6·03	6·50	

The figures for the Haidarabad District, though entered in this Statement, relate to the fortnight ending 21st June 1873, the previous fortnight, and the corresponding fortnight of 1872.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Bengal—*contd.*	*Central Districts*—continued.												
	Maldah	16·70	17·63	18·55	37·11	32·47	35·25	19·48	20·41	22·27	20·41	21·34	23·20
	Rajshahye	15·30	15·30	16·00	29·69	31·31	34·79	13·91	13·91	15·65	20·00	19·48	20·87
	Rungpore	13·91	12·99	15·13	...	...	...	13·91	12·99	13·91	24·01	22·27	22·27
	Bograh	13·91	16·70	18·09	...	...	...	14·61	13·91	16·70	25·97	27·83	31·31
	Pubna	18·55	18·55	21·34	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	13·91	24·35	24·35	26·68
	Darjeeling	5·57	5·57	7·43	9·28	9·28	9·28	9·28	10·21	12·06	12·06	12·06	12·06
	Julpigoree	10·21	9·28	...	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	...	14·84	14·84	...
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca	10·91	11·13	16·70	24·12	18·55	18·55	19·48	19·48	19·48	27·83	27·83	25·97
	Furreedpore	18·55	19·71	23·20	37·11	37·11	32·47	9·28	9·28	9·28	20·87	23·20	23·20
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·52	17·63	24·12	25·05	23·20
	Mymensing	11·83	12·06	12·99	...	...	...	22·27	22·27	19·48	29·69	29·69	29·69
	Sylhet	7·43	7·43	8·35	10·67	10·67	10·67	20·41	20·41	20·87	29·69	29·69	40·8[illegible]
	Cachar	8·24	8·70	8·70	...	...	...	24·71	22·86	22·86	28·30	26·96	26·96
	Chittagong	12·06	12·06	12·99	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	12·99	22·27	22·27	29·69
	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	14·84	16·70	22·27	22·27	24·12
	Tipperah	9·28	8·81	12·06	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	18·55	30·16	30·16	30·16
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	12·35	12·35	14·84	14·84	18·55
	Hill Tipperah	9·63	9·63	9·57	...	...	...	22·39	19·83	21·40	28·06	29·69	34·68
	Behar.												
	Patna	14·84	14·84	22·27	25·05	27·05	28·99	15·77	14·84	...	16·70	16·47	19·48
	Gya	14·84	14·84	18·55	25·05	25·97	34·33	11·13	11·36	11·59	15·30	14·84	18·55
	Shahabad	14·84	14·84	19·48	21·34	24·12	25·97	10·21	10·21	11·13	14·84	14·84	18·55
	Tirhoot	12·99	12·99	13·91	23·20	25·97	25·05	17·63	17·63	14·84	15·77	18·55	15·77
	Sarun	12·99	12·99	15·77	23·20	23·20	24·12	11·59	11·59	12·99	15·30	15·30	17·63
	Chumparun	14·84	14·84	18·55	32·47	32·47	31·54	12·06	12·06	12·99	16·70	15·77	19·48
	Monghyr	18·15	18·15	16·23	35·71	30·96	28·88	11·48	12·41	11·48	14·32	14·90	15·07
	Bhaugulpore	15·94	18·72	17·57	28·12	29·29	32·30	14·03	14·03	15·77	15·19	15·19	19·89
	Purneah	12·99	13·91	11·13	24·41	27·83	37·11	15·77	16·70	23·20	17·63	19·48	28·76
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	15·77	12·99	14·84	...	...	...	12·52	14·84	18·55	15·30	16·70	20·41
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack	13·40	14·61	13·34	...	...	...	21·92	19·48	17·92	26·79	25·58	22·50
	Pooree	13·40	14·61	14·61	...	...	...	20·70	18·27	20·70	31·66	30·61	27·07
	Balasore	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	...	14·84	16·70	...	35·25	35·25	...
	Chota Nagpore.												
	Hazareebaugh	14·37	14·84	17·63	19·48	...	22·27	11·13	10·21	11·36	14·84	15·77	19·94
	Lohardugga	14·84	12·99	12·99	16·70	15·77	25·97	12·99	13·91	18·55	15·77	16·70	23·20
	Singbhoom	16·70	16·70	21·34	22·27	22·27	34·33	18·55	18·55	...	29·69	29·69	34·33
	Maunbhoom	14·84	14·84	15·30	25·97	25·97	22·27	14·84	14·84	16·70	20·41	21·34	20·41
	Assam and Adjacent Hills.												
	Gowalparah	24·12	23·20	18·55	...	...	...	14·84	13·91	12·29	20·41	20·41	18·55
	Kamroop	12·06	12·06	18·55	...	...	...	14·84	11·13	9·28	18·55	18·55	24·12
	Nowgong	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	12·06	16·70	16·70	16·70
N. W. Provinces ...	Dehra Dhoon	17·16	17·63	19·48	23·20	25·05	29·69	10·21	10·21	9·74	11·13	11·13	10·21
	Saharunpore	19·48	19·54	21·34	27·89	27·89	35·31	8·99	8·99	8·01	12·99	12·99	11·02
	Moozuffernuggur	19·42	20·41	24·35	32·64	33·17	35·71	5·63	5·63	5·63	12·76	12·23	10·73
	Meerut	19·04	20·09	22·04	26·82	29·26	32·03	6·03	6·27	6·50	9·28	9·28	10·21
	Boolundshuhur	19·01	19·01	21·34	25·05	26·44	27·83	6·50	7·43	6·50	12·06	12·99	11·13
	Allygurh	18·09	18·09	...	24·59	24·12	...	6·50	6·50	...	12·06	12·52	...
	Kumaon	10·67	10·21	10·67	12·99	12·99	12·99	9·74	6·50	9·74	9·98	10·21	9·98
	Gurhwal	20·41	20·41	14·84	20·41	23·20	18·55	7·43	7·43	7·43	12·99	12·99	8·3[illegible]

India for the 1st half of June 1873—continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajrá or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·34	22·27	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·87	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·15	6·73	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	15·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·80	6·50	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	16·70	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·27	5·57	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·35	24·35	28·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·20	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	11·13	3·71	4·17	4·17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	11·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	...	
19·48	19·48	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	8·35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	20·87	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	7·89	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	19·48	15·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	7·43	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·36	12·35	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·02	7·43	8·01	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	14·84	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·89	8·58	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·80	5·80	6·03	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·44	9·63	9·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·85	7·43	6·96	
			25·97	32·00	32·47	26·44	25·97	32·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...				20·41	19·71	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·96	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·12	25·05	25·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·87	20·87	18·55	...	...	...	...	29·69	...	6·73	6·73	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·20	23·20	23·20	...	...	...	29·69	29·69	...	6·73	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	14·84	22·27	...	24·12	24·12	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·27	6·27	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·13	28·06	26·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·67	7·49	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·47	24·94	25·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·02	7·60	7·02	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·34	24·12	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·86	6·79	6·79	
37·11	29·69	37·11	...	...	...	19·48	19·48	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
						24·35	24·35	24·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·47	7·60	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·92	21·92	21·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	...	
						15·77	17·63	19·01	...	...	...	25·05	27·83	...	6·03	6·73	6·62	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	12·99	12·99	...	...	...	37·11	27·83	...	5·57	5·57	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	4·64	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	20·41	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·20	7·43	6·96	
						12·06	9·28	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	7·43	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	11·13	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·03	6·03	6·50	
						19·48	20·41	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	7·89	
18·55	18·55	15·77	20·41	22·27	10·21	25·00	24·01	20·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·37	7·43	7·08	
20·99	21·98	16·00	20·00	27·72	11·02	24·47	25·00	23·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20·41	20·41	17·34	26·03	25·52	13·28	24·65	25·87	22·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·81	8·35	
23·20	24·12	14·84	24·12	25·00	...	22·74	23·20	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	8·35	
18·55	22·27	16·70	16·70	22·27	16·70	22·27	22·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	...	
15·77	16·70	...	18·55	20·41	...	11·59	...	11·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	7·43	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	4·93	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common.)		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Bijnour	16·70	18·27	22·44	23·49	24·01	44·54	10·44	10·96	10·44	11·48	12·52	13·5[illegible]
	Moradabad	16·23	17·98	22·04	24·35	27·83	33·63	8·70	8·70	8·13	14·37	14·37	15·07
	Budaon	15·86	16·15	...	22·53	22·83	...	11·13	11·13	...	13·37	13·37	...
	Bareilly	16·23	15·36	8·84	23·20	22·86	25·22	6·38	6·09	6·09	13·91	13·91	12·23
	Shahjehanpore	15·07	17·05	18·55	22·04	23·78	26·44	6·96	6·96	4·64	14·49	15·07	12·52
	Terai Pergunnahs	15·07	17·63	21·57	23·20	28·99	37·11	9·28	9·28	9·28	13·91	13·91	14·84
	Muttra	16·23	15·77	17·16	20·87	22·27	23·20	7·43	7·89	7·43	11·13	12·99	12·99
	Agra	15·16	15·51	16·47	19·51	20·82	22·44	6·50	6·50	5·57	12·52	12·52	11·5[illegible]
	Furruckabad	14·03	14·96	17·63	17·86	20·41	25·52	7·55	7·43	7·66	13·11	13·34	11·4[illegible]
	Mynpoorie	16·47	16·47	17·86	19·48	20·41	23·66	5·57	5·57	6·50	12·99	12·99	11·1[illegible]
	Etawah	15·30	14·84	...	19·01	18·55	...	5·10	5·57	...	12·06	13·45	...
	Etah	17·16	17·63	17·63	22·74	23·20	25·05	9·28	9·28	9·28	12·99	14·84	14·84
	Jaloun	13·45	13·45	17·63	16·70	16·70	23·20	7·89	7·89	6·50	10·21	10·21	8·35
	Jhansie	12·99	12·99	13·80	14·14	15·07	...	8·58	8·58	8·47	10·91	11·88	10·38
	Lullutpore	18·33	15·54	16·70	20·41	23·20	23·20	8·35	8·35	8·35	11·13	11·13	10·21
	Cawnpore	15·30	15·54	15·77	19·48	19·01	20·87	10·21	10·21	8·35	12·99	13·45	11·13
	Futtehpore	14·14	14·37	16·70	17·40	19·25	23·20	9·28	9·28	11·59	14·37	14·84	12·99
	Banda	12·87	13·57	15·07	15·07	17·05	20·18	9·05	9·05	7·66	13·11	16·00	...
	Allahabad	13·22	13·45	12·52	16·23	16·70	19·48	9·28	9·28	8·81	12·52	12·99	12·99
	Humeerpore	13·80	13·57	16·70	15·77	16·70	20·87	7·43	7·43	7·43	12·52	12·76	8·8[illegible]
	Jounpore	13·11	13·74	12·41	18·33	18·33	16·35	11·77	12·41	11·13	11·77	11·77	11·77
	Bustee	13·69	13·91	13·63	17·40	19·71	19·13	11·02	11·59	...	13·34	13·91	13·34
	Azimgurh...	13·69	13·69	13·69	18·50	20·53	19·13	9·57	9·57	9·57	12·99	13·40	12·35
	Mirzapore...	12·99	13·91	13·91	16·70	16·70	18·55	8·35	8·35	8·35	12·99	12·99	13·91
	Benares	12·52	13·45	11·59	15·77	15·77	16·23	9·28	9·28	10·44	12·29	12·52	12·06
	Ghazeepore	12·76	12·76	11·59	17·40	18·55	18·55	8·13	8·13	8·13	13·91	13·91	13·91
Panjáb ...	Dehli	19·59	19·59	20·52	27·99	28·92	26·12	...	...	...	8·39	9·33	8·39
	Gurgáon	18·77	19·59	18·66	26·47	27·52	26·59	...	...	...	9·09	9·03	9·56
	Karnál	21·51	21·69	20·52	33·12	32·95	29·1	...	...	...	11·83	11·83	10·9
	Hissár	21·63	22·27	16·67	36·5	38·08	22·39	...	...	...	9·5	9·68	9·5
	Rohtak	19·47	21·11	18·89	31·72	34·35	24·96	...	...	...	11·43	11·66	10·96
	Sirsá	25·07	25·01	17·02	43·5	42·91	22·39	...	...	...	11·48	11·19	10·26
	Ambálah	22·21	22·74	21·51	29·85	30·03	28·69	...	...	...	12·13	11·95	11·66
	Ludiánah	25·66	25·66	20·06	37·32	39·12	27·06	...	...	...	10·73	10·73	9·33
	Simla	16·15	16·62	14·28	21·11	21·11	18·95	...	...	...	9·15	8·98	8·39
	Jálandhar	27·06	28·1	21·98	38·54	40·11	31·72	...	...	...	9·97	10·73	9·97
	Hoshiárpúr	27·06	27·52	22·39	37·32	39·18	33·59	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	10·26
	Amritsar	26·71	26·41	20·17	37·9	39·18	27·35	...	...	...	16·44	16·15	15·5[illegible]
	Siálkot	23·79	24·26	21·22	34·75	38·48	31·25	...	...	...	13·53	14·22	9·56
	Gurdáspúr	26·59	27·06	23·56	37·32	38·71	33·59	...	...	...	12·83	12·83	10·73
	Lahore	24·49	25·19	20·41	38·25	38·25	30·32	...	...	...	14·69	14·69	11·19
	Fírozpúr	29·16	30·56	20·64	44·31	45·95	23·91	...	...	...	12·83	12·59	10·73
	Gujránwála	22·1	22·45	22·04	36·85	37·32	30·15	...	...	...	13·35	13·06	9·38
	Ráwalpindi	19·01	18·83	16·38	28·63	30·44	23·79	...	...	...	8·8	8·86	8·16
	Jhelam	22·16	21·69	18·42	30·55	30·32	27·99	...	...	...	9·68	9·68	8·9[illegible]
	Gujrát	22·45	22·56	20·76	30·09	29·85	28·92	...	...	...	10·96	10·96	9·62
	Sháhpúr	22·39	21·92	18·02	33·88	34·17	26·06	...	...	...	10·84	10·84	9·33
	Multán	21·46	21·69	19·36	28·22	28·22	23·79	...	...	...	10·49	10·26	10·03
	Jhang	24·3	23·61	19·88	35·16	37·03	27·99	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	9·33
	Montgomery	26·82	27·06	19·36	37·32	35·45	25·89	...	...	...	12·83	12·83	10·14
	Muzaffargarh	21·46	21·46	20·52	27·64	27·64	26·41	...	...	...	13·35	14·92	10·55
	Derah Ismael Khán	24·78	24·78	20·99	38·36	38·13	28·83	...	...	...	7·52	7·52	7·28
	Derah Ghazee Khán	21·57	21·4	22·04	27·35	27·64	29·5	...	...	...	19·24	18·95	19·24
	Bannú	29·62	29·16	22·04	60·41	60·53	42·56	...	...	...	6·59	6·59	6·7
	Kohát	19·94	19·01	16·03	39·24	39·18	29·74	...	...	...	13·12	13·12	11·89
	Hazára	18·02	16·73	14·34	34·05	31·72	34·11	...	...	...	6·53	6·88	6·53
Oudh ...	Lucknow	13·9	14·9	13·9	19·1	19·9	18·2	5·5	5·5	5·5	10·2	9·3	9·3
	Unáo	14·5	14·5	16·3	17·2	18·1	21·8	7·2	7·2	7·2	13·6	14·5	11·0
	Bára Banki	14·0	14·0	12·6	19·4	17·8	21·8	7·0	7·0	7·0	12·4	12·4	9·2
	Sítápúr	17·1	17·1	16·8	23·5	22·5	25·0	7·5	7·5	8·0	12·2	14·1	11·2
	Hardui	14·5	15·9	19·5	20·3	20·6	26·7	5·6	5·6	4·8	12·2	12·2	8·7
	Kheri	16·7	17·7	16·7	25·1	29·8	33·5	7·4	7·4	6·5	13·0	13·9	11·1
	Faizabad	14·6	14·8	14·5	19·7	21·1	21·5	11·9	12·8	10·6	14·6	14·2	13·1
	Bharaich	14·9	15·8	12·3	23·3	22·3	25·5	13·0	12·1	11·2	13·9	13·0	12·3
	Gonda	13·6	14·5	15·7	18·7	18·7	12·5	7·7	6·8	6·8	12·7	13·2	12·0
	Raí Barelí	14·1	15·2	15·2	19·1	18·1	18·1	13·1	14·1	10·7	13·1	15·1	11·1
	Sultánpúr	13·3	14·2	12·4	17·3	18·0	17·7	10·6	10·7	9·3	12·4	13·3	12·0
	Pratábgarh	14·0	14·0	15·0	17·0	19·0	19·5	7·0	7·0	9·0	12·0	13·0	12·5

India for the 1st half of June 1873—continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
17·75	18·74	20·87	20·87	21·92	9·92	19·30	20·06	21·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·40	
19·77	20·29	23·20	20·87	23·20	30·16	20·58	21·46	22·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·52	8·52	7·84	
17·80	17·80	...	...	...	...	23·15	23·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·81	8·10		
15·65	16·23	14·49	16·23	16·23	9·28	21·75	22·92	23·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·41	8·13	7·55	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·11	23·43	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·71	20·87	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·43	
16·23	16·23	12·99	23·20	23·20	...	19·94	20·41	20·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17·02	18·18	13·91	19·16	20·87	13·40	18·99	19·60	19·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·77	20·41	24·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·78	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·94	20·41	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
14·84	14·84	...	...	...	...	18·55	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·27	22·27	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·35	7·89	
14·84	14·84	11·13	16·70	16·70	14·84	16·70	16·70	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13·91	15·07	...	13·91	15·07	19·13	13·45	14·61	18·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	17·16	18·55	19·48	17·16	18·33	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	19·01	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·81	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·94	19·94	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	18·33	15·89	17·28	...	17·05	17·51	24·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·74	9·74	9·28	
15·77	15·77	12·99	16·70	16·70	11·13	17·16	18·55	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·96	
15·77	15·77	18·09	16·70	16·70	16·23	17·86	17·75	22·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·01	15·01	11·77	15·71	18·33	...	16·35	15·71	16·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·62	6·62	6·62	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	19·71	20·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·09	6·09	5·51	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·13	19·13	19·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
14·84	14·84	16·70	18·55	18·55	18·55	16·70	17·63	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
14·37	17·63	13·91	16·70	18·09	17·16	16·93	17·63	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·80	6·03	
17·40	18·55	13·91	19·71	20·87	17·40	19·13	18·55	25·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·38	6·38	6·38	
20·52	22·39	15·86	25·19	26·12	15·86	24·26	24·26	20·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·53	6·53	6·53	The figures for the Punjab, though entered in this statement, relate to the week ending the 8th June 1873, the preceding week, and the corresponding week of 1872.
22·39	21·81	20·06	24·26	23·96	19·59	23·03	24·43	20·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·17	14·28	14·92	
26·76	27·06	15·68	32·65	33·59	16·79	30·96	28·75	21·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·49	7·58	7·93	
32·48	32·83	16·5	36·74	37·49	17·55	34·64	33·47	19·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·54	11·31	11·19	
27·64	29·39	19·12	30·32	32·19	19·82	27·87	29·74	18·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·28	7·28	7·46	
35·74	35·57	16·79	44·43	44·43	15·22	34·81	34·52	19·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·72	24·72	20·06	
25·36	25·54	21·05	27·81	27·06	24·08	27·75	28·8	23·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·04	8·1	7·75	
29·85	29·85	12·13	37·32	40·11	16·79	31·25	30·32	21·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·86	8·86	8·86	
16·79	16·79	11·19	...	...	...	18·89	19·59	14·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·59	6·59	6·18	
26·71	27·99	16·15	32·95	34·99	27·35	31·31	33·35	21·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·86	8·8	8·45	
28·92	28·92	25·19	29·85	29·85	27·99	30·79	31·72	27·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·51	8·39	8·39	
27·99	28·28	19·59	29·85	30·15	21·46	28·1	28·57	22·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·98	9·15	8·86	
19·12	18·56	20·81	27·4	27·52	20·99	24·96	25·42	18·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·15	9·21	9·15	
24·26	24·26	20·52	27·52	27·52	21·46	30·55	30·55	19·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·98	8·98	8·74	
30·44	31·37	17·26	30·55	31·02	15·51	29·16	29·16	19·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·15	9·15	9·09	
36·15	36·85	17·72	42·68	41·07	18·89	33·82	35·92	21·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·63	8·68	8·63	
21·46	20·52	14·92	24·84	22·86	14·92	24·26	24·72	15·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·56	9·68	9·44	
23·67	23·67	17·84	22·1	22·21	19·12	25·6	25·77	16·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	9·56	9·62	
28·22	28·69	18·19	20·76	24·02	18·9	27·29	26·82	18·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·67	10·55	10·67	
23·03	23·32	22·1	20·52	20·81	23·61	21·75	21·63	16·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·79	9·79	9·85	
31·37	31·08	18·37	26·12	24·55	17·32	28·75	28·51	17·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·78	10·78	11·02	
23·79	24·02	20·99	24·26	24·72	21·46	20·52	18·66	17·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·86	9·09	9·09	
22·21	22·21	16·79	23·96	25·19	14·28	27·06	27·06	18·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·08	10·08	9·97	
...	...	...	27·99	27·99	15·57	31·72	31·72	19·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·63	8·63	8·86	
20·17	20·52	23·91	21·11	21·46	20·81	20·81	20·81	17·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·98	9·33	9·98	
36·39	36·39	25·89	41·86	41·86	23·79	34·35	34·4	21·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·79	9·79	9·79	
32·36	32·36	26·24	37·14	38·48	32·48	18·25	22·91	19·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·53	25·66	30·61	
45·07	45·19	18·66	46·65	46·94	23·32	41·81	41·11	26·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	97·2	99·07	93·3	
28·57	28·57	23·79	27·35	27·35	21·4	26·18	28·57	19·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	95·16	95·16	95·16	
20·52	22·16	20·52	24·49	24·2	18·19	21·34	17·26	13·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·63	
14·4	14·9	13·9	13·0	13·0	11·1	20·5	19·5	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	6·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	19·1	22·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2	7·2	7·2	
14·0	14·0	...	14·0	19·4	15·7	19·4	19·4	18·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	6·9	6·2	
...	14·1	...	...	...	...	21·6	22·5	18·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	7·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·3	20·5	24·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	6·3	6·3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	24·2	19·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·0	19·7	19·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·1	6·9	6·9	
...	...	...	20·5	25·1	20·5	20·9	24·3	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·7	6·7	6·1	
...	...	...	16·1	19·5	24·6	17·0	17·8	16·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	6·4	5·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·2	21·7	20·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·3	6·1	6·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·3	18·0	16·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	6·1	6·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·0	19·0	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	6·0	7·0	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	17·7	19·4	16·3	9·3	...	...	10·2	10·2	7·9	14·9	14·9	12·6
	Bhandara	21·6	21·6	...	...	...	...	11·0	11·0	...	20·4	20·4	...
	Chanda	19·0	19·0	11·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·7	14·7	9·3
	Wardha	15·8	14·9	20·5	...	...	...	6·5	6·0	7·4	9·3	9·2	11·2
	Balaghat	22·4	22·4	23·3	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	16·8	23·3	23·3	23·3
	Jabalpur	18·6	20·5	23·3	17·7	18·6	14·9	11·2	12·1	12·1	13·0	14·0	13·0
	Sagar	14·9	16·1	18·6	17·7	17·7	23·3	6·1	6·1	7·4	11·2	11·2	10·2
	Damoh	15·1	17·9	18·1	28·0	...	18·6	14·0	13·1	11·1	14·1	16·8	13·0
	Seoni	25·2	26·1	22·4	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	8·4	14·9	14·9	14·9
	Mandla	26·1	27·0	23·3	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	13·0	16·8	18·6	16·8
	Betul	19·6	19·6	16·4	...	...	...	13·0	13·5	8·4	14·0	14·5	9·8
	Chindwara	20·5	23·3	21·4	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	7·4	14·9	16·8	13·0
	Hoshangabad	16·7	17·7	13·4	7·4	14·9	7·4	10·2	10·2	8·3	11·1	11·1	10·2
	Narsinghpur	19·1	21·0	14·9	12·2	12·1	9·3	12·1	12·1	8·4	14·9	14·9	10·2
	Nimar	14·9	14·9	11·4	9·3	9·3	5·7	9·5	10·0	8·5	11·4	11·4	9·5
	Raipur	37·3	41·0	33·6	11·2	7·5	...	22·4	26·1	18·7	37·3	41·0	29·9
	Sambalpur	23·3	28·9	19·6	...	...	...	32·6	32·6	26·1	45·7	45·7	33·6
	Bilaspur	50·4	52·2	42·0	32·6	28·0	22·4	37·3	33·6	26·1	52·2	48·5	44·8
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	14·2	14·8	10·1	...	...	...	11·4	12·0	7·4	12·2	14·6	8·1
	Bolaram	14·5	14·5	10·3	...	...	...	11·5	11·5	7·0	13·2	12·8	7·8
	Chudderghat	11·5	12·0	9·5	...	...	...	7·5	6·5	6·7	11·0	11·5	11·5
	East Berar.												
	Omraotee	13·9	13·9	12·1	12·1	10·2	9·3	7·4	7·4	7·4	11·1	12·1	9·3
	Ellichpur	14·5	12·8	14·6	...	...	...	9·2	10·0	9·5	10·9	11·0	10·5
	Woon	13·0	15·0	11·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	9·0	9·0	8·0	9·0	10·0	9·0
	West Berar.												
	Akola	13·9	13·9	13·2	...	...	...	6·5	7·4	4·8	...	...	...
	Buldana	13·9	13·9	8·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3	8·3	7·4
	Bassim	12·1	12·5	9·5	...	...	...	7·4	8·3	6·0	9·7	10·2	6·9
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ... Wholesale ...	8·5	8·5	7·5	10·0	10·5	8·5	10·2	10·2	10·7	12·2	13·0	11·5
	Bangalore ... Retail ...	8·2	8·2	...	9·7	10·2	...	10·0	10·0	...	12·0	12·7	...
	Kolar ... Wholesale ...	8·8	8·8	8·8	...	...	...	17·2	16·4	13·4	21·4	21·4	16·8
	Kolar ... Retail ...	8·5	8·5	8·5	...	...	...	16·6	16·1	13·1	21·0	21·0	15·3
	Toomkoor ... Wholesale ...	9·5	10·0	9·5	9·5	10·5	10·0	14·0	14·0	14·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
	Toomkoor ... Retail ...	9·0	9·5	9·0	9·0	10·0	9·5	13·0	13·0	13·0	16·0	16·0	16·0
	Mysore ... Wholesale ...	8·3	7·7	9·6	...	...	...	11·4	11·4	10·7	12·5	12·6	11·6
	Mysore ... Retail ...	7·7	7·3	...	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	...	12·4	11·4	...
	Hassan ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... Retail ...	11·0	9·0	9·7	10·0	10·0	14·0	12·0	13·0	13·2	14·0	15·0	15·2
	Shimoga ... Wholesale ...	8·0	8·0	8·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	9·0	9·0	13·0	14·0	13·0
	Shimoga ... Retail ...	8·0	8·0	8·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	9·0	9·0	13·0	14·0	13·0
	Kadoor ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... Retail ...	11·0	14·0	14·0	...	...	...	13·0	14·0	12·0	16·0	18·0	14·0
	Chituldroog Wholesale ...	12·6	11·7	...	13·8	12·1	...	13·0	13·0	...	14·0	14·0	...
	Chituldroog Retail ...	9·0	9·0	9·0	12·0	12·0	11·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	13·0	13·0	13·0
	Coorg ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... Retail ...	7·5	8·1	7·8	7·7	8·2	8·9	10·0	9·4	12·3	15·1	14·8	16·1
Rajputana ...	Jaipur	14·37	14·37	...	21·34	21·34	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	...
	Kishengurh	16·23	16·23	...	14·14	14·14	...	...	...	...	6·73	6·73	...
	Alwar	17·20	17·10	17·74	22·58	24·70	24·19	10·74	10·70	10·21	11·28	10·12	11·01
	Bhurtpur (City)	14·37	16·23	...	18·55	20·41	...	7·66	6·27	...	8·35	8·35	...
	Dholepur (City)	12·76	12·99	...	16·00	16·00	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	...
	Ajmir	13·05	12·87	12·81	19·65	20·00	19·25	4·87	5·45	4·35	6·62	6·73	6·96
	Erinpoora	13·75	14·00	11·50	19·00	19·50	17·00	...	...	...	10·00	10·00	6·00
	Sirohi	13·00	13·00	10·75	20·00	21·00	16·00	...	...	...	10·00	10·00	5·50
	Aboo	12·38	12·18	9·50	17·50	17·50	13·31	...	...	...	9·38	9·38	6·78
	Bundi	13·2	13·0	...	20·9	21·0	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...
	Kota	13·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	...	...
	Tonk	14·0	14·4	...	20·0	21·8	...	...	...	...	7·4	9·3	...
	Jhalra Patan	12·5	11·9	...	...	16·0	...	...	...	...	8·4	9·3	...
	Shahpoora	13·2	13·4	...	23·0	23·6	...	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	...
	Marwar	13·75	14·0	...	16·25	16·25	...	6·25	5·5	...	8·13	8·75	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	21·0	22·0	...	36·0	31·0	...	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	...
Central India	Indore	12·87	12·64	13·91	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	6·96	10·21	10·21	...
	Gwalior	13·45	13·45	14·14	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·50	8·58	8·81	8·35
	Guna	15·77	15·77	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...	10·21	11·13	...
	Ratlam	12·99	12·52	14·84	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	11·13	12·58	13·34	13·91
	Baghelkhand	15·77	16·23	19·48	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	14·84	15·30	16·70

India for the 1st half of June 1873—concluded.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
15·8	15·8	...	22·4	22·4	17·7	17·7	17·7	15·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	8·1	
...	...	...	24·4	24·4	...	21·6	19·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...	
...	...	...	21·3	21·4	15·9	18·4	18·4	11·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·9	
...	...	...	20·5	20·0	26·1	14·9	15·4	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	23·3	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
16·8	14·9	12·1	23·3	24·2	26·1	23·3	24·2	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	7·4	6·5	
18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	17·7	19·8	21·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	21·9	22·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	5·1	5·6	
...	...	...	23·3	24·2	24·2	24·2	25·2	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	4·8	
...	...	...	28·0	28·0	23·3	32·6	32·6	34·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·7	18·6	16·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	5·2	5·6	
...	...	...	28·0	32·6	22·4	23·3	23·3	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	6·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·2	19·5	13·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·9	4·8	4·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	22·4	25·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7	5·6	5·6	
28·0	30·5	14·9	26·1	28·7	14·1	14·1	15·7	10·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·4	7·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	33·6	26·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	22·4	16·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	6·0	6·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	45·7	44·7	39·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	5·6	5·6	
29·6	32·7	19·5	21·6	19·6	17·5	13·6	13·7	10·2	49·0	50·0	45·0	39·1	38·9	19·1	9·8	10·1	9·4	
...	...	...	19·6	19·0	18·0	12·8	12·7	10·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·4	9·8	9·0	
24·0	22·0	18·0	21·0	20·0	18·0	13·5	12·5	11·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	9·0	
14·9	18·6	13·0	22·3	24·2	16·7	13·9	13·9	11·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7	8·3	7·4	
20·0	20·0	17·5	23·0	22·3	22·0	14·1	14·3	13·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	8·2	7·7	
...	...	...	20·0	26·0	23·0	14·0	16·0	12·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	7·0	6·0	
18·6	18·6	13·2	24·2	24·2	19·8	14·9	14·9	13·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·5	
18·6	18·6	11·1	18·6	20·5	11·1	13·9	14·9	10·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·0	6·5	
15·3	16·7	12·5	19·5	19·1	16·3	13·4	14·9	8·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	6·0	5·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·0	26·5	27·0	...	...	...	42·0	43·0	46·0	13·2	13·2	13·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·5	26·2	...	...	...	...	41·0	42·0	...	13·0	13·0	...	
28·6	37·0	48·5	26·6	44·3	57·0	30·0	30·9	34·8	28·6	23·1	59·2	52·5	57·7	61·8	14·6	15·5	14·9	
27·7	36·0	48·1	25·6	43·3	56·1	29·7	30·0	34·6	28·2	22·6	58·2	51·5	56·5	60·8	14·3	14·9	14·6	
21·0	21·0	21·0	21·0	21·0	25·0	31·0	31·0	34·0	62·0	62·0	65·0	72·0	72·0	72·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	
20·0	20·0	20·0	20·0	20·0	24·0	30·0	30·0	33·0	60·0	60·0	64·0	64·0	64·0	64·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	
...	...	...	52·4	52·4	...	26·2	27·2	36·5	...	...	...	43·4	42·0	40·0	9·8	9·4	10·0	
...	...	...	50·3	50·3	...	25·2	25·2	...	...	...	...	39·7	39·7	...	9·4	8·7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·0	28·0	40·0	...	...	...	46·0	56·0	53·0	11·0	11·0	10·5	
...	...	...	32·0	32·0	30·0	25·0	25·0	30·0	...	...	...	36·0	40·0	48·0	9·0	10·0	9·0	
...	...	...	32·0	32·0	30·0	25·0	25·0	30·0	...	...	...	36·0	40·0	48·0	9·0	10·0	9·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	28·0	34·0	...	...	...	36·0	40·0	48·0	10·0	12·0	10·0	
30·5	33·5	...	45·6	46·0	...	32·6	31·6	...	...	...	...	...	63·8	...	...	...	...	
28·0	28·0	30·0	40·0	40·0	38·0	30·0	30·0	30·0	...	...	...	58·0	58·0	55·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·1	21·6	28·5	...	...	...	38·3	37·2	48·8	10·9	11·1	11·2	
19·48	19·48	...	20·87	20·87	...	17·16	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	...	
17·63	17·63	...	25·97	25·97	...	16·12	16·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·37	14·37	...	
20·42	21·50	18·81	23·11	23·60	21·50	21·23	21·10	18·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·72	24·70	26·94	
13·91	14·84	...	16·70	17·63	...	17·16	19·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·11	41·75	...	
13·91	13·37	...	15·77	...	...	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·27	22·27	...	
18·09	18·27	15·65	18·84	19·13	18·78	17·80	18·67	15·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·18	31·60	34·79	
17·00	17·00	12·50	18·00	19·00	16·25	16·75	17·00	12·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·00	40·00	40·00	
20·00	20·00	16·00	16·00	17·00	12·00	17·50	17·00	12·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·00	50·00	40·00	
15·38	15·18	11·81	...	...	...	15·56	15·38	10·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	19·5	20·5	...	19·5	15·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	32·6	...	
...	...	...	18·6	...	...	15·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	...	...	
...	...	...	21·6	25·1	...	19·1	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	38·1	...	
...	...	...	14·4	13·9	...	10·7	11·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·7	24·4	...	
22·3	22·3	...	24·0	25·0	...	19·8	20·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·5	32·7	...	
14·75	14·50	...	16·0	15·0	...	16·0	16·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·0	26·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18·55	18·55	11·13	19·01	18·55	19·30	12·12	12·64	12·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14·84	14·84	14·84	16·47	16·47	18·55	15·77	16·23	16·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11·13	11·13	...	18·55	18·55	...	17·40	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·54	15·54	16·70	16·06	15·89	17·63	16·00	15·36	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	19·48	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. OF GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or ten Rupees eight annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the fortnight ending the 3rd July 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General apprehension has been caused during the fortnight by the holding off of the rains, which in most parts of India had been believed to have regularly set in. The only tract where the rain-fall has continued abundant is the Malabar Coast and Coorg. In the Central and Eastern portions of Madras it has been scanty; in Bombay the want of rain is general; and in Sindh none has fallen. In the North-Western Provinces the hot winds returned in the first week of the fortnight, and appearances of rain ceased. The latest accounts, however, report a good fall in Rohilkund, and an improvement in prospects. In Bengal more rain is much needed, and the heat is excessive. Locusts are also reported from this province.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS ...	Kistna ...	July 2 ...	0·65	July 3	Rainfall 0·65 at Masulipatam, slight elsewhere; cultivation beginning everywhere; prices slightly falling in one taluk, rising in five, and steady elsewhere; markets well supplied; small-pox, fever, and guinea-worm prevalent.	General prospects satisfactory.
	Kurnool ...	" ...	0·5	"	Season favorable, expect in Markapur; rain-fall little more than half inch in two days in Kurnool; early crops sown in some taluks; markets tolerably supplied; prices steady; fever decreasing.	
	Negapatam	" ...	.....	"	No rain; freshes in rivers moderate; no supply to tanks; crops in good order; harvest fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox and dengue decreasing.	
	Trichinopoly ...	" ...	.....	"	No rain; water-supply sufficient; crops in good order; markets well supplied; prices steady; health good but for small-pox in Trichinopoly.	

	Calicut ...	July ..	13·94	" ...	.	Season favorable to both dry and wet cultivation; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox slightly prevalent, and fever in hilly parts of the district.
	Sind.					
	Kurrachee	July 2 ...	.....	July 3 ...	...	Wheat 11·19 sers; rice 7·46 sers; river fallen; crops suffering from want of water, and will be seriously damaged if it does not rise.
	Shikarpore	" ...	.....	" ...	..	Violent dust-storm from westward on night of 30th June; river abnormally low; heat moderate; nights cool; best wheat 17 sers.
	Upper Frontier ...	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Weather hot; locusts on 29th June; wheat 19 sers.
	Goojerat.					
	Ahmedabad	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Wheat 13·1 sers; bajri 16·6 sers.
	Kaira	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Rain much wanted; bajri 14·1 sers; rice 8·6 sers; weather hot.
BOMBAY	Surat	" ...	2 53	" ...	...	Wheat 11·5 sers; sowing operations commenced.
	Bharoch	" ...	1·73	" ...	...	Cotton plants thriving; bajri 19 sers.
	Khandesh and Nassick.					
	Khandesh	" ...	1·82	" ...	...	Rain at Dhulia; bajri 19·6 sers; cotton sowing progressing.
	Nassick	" ...	0·36	" ...	...	Rice 9·5 sers; wheat 13 sers; sowing begun; cotton cultivation largely increased.
	Deccan.					
	Poona	" ...	0·6	" ...	...	Early crops withering for want of rain; bajri 16·42 sers.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
	Deccan,—(continued.)					
BOMBAY.—*(continued.)*...	Ahmednugger ...	July 2 ...	2·57	July 3	Bajri 22·4 sers.	
	Sholapoor	" ...	6·55	"	Rain insufficient for sowing; jowari 24·5 sers; cotton market quiet; exports 2,000 docras and 42 full-pressed bales; price Rs. 43 per boja.	
	Sattara	" ...	0·46	"	Bajri 18 sers; sowing in progress.	
	Southern Maratha Country.					
	Belgaum	" ...	0·63	"	Jowari 17 sers.	
	Kaladghee	" ...	.....	"	Jowari 30·6 sers.	
	Dharwar	" ...	0·38	"	Rice crop withering; jowari 17·5 sers; sowing delayed in the above three districts for want of rain.	
	Canara	" ...	8·0	"	Rain in Karwar; crops good in Kumpta and Hulial; rice 10·4 sers.	
	Kattiawar and Gaikwar's Territory.					
	Rajkote	" ...	0·66	"	Weather hot; monsoon set in on 1st instant; bajri 19·5 sers.	
	Wudwan	" ...	1·45	"	Weather cloudy; wheat 16·5 sers; bajri 14·5 sers.	
	Baroda	" ...	0·28	"	Manuring completed; cultivation stopped; bajri 13 sers.	

								Public Health.
BENGAL	Burdwan	July 1 ...	4·18	July 2	Weather excessively hot; aus crops much injured; rain much needed for aus and áman sowings.			Burdwan.—Fever prevalent.
	Twenty-four Pergunnahs...	" ...	1·47	"	Weather oppressively hot; more or less rain in the early part of the fortnight; crops suffering from want of rain.			Twenty-four Pergunnahs.—General health good; cholera has abated at Basirhât.
	Dacca	" ...	4·78	"	Weather very hot with occasional rain and storms; prospects of crops good; more rain wanted.			Patna.—Small-pox has disappeared; cholera prevalent all over the district, but not epidemic.
								Bhaugulpore.—Small-pox still prevalent.
	Patna	" ...	1·63	"	Weather very hot, dry and unseasonable; bhadoi crops suffering greatly from want of rain.			Cuttack.—Some cases of cholera.
	Bhagulpore ...	" ...	1·72	"	Weather hot with west winds; crops better in the north than in the south; rain generally wanted.			Kâmroop.—Public health good.
	Cuttack	" ...	1·27	"	Weather hot; rain at sub-divisions, but more wanted.			*General Remarks.*
	Kâmroop	June 30 ...	3·21	"	Heavy rains in mornings with sunny afternoons during the first week; hazy and hot with occasional cool winds afterwards. Aus crops being reaped; tea, cotton, and sugar-cane favorable; shalee dhan being sown in nurseries; and partially destroyed in Berbetta by inundation.			Rain wanted in almost all places; locusts in some districts.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	... ...	.....	.....	July 3	During the past fortnight the dry westerly winds have returned. Signs of rains disappeared, causing general apprehensions with increasing distress in Jhansi and South Mirzapore, and rising prices. On 1st instant wind changed to east, with clouds and promising fall in Nynee Tal and Rohilkund. Two inches of rain fell at Moradabad, and one inch at Bareilly. Appearances now more favorable.			

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
PUNJAB	Delhi	July 2 ...	0·5	July 3	Weather warm and oppressive and cloudy.	
	Umballa	" ...	0·2	"	Sowings not commenced.	
	Jálandhar	" ...	0·3	"	Sowings in progress.	
	Lahore	" ...	0·3	"	Rain much wanted; weather oppressive.	
	Multan	" ...	0·3	"	Preparations for khureef in progress.	
	Rawalpindi	" ...	.....	"	A very slight fall of rain; more wanted.	
	Peshawur	" ...	*Nil.*	"	Rain wanted; khureef ploughings in progress.	
OUDH	Lucknow	" ...	0·05	"	Rain has fallen in partial showers, but not in sufficient quantity for agricultural purposes; more rain is wanted.	
	Faizabad	" ...	0·9	"		
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Raipoor	June 28 ...	1·61	"	Rain greatly needed to save the first rice sowings.	The rain having set in in earnest at Nagpoor, there is every hope of a general improvement in prospects.
	Bilaspoor	" ...	.....	"	Slight rain; rice and cotton sowing; early sowings a foot high; sugar-cane thriving.	
	Sumbulpoor ...	.....	2·56	"	Early sowings withering from cessation of rain.	
	Hoshungabad ...	July 2 ...	1·10	"		
	Baitool	" ...	0·35	"	Rain wanted to improve prospects.	
	Nimar	.....	2·76	"	Prospects favorable; prices stationary.	
	Nursinghpoor ...	.....	.....	"	No rain; prices stationary.	
	Nagpoor	July 2 ...	1·62	"	Land prepared for khureef sowings; prices rising from scarcity.	
	Wardha	.....	2·9	"	Sowing of jowari and cotton commenced.	
	Jubbulpoor	July 3 ...	3·82	"	More rain wanted; tanks and wells drying; cattle suffering; prices still rising; appearances favorable.	

HAIDARABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	East Berar	.....	3·4	"	Khureef cultivation in progress; dengue still in Oomrawuttee.		
	West Berar	July 2 ...	1·67	"	Sowing operations in progress; rain which was much looked for for early cotton sowings has since come.		
MYSORE AND COORG ...	Bangalore	July 3 ...	1·33	"	It having recently rained in some places, it is hoped that the season will improve. In the Bangalore Cantonment rain 1·33; owing to the rain having kept away, the ryots were in a great measure obstructed from carrying on ploughing operations. The crops are in tolerable condition.	Agricultural prospects tolerable.	Rain much wanted in parts of the province, and monsoon generally late.
	Mysore	July 1 ...	0·19	"	Crops withering in some taluks; dengue decreasing in town and adjoining taluks.		
	Coorg	July 3 ...	7·29	"	Agricultural prospects continue good.		
RAJPOOTANA ...	Meywar	June 28 ...	1·7	"	Water scarce in Oodeypore district; health very good; a few cases of choleraic disease have proved to be only sporadic; ground being prepared for rain crops.		
	Marwar	June 14 ...	.....	"	A slight sprinkle of rain.		
	Harowti and Tonk Agency	.....	.....	"	Rain ·75 at Deoli; 2·3 at Allawar, and 1·3 at Shahpoora; tanks drying up; health good.		
	Alwar	June 15 ...	.....	"	Average water-supply in tanks and wells; cotton, the only crop in the ground, except a little bajri, getting on well; heat excessive; several fatal cases of heat apoplexy returned; general health good.		
	Ajmere	July 3 ...	.....	"	Health good; prices of grain risen; rain wanted.		

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
CENTRAL INDIA ...	Indore ...	July 2 ...	1·41	July 3	Health good.	
	Gwalior	" ...	.....	"	Great heat; light showers; rain threatening; health good.	
	Neemuch	" ...	0·4	"		
	Rutlam	" ...	0·15	"	Agricultural prospects favorable; prices of food-grains rising.	
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	" ...	0·6	"	Cholera still at Nagode; heat intense.	

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. 78.]

No. 28 of 1873.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Govt. Printing, and other Govt. Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individual and corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:

SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10*th July* 1873.

No. 6.—In exercise of the power conferred by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 17, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 24th instant, at 11 A. M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in Government House, Simla, as the place, for the next Meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 11th July 1873.

No. 2279.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. G. Loch to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 1st April last.

JUDICIAL.

The 8th July 1873.

No. 1209.—Under Section 15 of Act XXVI of 1864, the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the extension of Section 173 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII of 1859), to the Madras Court of Small Causes.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 9th July 1873.

No. 229.—The services of the Reverend H. J. Matthew, Officiating Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 10th instant.

No. 230.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend Edgar Jacob, Officiating Garrison Chaplain, Fort William, to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 10th instant.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 5th July 1873.

No. 451.—The services of the under-mentioned officers have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department :—

Captain H. Trotter, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Dr. F. Stoliczka, Palæontologist, attached to the Geological Survey of India.

No. 456.—Mr. C. A. Hacket, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 1st instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 11th July 1873.

No. 464.—Mr. J. McGill, Assistant Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 262, dated 8th April 1873, on the 29th and not on the 15th March last.

MINERALS.

The 5th July 1873.

No. 85.—Mr. T. W. Bourne, Superintendent, Pisgaon Coal Works, is allowed leave of absence, as a special case, for fifteen days, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 10th July 1873.

No. 1531 *of* 1873.—The following Regulation is published for general information :—

Punjab Frontier Regulation, No. 7.

Regulation to amend the Punjab Regulation for the peace and government of the Districts of Hazara, Peshawur, Kohat, Bunnoo, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghazi Khan (published in Foreign Department Notification, No. 31P., dated 5th January 1872) :—

Whereas the Secretary of State in Council has, by Resolution in Council, declared the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, Chapter three, applicable to the Districts of Hazara, Peshawur, Kohat, Bunnoo, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghazi Khan;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and such draft has been approved of by the Governor General in Council, and has received the Governor General's assent;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the 1st Section of the said thirty-third Victoria, Chapter three, the said draft is now published in the *Gazette of India*, and will be published in the Local Gazette, and will thereupon have the force of law :—

1. The sixth section of the Punjab Regulation for the peace and government of the Districts of Hazara, Peshawur, Kohat, Bunnoo, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghazi Khan is repealed.

2. Whenever any person or persons shall be accused of any offence, if, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, it is inexpedient that the question of the guilt or innocence of such person or persons, or of any of them, should be tried according to the ordinary procedure, the Deputy Commissioner may cause such question to be referred to the decision of elders, convened according to the Pathan or Belooch usage as he may in each case direct,

and may cause their decision thereon to be carried into effect as if it were a sentence of a Court of law :

Provided that no decision imposing any penalty other than a fine shall be carried into effect as aforesaid.

The powers conferred by this section may be exercised notwithstanding any proceedings, short of actual conviction or acquittal of the accused person against whom they are exercised, taken or recorded under the ordinary procedure, and as against some of the persons jointly accused of an offence, though the ordinary procedure is followed in the case of others.

GENERAL.

The 9th July 1873.

No. 1496 *of* 1873.—With reference to Notification No. 1220 G of the 13th June, Colonel L. Pelly, C. S. I., assumed charge of the office of Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, from Colonel J. C. Brooke, on the forenoon of the 21st idem.

No. 1498 *of* 1873.—*Appointments.*—The following promotion and appointment are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 30th May 1873 :—

Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Assistant Commissioner, from the 3rd to the 2nd Class, *vice* Captain J. E. Alexander, deceased.

Captain H. DeP. Rennick, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, is confirmed in that appointment.

The 10th July 1873.

No. 1506 *of* 1873.—With reference to Notification No. 1456 G of the 4th instant, Surgeon L. F. Dickson, M. D., of the Bengal Medical Establishment, to officiate in medical charge of the Malwa Bheel Corps.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 11th July 1873.

No. 1639.—Mr. R. W. Mathews, Officiating Assistant to the Comptroller General, is appointed to officiate in the Third Class of the Financial Department, with effect from the 2nd June 1873.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 10th July 1873.

No. 1625.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 20, Act III of 1871, the following account of the profits of the Currency Note Circulation, and of the charges and expenses incidental thereto, during the year 1871-72, or from April 1871 to March 1872, is published for general information :—

Account of the profits of the Currency Note Circulation and of the charges and expenses incidental thereto, during the year 1871-72, *or from April* 1871 *to March* 1872, *prepared in conformity with Section* 20, *Act III,* 1871.

DR. CR.

Charges and Expenses.	Rs.	A.	P.	*Profits.*	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries of Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, &c.	53,930	8	2	Interest on Government Securities.	14,19,433	3	10
Establishment ...	1,42,938	11	8	Miscellaneous receipts ...	6,532	4	1
Temporary Establishment ...	2,650	10	11				
Contingencies	13,828	15	1				
House-rent to Assistant Commissioner.	1,200	0	0				
Stationery	1,317	8	3				
Printing charges ...	3,562	0	4				
Service telegrams ...	2,409	0	0				
House, lighting, police and water rates.	5,848	11	9				
Purchase of service stamps...	810	11	6				
Official postage ...	332	12	10				
Charges for remittance ...	14,872	2	1				
Travelling allowance ...	12	14	0				
Cost of Currency Note Forms	34,592	6	0				
Charges incurred in the Public Works Department for repairing, &c., the Currency Office Building.	6,426	9	8				
Pensions and gratuities ...	661	0	0				
	2,85,394	9	5				
Profit of Note Circulation for the year 1871-72.	11,40,570	14	6				
RUPEES ...	14,25,965	7	11	RUPEES ...	14,25,965	7	11

SEPARATE REVENUE.
(POST OFFICE.)

The 11th July 1873.

No. 1547.—Mr. E. C. George received charge of the office of Post Master of Calcutta from Mr. E. A. Roussac, on the forenoon of the 10th June 1873.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th July 1873.

No. 700 *of* 1873.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major-General E. B. Johnson, C. B., of the Royal Artillery, to be Quartermaster General, Bengal, *vice* Major-General (Colonel) P. S. Lumsden, C. B., C. S. I., whose term of service expired on the 22nd May 1873.

No. 701 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant F. G. Maltby, of the 105th Foot, a candidate for the Bombay Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, *vice* Captain L. C. deL. Daniell, appointed to the 4th Sikh Infantry.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant C. Dempster, of the 106th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant H. F. S. Neill, appointed to the 1st Punjab Cavalry.

No. 702 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1197 of the 16th December 1868, laying down a scale of "Infant Diet" to be added to the Hospital diet scales published in G. G. O. No. 23 of the 6th January 1865, it is notified that in future one seer of fuel per diem will be allowed for each infant diet which may be ordered by the medical officer.

No. 703 *of* 1873.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Foreign Department No. 1456, dated the 4th July 1873, the services of Surgeon-Major H. M. Greenhow, of the Medical Department, late officiating in medical charge of the Malwa Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 704 *of* 1873.—The following Order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 176, *dated the* 13*th June* 1873.—Confirming the regimental order issued to the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 31st May 1873, permitting Lieutenant A. C. LeQuesne, Wing Subaltern, to revert to his appointment as Officiating Adjutant of the Regiment, and directing Captain W. E. Chambers to act as Wing Subaltern of the Corps.

No. 705 *of* 1873.—Akram Khan is appointed a Jemadar in the 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment of Native Infantry, on probation, *vice* Seetul Sing, invalided.

No. 706 *of* 1873.—With reference to the Notification in the Financial Department, No. 1122, dated the 17th June 1873, G. G. O. No. 1229, dated the 5th December 1872, is cancelled.

No. 707 *of* 1873.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in consideration of his long and meritorious services, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the brevet pay of his rank being continued to Subadar Major Khan Sing "Bahadoor," of the 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Pension Establishment.

No. 708 *of* 1873.—Abdool* Wahab, Student of the Agra Medical School, having passed the prescribed examination, is admitted into the Service as an Hospital Assistant of the 3rd Class, with effect from the 29th May 1873, and placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service.

* Passed in English on the 29th May 1873, according to G. G. O. No. 945 of 1868.

No. 709 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and men having been declared by Medical Committees to be unfit for further service, are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Rank.	Names.	Rank in which pensioned.	Circle of payment.
	9th Bengal Cavalry.		
Sowar ...	Doola Sing*	Sowar ..	Punjab.
	10th Regiment Native Infantry.		
Subadar ...	Mohur Sing	Subadar ...	"
	15th Regiment Native Infantry.		
Cook ...	Goolab	Cook ...	Allahabad.
	41st Regiment Native Infantry.		
Jemadar ...	Jotee Sing	Jemadar ...	Punjab.
Havildar ...	Joala Sing	Havildar ...	"
Sepoy ...	Mohun Sing	Sepoy ...	"
"	Mahtab Sing	" ...	"
"	Nehal Sing	" ...	"
	5th Goorkha Regiment.		
Naick ...	Lall Sing Tharrial	Naick ...	Allahabad.

* Pension to take effect from 18th June 1873.

No. 710 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) P. F. Gardiner, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 18th February 1873 (date of departure on furlough, 11th March 1871).

Captain A. Vivian, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 15th February 1873 (date of departure on furlough, 18th February 1871).

Captain J. R. B. Atkinson, of the General List, Infantry, 2nd Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd February 1873 (date of departure on furlough, 18th March 1871).

No. 711 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further service, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, on the pensions noted opposite their respective names, with effect from the date on which they may have been struck off the strength of the corps:—

Rank.	Names.	In what Rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Subadar	Shaick Hossenally ...	Subadar ...	18	0	0
"	Gummunia	" ...	18	0	0
"	Bunneea	" ...	18	0	0
Havildar ...	Bheemla	Naick ...	5	0	0
"	Vodeea	Havildar ...	6	0	0
"	Jeyteea	" ...	6	0	0
"	Muckneea	" ...	6	0	0
Naick	Lalleea	Naick ...	5	0	0
"	Ladeea	" ...	5	0	0

No. 712 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 537, dated 20th May 1873, in the column "Authorized Proportion," opposite "Forms without backs 5'" (for Officers' Mess Tents) insert the figure "8."

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 713 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned men of the Hyderabad Contingent, declared unfit for further service, are transferred to the Pension Establishment, and granted the stipends specified opposite to their respective names:—

Regimental or Battery Number.	Corps, Rank, and Names.		Monthly Stipend.	From what date.	Where permitted to reside and draw stipend.
		No. 1 *Horse Light Field Battery.*	Rs. A. P.		
2	Subadar as Jemadar.	Seetul Tewarry ...	12 6 4		Benares.
9	Havildar of Gunners.	Mulharjee ...	6 3 2		With No. 1 Battery.
68	Gunner ...	Shaik Ahmed ...	3 11 6		Aurungabad.
86	Syce driver ...	Nursoo ...	3 4 11		Bolarum.
		No. 3 *Horse Light Field Battery.*			
23	Subadar ...	Gyadeen .	40 0 0		Fyzabad (Oudh).
66	Naigue of Gunners.	Jemaul Homed ..	5 6 0		Ellichpur.
109	Gunner ...	Yelluppah ...	3 11 6		Bolarum.
79	Syce driver ...	Sawmy	3 4 11		Do.
		1*st Regiment of Cavalry.*			
1	Rissaldar Major	Mahomed Hoossain Khan, *Sirdar Bahadoor (1st Class Order of British India).*	*80 0 0	With effect from 1st April 1873.	Hyderabad.
3	Ressaidar ...	Haumed Khan ...	*40 0 0		With 1st Cavalry.
1	Trooper ...	Koomer Sing ...	*5 0 0		Chittoor (Madras Presidency).
6	Ressaidar ...	Alluff Khan ...	*40 0 0		With 1st Cavalry.
11	Jemadar ...	Sirdar Khan ...	*20 0 0		Do.
3	Trooper ...	Sheik Goolam Ali ...	3 8 0		Hyderabad.
13	Duffadar ...	Nussar Hoossain Beg	6 0 0		With 1st Cavalry.
2	Trooper ...	Meer Rumzan Ali ...	*5 0 0		Do.
5	Do. ...	Shaik Salar Bux ...	3 8 0		Do.
2	Do. ...	Mahomed Khan ...	3 8 0		Do.
35	Duffadar ...	Meer Zinoolabdeen ...	6 0 0		Do.
10	Trooper ...	Kasur Khan ...	3 8 0		Cawnpoor.
11	Do. ...	Kullunder Khan ...	3 8 0		With 1st Cavalry.
4	Camel Gunner	Munover Khan ...	*5 0 0		Do.
4	Trooper ...	Jalall Khan ...	3 8 0		Meerut.
6	Do. ...	Sheik Mahomed Punnah.	3 8 0		With 1st Cavalry.
		2*nd Regiment of Cavalry.*			
1	Ressaidar ...	Sadut Khan ...	*40 0 0	With effect from 1st June 1873.	With 2nd Cavalry.
44	Trooper ...	Shaik Vazeer ...	*5 0 0	With effect from 1st April 1873.	Do.
46	Do. ...	Manover Khan ...	*5 0 0		Do.
67	Do. ...	Beejay Bahadoor ...	3 8 0		Do.
63	Do. ...	Goolam Russool ...	3 8 0		Do.

* Superior pension after 40 years' service.

Regimental Number.	Corps, Rank, and Names.		Monthly Stipend.			From what date.	Where permitted to reside and draw stipend.
		2nd Regiment of Cavalry,—(continued).	Rs.	A.	P.		
52	Trooper ...	Cheeronjeelall ...	3	8	0	With effect from 1st April 1873.	With 2nd Cavalry.
29	Do. ...	Goolam Gouse Khan	3	8	0		Do.
70	Do. ...	Abbass Khan ...	3	8	0		Do.
2	Duffadar ...	Allum Khan ...	*10	0	0		Do.
2	Trooper ...	Jon Mohamed ...	*5	0	0		Do.
62	Trooper ...	Rajay Khan ..	3	8	0		Mominabad.
1	Duffadar ...	Shaik Hyder ...	6	0	0		Delhi.
22	Trooper ...	Ishan Ali ...	*5	0	0		Jaulnah.
24	Do. ...	Syed Ali ...	3	8	0		With 2nd Cavalry.
7	Duffadar ...	Madarbux Khan ...	*10	0	0		Do.
5	Do. as a Trooper.	Abeeb Khan ...	3	8	0		Hyderabad.
6	Trooper ...	Bahadur Khan ...	3	8	0		With 2nd Cavalry.
5	Do. ...	Shaik Enaithoollah ...	3	8	0		Do.
1	Jemadar ...	Shaik Hyder ...	*20	0	0		Do.
35	Trooper ...	Raheemoollah Khan...	3	8	0		Do.
21	Do. ...	James Reed ...	†7	0	0		Bolarum.
75	Do. ...	Karamuth Khan ...	*5	0	0		With 2nd Cavalry.
2	Duffadar ...	Bhowany Sing ...	6	0	0		Mominabad.
30	Trooper ...	Shaik Ebrahim ...	*5	0	0	With effect from 1st June 1873.	With 2nd Cavalry..
		3rd Regiment of Cavalry.					
54	Jemadar as a Duffadar.	Budrodeen Khan ...	6	0	0	With effect from 1st April 1873.	Delhi.
34	Duffadar.	Abdoolla Beg ...	6	0	0		Bolarum.
43	Do. ...	Kajay Emamodeen ...	*10	0	0		With 3rd Cavalry.
44	Do. ...	Unnoo Khan ...	6	0	0		Do.
55	Do. ...	Meer Galib Ali ...	6	0	0		Cawnpoor.
63	Do. ...	Nanuck Sing ...	6	0	0		With 3rd Cavalry.
434	Do. ...	Shaik Share Ali ...	6	0	0		Lucknow.
335	Do. ...	Saloo Khan ...	*10	0	0		Delhi.
83	Trooper ..	Oosman Khan ...	*5	0	0		Aurungabad.
84	Do. ...	Shaik Barakatoolla ...	*5	0	0		Shahjehanpoor.
89	Do. ...	Kader Khan ...	3	8	0		With 3rd Cavalry.
91	Do. ...	Syed Arriff ...	3	8	0		Aurungabad.
101	Do. ...	Mytab Khan ...	3	8	0		Do.
113	Do. ...	Mahomed Meer Khan	3	8	0		Futtehghur.
120	Do. ...	Meer Share Ali ...	*5	0	0		Oomrawuttee.
124	Do. ...	Meer Shoojait Ali ...	3	8	0		Aurungabad.
527	Do. ...	Emaum Beg ...	3	8	0		With 3rd Cavalry.
102	Do. ...	Chand Khan ...	3	8	0		Delhi.
200	Do. ...	Shaik Goolam Ghouse	3	8	0		Ellichpur.
204	Do. ...	Mirza Hasun Beg ...	3	8	0		Do.
205	Do. ...	Moonalaul ...	3	8	0		Hingolee.
259	Do. ...	Shaik Ghoolam Moyodeen.	3	8	0		Kurnool.
267	Do. ...	Ameer Beg ...	3	8	0		Bolarum.
285	Do. ...	Hyath Khan ...	3	8	0		Ellichpur.
286	Do. ...	Meer Surfaraz Ali ...	3	8	0		Do.
340	Do. ...	Ameer Khan ...	3	8	0		With 3rd Cavalry.

* Superior pension after 40 years' service.

† Superior rate of pension, being of European descent.

Regimental Number.	Corps, Rank, and Names.		Monthly Stipend. Rs.	As.	P.	From what date.	Where permitted to reside and draw stipend.
		3rd Regiment of Cavalry, —(continued.)					
353	Trooper ...	Fyze Mahomed Khan	3	8	0	With effect from 1st April 1873.	Bolarum.
198	Do. ...	Meer Ushruff Ali ...	3	8	0		Ellichpur.
278	Do. ...	Issree Sing ...	3	8	0		Allahabad.
424	Do. ...	Meer Ghoolam Hussain	3	8	0		With 3rd Cavalry.
427	Do. ...	Meer Hissam Ali ...	3	8	0		Do.
439	Do. ...	Shaik Hymed ...	3	8	0		Hingolee.
442	Do. ...	Meer Hymed Ali ...	3	8	0		With 3rd Cavalry.
443	Do. ...	Surdar Khan ...	3	8	0		Mominabad.
516	Do. ...	Kalay Khan ...	3	8	0		With 3rd Cavalry.
539	Do. ...	Rahat Khan ...	3	8	0		Delhi.
		4th Regiment of Cavalry.					
26	Duffadar ...	Shaik Azeez Mahomed	*10	0	0		With 4th Cavalry.
284	Trooper ...	Bismilla Khan ...	3	8	0		With 1st Cavalry.
287	Do. ...	Makhun Sing ...	3	8	0		Hyderabad.
369	Do. ...	Hafiz Fuzlay Huck ...	3	8	0		Do.
467	Do. ...	Meer Imdad Ali ...	3	8	0		Cawnpore.
469	Do. ...	Azmuth Khan ...	3	8	0		Hyderabad.
475	Do. ...	Mahomed Azum ...	3	8	0		Do.
		1st Regiment of Infantry.					
211	Jemadar ...	Nursoo ...	12	6	4		Bolarum.
389	Color Havildar	Soomerun ...	6	0	0		Auzumghur.
321	Do. ...	Sayennah ...	6	0	0		Hingolee.
705	Havildar ...	Nadir Khan ...	6	0	0		Allahabad.
518	Color Havildar	Aujodeapersaud ...	6	0	0		Cawnpoor.
552	Do. ...	Joogoolkissore ...	6	0	0		Do.
611	Havildar ...	Gujraj Sing ...	6	0	0		Do.
220	Private ...	Hunmunthoo ...	3	4	11		With 1st Infantry.
228	Do. ...	Enkojee ...	3	4	11		Aurungabad.
243	Do. ..	Shaik Modeen ...	3	4	11		With 1st Infantry.
268	Do. ...	Mahkun ...	3	4	11		Hingolee.
291	Do. ...	Lutchmon Sing ...	3	4	11		Akolah.
293	Do. ...	Gungloo ...	3	4	11		With 1st Infantry.
297	Do. ...	Banecram ...	3	4	11		Lucknow.
329	Do. ...	Deen Ahmed ...	3	4	11		With 1st Infantry.
332	Do. ...	Thooljaram ...	3	4	11		Hingolee.
397	Do. ...	Makhun ...	3	4	11		Cawnpoor.
399	Do. ...	Enkuttee ...	3	4	11		With 1st Infantry.
406	Do. ...	Khurgoo ...	3	4	11		Lucknow.
407	Do. ...	Shaik Rajay ...	3	4	11		Aurungabad.
409	Do. ...	Shaik Alladeen ...	3	4	11		Lucknow.
411	Do. ...	Ramiah ...	3	4	11		Akolah.
412	Do. ...	Sooknundun ...	3	4	11		Allahabad.
415	Do. ...	Buldee ...	3	4	11		Lucknow.
468	Do. ...	Lutchmun Sing ...	3	4	11		Allahabad.
475	Do. ...	Issree ...	3	4	11		Lucknow.
512	Do. ...	Pharah ...	3	4	11		Do.
513	Do. ...	Dannuppah ...	3	4	11		With 1st Infantry.
514	Do. ...	Shaik Kassim ...	3	4	11		Hingolee.
520	Do. ...	Mattadeen ...	3	4	11		With 1st Infantry.
529	Do. ...	Enketram ...	3	4	11		Bolarum.
597	Do. ...	Purtab Sing ...	3	4	11		With 1st Infantry.

* Superior pension after 40 years' service.

Regimental Number.	Corps, Rank, and Names.		Monthly Stipend.	From what date.	Where permitted to reside and draw stipend.
		1st Regiment of Infantry, —continued.	Rs. A. P.		
604	Private ...	Shaik Burray ...	3 4 11	With effect from 1st April 1873.	Hingolee.
614	Do. ...	Dyaram ...	3 4 11		Cawnpoor.
623	Do. ...	Jan Ahmed ...	3 4 11		Akolah.
635	Do. ...	Nursiah ...	3 4 11		With 1st Infantry.
663	Do. ..	Ramsurn ...	3 4 11		Allahabad.
664	Do. ...	Juggunnath ...	3 4 11		Fyzabad.
666	Do. ...	Matta Deen ...	3 4 11		Lucknow.
667	Do. ...	Gows Khan ...	3 4 11		With 1st Infantry.
709	Do. ...	Butchoo ...	3 4 11		Do.
1298	Do. ...	Pursram ...	3 4 11		Hingolee.
——	Lascar ...	Nursoo ...	2 14 4		Bolarum.
		2nd Regiment of Infantry.			
816	Naigue ...	Gunga Deen ...	4 15 4		Cawnpoor.
414	Private ...	Sillar Bux ...	3 4 11		With 2nd Infantry
512	Do. ...	Rajunnah ...	3 4 11		Bolarum.
523	Do. ...	Hyath Khan ...	3 4 11		Lingasoogoor.
525	Do. ...	Bheemroo ...	3 4 11		Bolarum.
541	Do. ...	Allah Buksh ...	3 4 11		Do.
608	Do. ...	Ramhate Sing ...	3 4 11		Do.
634	Do. ...	Lallah ...	3 4 11		Cawnpoor.
642	Do. ...	Podun ..	3 4 11		Fyzabad.
654	Do. ...	Sayennah ...	3 4 11		Bolarum.
656	Do. ...	Shaik Chand ...	3 4 11		Cawnpoor.
676	Do. ...	Meer Muksid Ali ...	3 4 11		Bolarum.
714	Do. ...	Seobuccus ..	3 4 11		Do.
723	Do. ..	Lutchmiah ...	3 4 11		Do.
748	Do. ...	Dabee Deen ...	3 4 11		Cawnpoor.
755	Do. ...	Doorgah ...	3 4 11		Allahabad.
779	Do. ...	Rajahram ...	3 4 11		Bolarum.
874	Do. ...	Shaik Abdool ...	3 4 11		Do.
1030	Do. ...	Baudul Khan ...	3 4 11		Do.
1095	Do. ...	Ramjeeyawun ...	3 4 11		Fyzabad.
		3rd Regiment of Infantry.			
467	Color Havildar	Narrain ...	6 0 0		Aurungabad.
577	Private ...	Shaik Kulloo ...	3 4 11		Do.
589	Do. ...	Shaik Durgie ..	3 4 11		Do.
495	Do. ...	Umbur Sing ...	3 4 11		Do.
406	Do. ...	Lutchmon ...	3 4 11		Do.
580	Do. ...	Jowahir ...	3 4 11		Cawnpoor.
499	Do. ...	Bholah ...	3 4 11		Aurungabad.
630	Do. ...	Nursoo ...	3 4 11		With 3rd Infantry, H. C.
494	Do. ...	Mungulgola ...	3 4 11		Cawnpoor.
521	Do. ...	Rambraye ...	3 4 11		Allahabad.
689	Do. ...	Rampersaud ...	3 4 11		Cawnpoor.
239	Do. ...	Seeviah ...	3 4 11		With 3rd Infantry.
344	Do. ...	Chain Gola ...	3 4 11		Allahabad.
428	Do. ...	Bhowanee ...	3 4 11		Aurungabad.
——	Bhcestie ...	Halla Bux ...	3 4 11		With 3rd Infantry.

Regimental Number.	Corps, Rank, and Names.		Monthly Stipend.	From what date.	Where permitted to reside and draw stipend.
		4th Regiment of Infantry.	Rs. A. P		
61	Subadar as Jemadar ...	Chinesook ...	12 6 4	With effect from 1st April 1873.	Lucknow.
38	Jemadar as Havildar ...	Ramdoo ...	6 0 0		With 4th Infantry.
116	Drum-Major	W. Earl ...	*10 0 0		Ellichpur.
282	Fifer ...	R. Earl ...	* 7 0 0		With 4th Infantry.
73	Private ...	Deendar Khan ...	3 4 11		Do.
167	Do. ...	Ramdeen ...	3 4 11		Lucknow.
177	Do. ...	Boodah Sing ...	3 4 11		Hingolee.
312	Do. ...	Audhar Sing ...	3 4 11		Allahabad.
		5th Regiment of Infantry.			
60	Subadar as Jemadar ...	Syed Ebrahim ...	12 6 4		Aurungabad.
66	Havildar ...	Nawaz Khan ...	6 0 0		Hingolee.
99	Color Havildar	Mendye ...	6 0 0		Cawnpoor.
156	Do. ...	Gows Khan ...	6 0 0		Hyderabad.
178	Do. ...	Yacoob Khan ...	6 0 0		Aurungabad.
184	Havildar ...	Cawder Bux ...	6 0 0		Hingolee.
15	Private ...	Doorgah Doobay ...	3 4 11		Ellichpur.
179	Do. ...	Mankally ...	3 4 11		With 5th Infantry.
195	Do. ...	Ramdeen ...	3 4 11		Allahabad.
		6th Regiment of Infantry.			
419	Subadar ...	Ruggoonath Sing ...	20 10 7		Jaulnah.
600	Jemadar ...	Shaik Allah Buksh ...	12 6 4		With 6th Infantry.
551	Havildar ...	Lutchmon ...	6 0 0		Do.
634	Do. ...	Deendial Misser ...	6 0 0		Fyzabad.
645	Do. ...	Mahkun Chowbay ...	6 0 0		Cawnpoor.
682	Do. ...	Shaik Chand ...	6 0 0		Hingolee.
787	Do. ...	Seonarrain Panday ...	6 0 0		Allahabad.
899	Do. ...	Balloo ...	6 0 0		With 5th Infantry.
758	Naigue ...	Chungah ...	4 15 4		Lucknow.
779	Do. ...	Bulwunth ...	4 15 4		Aurungabad.
663	Drummer ...	Dhoondjee ...	4 2 2		With 6th Infantry.
1000	Do. ...	Soorjah ...	4 2 2		Hingolee.
492	Fifer ...	Shaik Hyath ...	4 2 2		With 6th Infantry.
346	Private ...	Rannojee ...	3 4 11		Do.
355	Do. ...	Unwur Khan ...	3 4 11		Do.
518	Do. ...	Shaik Ismail ...	3 4 11		Do.
688	Do. ...	Chungah ...	3 4 11		Jaulnah.
692	Do. ...	Sutwajee ...	3 4 11		Do.
701	Do. ...	Shaik Moonawur ...	3 4 11		Ellichpur.
733	Do. ...	Poorun Misser ...	3 4 11		Cawnpoor.
768	Do. ...	Munoeram ...	3 4 11		Do.
804	Do. ...	Anundeedeen Tewary	3 4 11		Do.
812	Do. ...	Limbajee ...	3 4 11		Ellichpur.
819	Do. ...	Shaik Mungray ...	3 4 11		Allahabad.
824	Do. ...	Muthoorah ...	3 4 11		Cawnpoor.
962	Do. ...	Ramtal Sing ...	3 4 11		With 6th Infantry.
986	Do. ...	Shaik Burray ...	3 4 11		Ellichpur.
1008	Do. ...	Ramdeen ...	3 4 11		Cawnpoor.
1025	Do. ...	Bhugwandeen Sookool.	3 4 11		Do.

* Superior pension, being of European descent.

Regimental Number.	Corps, Rank, and Names.		Monthly Stipend.	From what date.	Where permitted to reside and draw stipend.
		6th Regiment of Infantry, —continued.	Rs. A. P.		
1029	Private ...	Tahkoordeen ...	3 4 11	With effect from 1st April 1873.	Cawnpoor.
1036	Do. ...	Shaik Nunnay ...	3 4 11		Hingolee.
1044	Do. ...	Ramsahai Doobay ...	3 4 11		Cawnpoor.
1056	Do. ...	Chuttree Sing ...	3 4 11		Dinapoor.
1	Bheestee ...	Gool Mahomed ...	3 4 11		With 6th Infantry.
388	Private ...	Rampersaud Misser ...	3 4 11	With effect from 1st May 1873.	Cawnpoor.
737	Do. ...	Gyadeen Panday ...	3 4 11		Lucknow.
741	Do. ...	Hossain Khan ...	3 4 11		Ellichpur.
799	Do. ...	DwarkapersaudTewarry	3 4 11		Lucknow.
815	Do. ...	Seotall Chowbay ...	3 4 11		Allahabad.
1052	Do. ...	Gujjudhur Sing ...	3 4 11		Fyzabad.

No. 714 *of* 1873.—Sowar Kootub Deen, of the 10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), declared unfit for further service on account of an injury sustained in the execution of his duty, is granted an injury pension in the 3rd degree, of Rs. 3 per mensem, to be disbursed in the Punjab circle of payment.

No. 715 *of* 1873.—The following promotion in, and admission to, the Order of British India are made under the operation of G. G. O. No. 551 of the 5th June 1868, with effect from the 15th June 1873:—

To be a Member of the 1st Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor."

Subadar Major Madura Mootoo, "Bahadoor," of the 26th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Cunnien, "Sirdar Bahadoor," and Subadar-Major Kistnah, "Sirdar Bahadoor," pensioned.

To be a Member of the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Bahadoor."

Subadar Narrainen, of the Madras Sappers and Miners, *vice* Subadar-Major Madura Mootoo, promoted to the 1st Class.

No. 716 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1156, dated 8th November 1872, and Foreign Department Notification No. 1267, dated 6th June 1873, the services of Assistant Surgeon O. T. Duke, M. B., will be held to have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the 21st September 1872.

No. 717 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonels John Henry Reynolds, Bombay Staff Corps, and Richard Rodney Ricketts, Madras Staff Corps,—2nd July 1873.

No. 718 *of* 1873.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 2nd August 1872, page 3443, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, the 2nd August 1872.

BREVET.

Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary David Oliver, Bengal Public Works Department, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 21st February 1872.

Ensign and Assistant Commissary Michael Cunningham,* Bengal Public Works Department, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 21st February 1872.

* Since deceased.

Deputy Assistant Commissary W. H. Manners, Bengal Public Works Department, to have the honorary rank of Ensign. Dated 21st February 1872.

No. 719 *of* 1873.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 114, dated the 4th June 1873, is published for general information :—

Paragraph 4.—I have resolved that your General Order, No. 482 of the 30th May 1871, will not be held to apply to an officer of the Imperial list, who, having already served in India, may be permitted to exchange for service in India with an officer of Royal Engineer on the Indian Cadres.

No. 720 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medical Department :—

Surgeon-Major D. McDonald, M. D., of the Medical Department, Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government at the Presidency (on leave), to be a Deputy Surgeon-General, with permanent rank, *vice* Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals C. Archer, M. D., who vacates on the expiration of his tour of service in that grade.

The 9th July 1873.

No. 721 *of* 1873.—The services of Captain J. Upperton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Second in Command and Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 9th June 1873.

The 10th July 1873.

No. 722 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made in the undermentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery.

Havildar Nuzzur Khan to be Jemadar from the 1st May 1873, *vice* Mouzdeen, invalided.

No. 723 *of* 1873.—Native Medical Pupil Shunker Lall, No. 346, admitted by G. G. O. No. 819 of 1872, is dismissed from the Service.

No. 724 *of* 1873.—The following appointments and promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Burkut Ally to be Ressaldar, *vice* Joalla Singh, invalided.

Jemadar Ameer Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Burkut Ally, promoted.

Duffadar Shadee Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Goolam Ubas, invalided.

Duffadar Toorab Ally to be Jemadar, *vice* Sooltan Khan, invalided.

Duffadar Uttur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ameer Khan, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1873.

18th Bengal Cavalry.

Woordie Major Mahomed Moortuza Khan to be Ressaldar, from the 14th June 1873, *vice* Mullick Futteh Shere Khan, resigned.

Kote Duffadar Nadir Ally Khan is appointed Woordie Major, from the 14th June 1873, *vice* Mahomed Moortuza Khan, promoted.

26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Gunda Misser to be Subadar, from the 24th March 1873, *vice* Adjoodhia Sing, deceased.

Goolab Sing is appointed Jemadar,* on probation, from 1st April 1873, *vice* Gunda Misser, promoted.

* This cancels G. G. O. No. 643 of 1873.

Color Havildar Munsoor Khan to be Jemadar, from the 1st May 1873, *vice* Mahomed Gool, invalided.

Color Havildar Syud Mahomed to be Jemadar, from the 1st May 1873, *vice* Sirdar Khan, invalided.

4th Goorkha Regiment.

Jemadar Khurg Sing Thappa to be Subadar, *vice* Bhowan Sing Kunial, invalided.

Havildar Chamoo Raot to be Jemadar, *vice* Khurg Sing Thappa, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1873.

No. 725 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant F. N. Chalmers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe under the Regulations of 1868.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 4th July 1873.

No. 450.—That portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 423, dated 20th June last, transferring Mr. F. J. Johnstone, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Central Provinces to the Punjab Provincial Establishment, is cancelled.

No. 452.—The appointment by the Officiating Chief Engineer of the Indus Valley Railway of the following persons as Temporary Overseers of the 2nd Grade is confirmed, with effect from date of joining their appointments:—

Mr. R. Smith.
" W. Watson.
" R. G. Barrett.

The 7th July 1873.

No. 453.—Corporal J. Devine, Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, British Burmah, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in the same grade, with effect from the 18th September 1872.

No. 454.—Sub-Conductor G. Mortimer, 2nd Class Barrack Master, is transferred to the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

The 9th July 1873.

No. 455.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, Hyderabad, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave for nine months, on medical certificate, in extension of the fifteen months' leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 386, dated 17th October 1871.

No. 456.—Lieutenant R. J. Morgan, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is allowed one month's subsidiary leave, preparatory to furlough, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 457.—Baboo Govind Chunder Mookerjee is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, and is posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 458.—Baboo Ghamandi Lall, Probationary Overseer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Bengal Irrigation Branch to Oudh.

The 10*th July* 1873.

No. 460.—Mr. P. DeL. Lennox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is allowed three months' leave, on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 461.—Mr. R. C. McKennie, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from Mysore to Bengal Provincial Establishment.

No. 462.—P. Vadachellum is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, and posted to British Burmah.

No. 463.—Colonel A. F. Baird, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is allowed one month's leave, preparatory to furlough, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 464.—The under-mentioned Apprentice Accountants in Bengal are appointed as Accountants, 4th Grade, on probation, and are transferred to the Indus Valley (State) Railway :—

Mr. H. Holland.

Baboo Lall Behary Gangooly.

The 11*th July* 1873.

No. 465.—Mr. J. C. Rees is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Engineer Apprentice and posted to British Burmah.

No. 466.—Mr. J. McKecknie, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Central India, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 467.—Mr. E. O. V. Haldane, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 468.—The services of Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, with effect from the 8th July 1873.

TELEGRAPH.

The 9*th July* 1873.

No. 459.—Mr. H. E. Thompson, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, and Officiating Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 21st September 1871.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R. A.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1873.

On and after the 3rd instant, Part I of the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the *Gazette* as well as the *Supplement* will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Communications relating to the other Parts, and remittances, should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th July 1873.

No. 35.—PROMOTION.—Mr. John McHatton, Assistant Surveyor, from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st instant.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd July 1873.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr A. G. Wyatt, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to No. 2 or Khandesh and Bombay Native States Topographical Survey, from the 17th June to 31st July 1873, inclusive.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 7th July 1873.

No. 30.—Mr. A. D'Souza, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month from the date he may avail himself of it.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd July 1873.

List of Offices closed during the month of June 1873 :—

Name of Station.	Where situate.	Date.	REMARKS
Mahableshwar	Bombay Presidency	10th.	
Matheran		13th.	

Calcutta, the 7th July 1873.

No. 7.—Mr. M. R. Trower, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 24th May 1873.

No. 8.—Mr. S. P. V. Luke, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 23rd June 1873.

The 9th July 1873.

No. 9.—Mr. F. Kinsman, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th June 1873.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1873.

RULES FOR THE CUSTODY, DISTRIBUTION, AND SALE OF POSTAGE STAMP LABELS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WITH EFFECT FROM THE 1ST OF JULY 1873.

(N. B.—THESE RULES APPLY BOTH TO SERVICE STAMPS AND TO ORDINARY STAMPS, WITH THE EXCEPTIONS NOTED IN RULES V AND VIII.)

Supplies from Central Depôts.

I.—Supplies of postage stamps for the Madras Presidency, including Mysore, and the local depôts subordinate to Madras, shall be supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps at Madras, on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

II.—Supplies of postage stamps for the Presidency of Bombay, including Scind, Berar, the Central Provinces, and local depôts subordinate to Bombay, shall be supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps at Bombay, on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts

III.—Stamps for the Bengal Presidency, including the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, Central India, Rajpootana, Assam, and British Burmah, and local depôts subordinate to Calcutta, shall be supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

IV.—The above-mentioned supplies from central to local depôts shall be issued on credit.

Local Depôts.

V.—Every treasury throughout India, including those attached to political, customs, and salt agencies, shall be a local depôt for the sale of postage stamps, provided that the value of the stamps sold at one time to any purchaser shall not be less than Rs. 5, and shall not include any fraction of a rupee. At any station at which there is a Collector of land revenue, neither a Salt Agent nor Collector of Customs shall be entrusted with the custody and sale of postage stamps. All sales under this rule will be for cash on delivery, and when the purchaser is one of those who are required to retail stamps under Rule VIII or is one specially authorised under Rule IX, a discount of one-half anna per rupee will be allowed. But to purchasers, other than the above, no discount will be allowed, and officers in charge of local depôts must see that discount is not allowed except to the privileged officers above referred to. The sale of embossed envelopes shall be subject to the same conditions, except that they shall be sold in packets containing sixteen envelopes each, portions of a packet not being saleable. The price of each packet shall be the value of the stamps borne by the envelopes contained in it; the discount (if any) being calculated on that value.

The above rule is only partially applicable to "Service Stamps," which may be sold *only to Government officials, on a written application, accompanied by payment of the value in cash*, and on which *no discount is allowed*. A receipt containing in detail the gross value of each description of service postage stamps sold will be granted by the treasury officer for the amount paid to him.

VI.—A supply equal to the probable consumption for five months of the district attached to each local depôt shall be kept in each, and as soon as the number in store has fallen below the number expended during the preceding six months, the Collector, or other officer in charge of the depôt, shall indent* on the central depôt of his Presidency for a number equal to the consumption of the last three months for which accounts have been rendered to the central depôt of the Presidency. If by any accident the stock of stamps of any value should run short before the receipt of a fresh supply from the central depôt, the officer in charge of the treasury will indent on neighbouring districts for a quantity sufficient to meet the demand, which may be supplied or not according to the discretion and on the responsibility of the officer indented on with reference to the wants of his own district. It will be the duty of the Superintendent of Stamps of the Presidency to report to the Director General of the Post Office, for the orders of Government, every occasion on which it may appear from the monthly statement, or otherwise, that the store of stamps of any particular value, in any district, has fallen below the authorised amount.

* Form 1.

Branch Depôts.

VII.—Every branch treasury, and every tehsil treasury, shall be a branch depôt for the sale of postage stamps under the conditions described in Rule V. It will receive its stamps from the local depôt to which it is subordinate, keeping always in store a supply sufficient to meet the probable demands of one month, estimated according to the average of former sales. It will keep an account of sales in the same form (3) hereafter prescribed for the Treasurer's account, and will indent for supplies in the same form (4) as hereafter prescribed for the Treasurer's indent. It will render an account monthly to the local depôt in Form 6*a*.

Retail sale of Stamps.

VIII.—A supply of stamps *for sale, by retail,* shall be kept available at every post office, receiving house, tehsildaree, thanna and every police station at which letters are received for despatch, and with every licensed stamp vendor ; and it shall be the duty of the officer, to whom the person in charge of any of the above-named places is subordinate, to take steps to ensure that the supply kept on hand is at all times equal to at least one week's demand. Persons in charge of the above-mentioned places will receive discount on purchases under Rule V.

This rule does not apply to "Service Stamps."

By the term "licensed vendor," as used above, is meant a stamp vendor licensed under rules framed by the local Government in accordance with Section 48 of the General Stamp Act (XVIII of 1869).

Authorisation of certain retail vendors other than the above.

IX.—A district officer may authorise the grant of discount at ½ anna per rupee on purchases under Rule V to any person who is a *bonâ fide* retail vendor of postage stamps, although he may not be one of those required to retail them under the above rule. Such authority shall be given in writing, and must be produced by the person authorised when claiming discount on purchases: the authority will hold good for only twelve months from the date on which it is given, and may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the district officer. No such authority may be given to any person employed in a Government Treasury. A register showing the name, residence and occupation of every person so authorised, and the date of the authority, shall be kept by the district officer.

Custody of Stamps in Local Depôts.

X.—The bulk of postage stamps in store at any local depôt shall be kept in parcels, containing a known number of sheets, in the treasury or other secure place, in one or more strong chests or presses, under double locks—the key of one lock of each chest or press always remaining in the hands of the Collector, or other officer in charge of the stamps, and the key of the other in the hands of the Treasurer.

XI.—The remainder of the stamps in store shall be in the hands of the Treasurer, and shall not exceed the probable demand of fourteen days, estimated according to the average of former sales.

XII.—The Treasurer shall keep a daily account of receipts and sales* in the vernacular of the district, in which the transactions of each succeeding day shall be entered consecutively, a balance being struck at the close of each day, and attested by the initials of the officer in charge of the treasury.

* Form 3.

XIII.—On the first open day of each month, and on every Monday during the month, the Treasurer shall prepare in the vernacular and submit to the officer in charge of the postage stamps an indent* for a supply of postage stamps for the following week. The indent, after being approved, or altered by the officer in charge of the postage stamps, shall be signed by him, and complied with as directed in the following rule. The indent thus signed shall be the warrant for the issue of the stamps.

* Form 4.

XIV.—The officer in charge of the postage stamps shall cause the store under double locks to be opened, and the required number to be counted and delivered to the Treasurer in his presence. A store-book* shall be kept in English, in which the number and value of the stamps delivered to the Treasurer shall be entered, and a

* Form 5.

balance struck at the time of delivery. This balance will be attested by the initials of the officer in charge and of the Treasurer, both of whom shall invariably be present during the whole time that the store under double locks, or any part of it, remains open. The deliveries shown in the store-book will agree with the indent as approved.

XV.—If the Treasurer require stamps at any intermediate time, the same process will be observed as is prescribed in the two preceding rules.

XVI.—Stamps will be supplied from the store under double locks only to the Treasurer, and on indent from him; all sales must be made from the supply in the hands of that officer.

XVII.—As soon as possible, after the arrival of a despatch of postage stamps from a central depôt, or from any other local depôt, the packets or boxes are to be opened, one at a time, in the presence of the officer in charge of stamps. The stamps contained in each box or packet are then to be immediately counted and compared with the invoice,* which after being receipted, will be returned by the first post to the depôt whence they were despatched. Unless the officer in charge of the stamps can certify that the stamps contained in any given packet or box were immediately counted by himself personally, or in his presence, he will be held responsible for the value of any that may be found deficient. The stamps are then to be placed in the store under double locks, and entered in the store-books, and no stamps are to be delivered to the Treasurer or sold to any party without being first brought into store.

* Form 2.

XVIII.—Officers in charge of stamps will have the stamps in store, both those under double locks and those in the hands of the Treasurer, counted in their presence on the last open day of September and March in each official year, and will certify having done so in the following terms at the foot of the monthly accounts of sales and stock* for those months furnished to the Superintendent of Stamps:

* Form 6.

"*I do hereby certify that I have personally counted the postage stamps in store on* 18 , *the actual value of which is Rupees* (here enter the amount in words and figures); *and that the rules prescribed by the order of the Government of India, dated* , *are duly observed.*"

XIX.—On occasions of transfer of charge, postage stamps will be made over in the same manner, and under the same precautions, as the cash balance in the treasury.

XX.—The officer in charge of each local depôt will submit, on the 2nd of each month, an account* to the Superintendent of Stamps of his Presidency, showing the balance in hand at the close of the preceding month, and the sales effected during that month.

* Form 6*a*.

Returns to be made by Central Depôt.

XXI.—The Superintendent of Stamps of each Presidency will, on the 15th of each month, in addition to any account required by the Accountant General, furnish the Director General of the Post Office with a memorandum* showing the number of stamps distributed by him during the preceding month; and at the close of each quarter, he will furnish an abstract memorandum† showing the number and value of stamps in hand, and the total amount of the actual sales, of all the local depôts supplied by him.

* Form 7.

† Form 8.

F. R. HOGG,

Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Form No. 1. *Indent for Postage Labels on the*

1	2		3		4				5	
	HALF-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 8 ANNAS, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 15.		ONE-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 1 RUPEE, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 30.		HALF-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 10.				EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 13-5-4.	
	Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.	
	Reams.	Packets.	Reams.	Packets.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.
Number of each description in Sudder and Sub-divisional Treasuries on Branch Depôts this day										
Number of each description sold within the last three months for which accounts have been furnished ...										
Number of each description now indented for ...										
Number of each description passed by the Superintendent...										

I request that the above-described

Dated

Superintendent of Stamps at

6				7				8				9		10				11		
ONE-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 20.				TWO-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 40.				FOUR-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 80.				SIX-ANNA AND EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 133-5-4.		EIGHT-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 160.				TOTAL VALUE.		
Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.				
Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Rs.	A.	

Postage Labels be supplied to this Treasury.

Officer in charge of the Treasury

at

Form No. 2.

Invoice No. of Postage Labels consigned to the Officer in charge of the

Dated

1		2		3				4		5			
HALF-ANNA ENVELOPE 16=1 PACKET =8 ANNAS, 480=1 REAM =Rs. 15.		ONE-ANNA ENVELOPE 16=1 PACKET =1 RUPEE, 480=1 REAM =Rs. 30.		HALF-ANNA LABELS 320= 1 SHEET=Rs. 10.				EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320=1 SHEET= Rs. 13-5-4.		ONE-ANNA LABELS 320= 1 SHEET=Rs. 20.			
				Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.	
Reams.	Packets.	Reams.	Packets.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.

I acknowledge to have received the Postage Labels described above, the total value

Dated

Treasury at

(Signed) *Superintendent of Stamps.*

6				7				8		9				10		
TWO-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 40.				FOUR-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 80.				SIX-ANNA AND EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 133-5-4.		EIGHT-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 160.				TOTAL VALUE.		
Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.				
Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Rs.	A.	P.

of which is Rs. (here enter value in words and figures).

Officer in charge of the Treasury at

Form No. 3.

Treasurer's or Branch

RE

1	2	3		4		5				6		7			
DATE.	PARTICULARS.	HALF-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 8 ANNAS, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 15.		ONE-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 1 RUPEE, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 30.		HALF-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 10.				EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 13-5-4.		ONE-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 20.			
						Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.	
		Reams.	Packets.	Reams.	Packets.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.
	BALANCE ...														
	TOTAL ...														

SALES.

1	2	3		4		5				6		7			
DATE.	PARTICULARS.	HALF-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 8 ANNAS, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 15.		ONE-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 1 RUPEE, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 30.		HALF-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 10.				EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 13-5-4.		ONE-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 20.			
						Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.	
		Reams.	Packets.	Reams.	Packets.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.
	BALANCE ...														
	TOTAL ...														

Dated

Depôt Daily Account.

CEIPTS.

8				9				10		11				12			13		
TWO-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 40.				FOUR-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 80.				SIX-ANNA AND EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 133-5-4.		EIGHT-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 160.				GROSS VALUE, INCLUDING DISCOUNT.			NET VALUE.		
Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.							
Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.

8				9				10		11				12			13			14		
TWO-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 40.				FOUR-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 80.				SIX-ANNA AND EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 133-5-4.		EIGHT-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 160.				GROSS VALUE, INCLUDING DISCOUNT.			DISCOUNT AT HALF AN ANNA PER RUPEE ON PORTIONS SOLD UNDER RULE V.			NET CASH PAID TO THE TREASURY.		
Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.										
Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.

Treasurer, or

Officer in charge of the Branch Depôt.

Form No. 4.

Indent for Postage Labels required by the

1	2		3		4				5	
	HALF-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 8 ANNAS, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 15.		ONE-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 1 RUPEE, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 30.		HALF-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 10.				EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 13-5-4.	
					Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.	
	Reams.	Packets.	Reams.	Packets.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.
Number of each description in hand this day ...										
Number of each description sold during the preceding week										
Number of each description now indented for ...										
Number of each description passed by the Treasury Officer										

Dated. *Officer*

Branch Depôt
Treasurer of the Treasury at

6				7				8				9		10				11		
ONE-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 20.				TWO-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 40.				FOUR-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 80.				SIX-ANNA AND EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 133-5-4.		EIGHT-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 160.				TOTAL VALUE.		
Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.				
Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Rs.	A.	P.

in charge of the *Treasurer, or*

Form No. 5.

Store Book of Postage Labels of

RE

1	2	3		4		5				6		7			
DATE.	PARTICULARS.	HALF-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 8 ANNAS, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 15.		ONE-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 1 RUPEE, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 30.		HALF-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 10.				EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 13-5-4.		ONE-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 20.			
						Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.	
		Reams.	Packets.	Reams.	Packets.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.
	BALANCE ...														
	TOTAL ...														

ISSUES.

1	2	3		4		5				6		7			
DATE.	PARTICULARS.	HALF-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 8 ANNAS, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 15.		ONE-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 1 RUPEE, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 30.		HALF-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 10.				EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 13-5-4.		ONE-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 20.			
						Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.	
		Reams.	Packets.	Reams.	Packets.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.
	BALANCE ...														
	TOTAL ...														

Dated

the Treasury at

CEIPTS.

8				9				10		11				12			13
TWO-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 40.				FOUR-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 80.				SIX-ANNA AND EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 133-5-4.		EIGHT-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 160.				GROSS VALUE, INCLUDING DISCOUNT.			
Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.					
Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Rs.	A.	P.	

8				9				10		11				12			13
TWO-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 40.				FOUR-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 80.				SIX-ANNA AND EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 133-5-4.		EIGHT-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs.160.				GROSS VALUE, INCLUDING DISCOUNT.			
Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.					
Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Rs.	A.	P.	

Officer in charge of the Treasury

Form No. 6.

Account of Sales and Stock in hand of Postage Labels in the

1	2		3		4				5	
	HALF-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 8 ANNAS, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 15.		ONE-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 1 RUPEE, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 30.		HALF-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 10.				EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 13-5-4.	
					Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.	
	Reams.	Packets.	Reams.	Packets.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.
Stock in hand at the close of last month										
Received from the Superintendent of Stamps during the month										
Received from the Treasury at during the month										
TOTAL ...										
Sold during this month										
Transferred to the Teasuries at										
TOTAL ...										
Balance Stock in hand										

Dated

Treasury at *for the Month of* *187* .

6				7				8				9		10				11	
ONE-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 20.				TWO-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 40.				FOUR-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 80.				SIX-ANNA AND EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320=1 SHEET =Rs. 133-5-4.		EIGHT-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 160.				TOTAL VALUE	
Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.			
Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Rs.	A.

Value of Labels sold during this month ... ...

DEDUCT—Discount allowed at half an anna per Rupee on portions sold under Rule V ... ...

NET AMOUNT CREDITED IN CASH ACCOUNT ...

Officer in charge of the Treasury

Form No. 6a. *Account of Sales and Stock in hand of Postage Labels*

1	2		3		4				5	
	HALF-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 8 ANNAS, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 15.		ONE-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 1 RUPEE, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 30.		HALF-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 10.				EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 13-5-4.	
					Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.	
	Reams.	Packets.	Reams.	Packets.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.
Stock in hand at the close of last month										
Received from the Local Depôt during the month ...										
TOTAL ...										
Sold during this month										
Balance Stock in hand										

Dated

in the Branch Depôt at

6				7				8				9		10				11		
One-anna Labels 320 = 1 sheet = Rs. 20.				Two-anna Labels 320 = 1 sheet = Rs. 40.				Four-anna Labels 320 = 1 sheet = Rs. 80.				Six-anna and eight-pie Labels 320 = 1 sheet = Rs. 133-5-4.		Eight-anna Labels 320 = 1 sheet = Rs. 160.				Total Value.		
Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.				
Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Rs.	A.	P.

Value of Labels sold during this month			
Deduct—Discount allowed at half an anna per Rupee on portions sold under Rule V			
Net Amount credited in Monthly Account			

Officer in charge of the Branch Treasury

Form No. 7.

Memorandum of Receipts, Issues and Stock of Postage Labels in Month of

1	2		3		4				5	
	HALF-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 8 ANNAS, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 15.		ONE-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = ONE PACKET = 1 RUPEE, 480 = ONE REAM = Rs. 30.		HALF-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 10.				EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 13-5-4.	
					Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.	
	Reams.	Packets.	Reams.	Packets.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.
Stock in hand at the close of last month										
Received from										
TOTAL ...										
Distributed during the month to the several Local Depôts...										
Balance Stock in hand this day										

Dated

store in the Central Depôt of the *Presidency for the*

6				7				8				9		10				11		
ONE-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 20.				TWO-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 40.				FOUR-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 80.				SIX-ANNA AND EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 133-5-4.		EIGHT-ANNA LABELS 320 = ONE SHEET = Rs. 160.				TOTAL VALUE.		
Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.				
Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Rs.	A.	P.

Superintendent of Stamps

Form No. 8.

Memorandum of Sales and Stock in store of Postage Labels in the ending

DETAIL

1	2		3		4				5		6			
NAMES OF DEPOTS.	HALF-ANNA ENVELOPE 16=ONE PACKET=8 ANNAS, 480 =ONE REAM =Rs. 15.		ONE-ANNA ENVELOPE 16=ONE PACKET=1 RUPEE, 480= ONE REAM= Rs. 30.		HALF-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 10.				EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 13-5-4.		ONE-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 20.			
					Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.	
	Reams.	Packets.	Reams.	Packets.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.
TOTAL ...														

DETAIL OF

1	2		3		4				5		6			
NAMES OF DEPOTS.	HALF-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = 1 PACKET = 8 ANNAS, 480 = 1 REAM = Rs. 15.		ONE-ANNA ENVELOPE 16 = 1 PACKET = 1 RUPEE, 480 = 1 REAM = Rs. 30.		HALF-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 10.				EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 13-5-4.		ONE-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 20.			
					Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.	
	Reams.	Packets.	Reams.	Packets.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.
TOTAL ...														

several Local Depôts of the Presidency for the Quarter

OF SALES.

7				8				9		10				11			12			13		
TWO-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 40.				FOUR-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 80.				SIX-ANNA AND EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 133-5-4.		EIGHT-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 160.				GROSS VALUE, INCLUDING DISCOUNT.			DISCOUNT AT HALF AN ANNA PER RUPEE, ON PORTIONS SOLD UNDER RULE V.			NET CASH REALIZED FOR LABELS SOLD.		
Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.										
Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.

STOCK IN STORE.

7				8				9		10				11		
TWO-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 40.				FOUR-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 80.				SIX-ANNA AND EIGHT-PIE LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 133-5-4.		EIGHT-ANNA LABELS 320 = 1 SHEET = Rs. 160.				VALUE.		
Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Ordinary Labels.		Service Labels.				
Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Rs.	A.	P.

Calcutta, the 10th July 1873.

Mails for Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Baghdad, and Bussorah, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 12th July, at 7 P. M.

Mails for the Cape of Good Hope, for transmission per Ship *Phantom*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 12th July, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 15th July 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 14th.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

The 11th July 1873.

Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Narrakal, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Chaldea*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 14th July, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 18th July, at 7 P. M.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Statesman* and *China*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 19th July, at 7 P. M.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 5th July 1873.

Anderson, Miss L. V.
Bartlett, W. H.
Bates, Mrs. M. A.
Blannen, E.
Boushead and Co.
Buckley, C. W.
Butler, Capt.
Calder, Mrs.
D'Cruze, A.
Debendro Narain Ghose.
Deverine, A. J.
Domingo, Mrs.
Dissent, H.
Duddy, T. W.
Edward, Dr. J.
Edw, J. R.
Frost, Miss S.
Fulton, Mrs. S.
Fox, H. E. B.
Harris, J. G.
Hollingberry, Mrs.
Hulton and Company.
Hutchinson, J.
James, Mrs.
Keating, J. A.
Kennedy, P. J.
King, J.
Lever, J.
Lowe, W.
Manager of the Indo-American Patent Wood Preserving Company.
Mariano, Mrs. E.
Maunder, Mrs.
McGreggor, D.
Meclelland, I.
Moselbach, Miss E.
O'Brien, F. W.
O'Toole, T.
Pambutty Nath Chowdry.
Raban, T.
Richards, Dr. V.
Rozario, T.
Rymple, J.
Seymour & Co.
Sheldrake, Miss M.
Sinclair, W. G.
Warde, Mrs.
Webster, E. I.
Wood, D.
Young, Mrs. E.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Campbelle, J. E.
Coleman, Mrs. S.
Fergueson, C. B.
G. B. A. L. S.
Letzer, A.
McClinchey, Mr.
Stewart, W.
Stuart, D.
Tinguie, J. G. B.

Registered Letters.

Abdool Jaffar.
Ahed Hassen.
Azgorally.
Anderson, W. M.
Baboo Joiram.
Doghush, H. S.
Grant, F.
Gogon Meestry.
Goonjur.
Hakumon, P.
Kalah Chund Chuckerbutty.
Kumall.
Malchand.
Mrs. Kant Dass.
Neramgen Chatterjee.
Nursing Narain.
Salimoollah Azunoollah.
Shahaloodeen.
Shoshee Bhoosun Lahory.
Shoshee Churn Mookerjee.
Sreemuthe Luckemoney Dassy.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd July 1873.

No. 56.—Lieutenant F. C. Day, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave from 2nd June 1873.

The 4th July 1873.

No. 57.—Lieutenant A. G. Clayton, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to the charge of the Puchmurree Division.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. to the Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Special Branch.

Simla, the 16th June 1873.

No. 8.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Three months' special leave, to study the native languages, is granted under the Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section IV, para. 28, to Lieutenant J. T. Wright, R. E., Assistant Engineer, Chukrata Road Division. To commence from the date of his being allowed to avail himself of it by the Superintending Engineer of the 7th Circle.

ALEX. TAYLOR, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Chief Engineer, Military Works.

[illegible] Division, [illegible] by the [illegible] charge of the D[illegible] Engineer, on the 2nd instant.

J. P. CORTLANDT ANDERSON,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 30th June 1873.

No. 951.—Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, C. E., Executive Engineer, Raneekhet Road Division, Special Military Works, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 20th instant, of the privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, granted to him in Public Works Department, Special Branch, Military Works, Notification No. 5C, dated 21st June 1873.

No. 972.—Three months' special leave of absence, to study the native languages, is granted to Lieutenant J. T. Wright, R. E., Assistant Engineer, Chukrata Road Division, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 985.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 358, dated 21st May 1873, Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R. E., is posted to the 2nd Chukrata Division, which he joined on the 7th June 1873.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

Murree, the 30th June 1873.

Lieutenant W. G. Nicholson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival in the 8th Circle, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 27th June 1873.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

AGRA AND GWALIOR (STATE) RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 3rd July 1873.

No. 6.—With reference to Notification No. 5 of 28th June 1873, Mr. J. M. Span, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Agra and Gwalior (State) Railway Survey, availed himself of forty-five days' privilege leave on the 1st instant afternoon.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Superintending Engineer,
Agra and Gwalior (State) Railway Survey.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 5th July 1873.

Mr. H. Edgar, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Audit Office, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, returned to duty on the afternoon of 25th June 1873. The unexpired portion of the three months' leave granted him in Notification of the Government of India, No. 308, dated 6th May 1873, is cancelled.

R. DE BOURBEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Cons. Engr. to the Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 28th June 1873.

No. 160.—Mr. J. W. Rolfe, Temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, on probation, attached to the Kotree Division, Lower Scinde District, is dismissed.

The 5th July 1873.

No. 161.—Mr. M. Rayne, Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave from the 15th instant.

No. 162.—Mr. R. Heenan, Superintendent of Works, Sutlej Bridge, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. Rayne, making over charge of his office to Mr. C. Hyne, Executive Engineer.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 1st July 1873.

No. 65.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 404, dated 13th June 1873, transferring Mr. R. J. Ives, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, to British Burmah, this Subordinate left the Punjab Northern (State) Railway on the afternoon of the 30th June 1873.

No. 66.—Mr. M. S. Dooley, Assistant Engineer, Chenab Section, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 23rd June 1873 from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 52, dated 17th May 1873, and which he availed himself of on the 21st May 1873.

No. 67.—Mr. R. T. Mallet, Superintendent of Works, Ravee Section, is allowed two months' privilege leave with effect from 5th July, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 68.—Mr. T. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bukralla Division, is allowed one month's privilege leave with effect from 15th September next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H. LEONARD,
Chief Engineer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned students have passed the examinations for a Licence and Bachelor of Civil Engineering :—

B. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

Nitaigovinda Chaudhuri ... Presidency College, Civil Engineering Department.

L. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Trailokyanath Bandyopádhyáy ... Presidency College, Civil Engineering Department.
F. DeRozario ... ... Ditto ditto.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 30th June 1873.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Registrar.

The University Examinations in Arts of 1873-74 will be held on the under-mentioned dates :—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 1st December, and followings days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 29th December, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 1st November.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 2nd December.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

SENATE HOUSE;
The 10th July 1873.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Registrar.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Robert Clark Jones, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, Lahore, died at Lahore on the 16th March 1873.

David Edward Tyrrell Lombard, an Assistant Surgeon in the Medical Establishment, died at Rawul Pindee on the 15th April 1873.

Edmund Wilkinson, Export Supervisor, Custom House, Calcutta, died 8th December 1852. Transfer of Executorship under Section 30 of Act XXIV of 1867.

Charles Cooper Watson Wilson, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, in medical charge, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, died at Agra on the 15th January 1873.

George Norton, Law Agent and Proprietor of the firm of Norton Brothers, Calcutta, died at Bareilly on 30th April 1873.

Edwin Charles Hill, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department, died at Purneah on 27th May 1873. Certificate granted to James Hill, father of deceased, under Section 34 of Act XXIV of 1867.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 5th July 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

NOTICE.

The Myanoung District is in future to be designated the Henzada District. All letters, &c., for the head quarters to be addressed to Henzada.

Letters, &c., for the Assistant Commissioner, Myanoung, to be addressed to Myanoung, and for the Assistant Commissioner, Tharawaddee, to Mengyee.

HENZADA,
The 23rd June 1873.

W. DECOURCY IRELAND,
Deputy Commissioner, Henzada.

NOTICE.

Certain effects belonging to the estate of Maria Peters *alias* Mendun, who died intestate on the 27th June 1873, being at the time of her decease in the service of Mr. T. H. Fisher, C. S., Banda, now under the seal of this Court, and will be delivered to any one duly authorized to receive the same. If not claimed within one month from this date, the property will be sold.

BANDA;
JUDGE'S COURT,
The 8th July 1873.

MUHAMED WAJHOOLLAH KHAN,
Subordinate Judge,
In charge of Judge's Office.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-19*th Regiment of Infantry,—dated at Allahabad, this 7th day of July* 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size.		Color of			Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair.	Eyes.											
No. 1941, Private, Dickenson Polford.	23 years and 7 months.	5	6¾	Fresh.	Brown.	Grey.	2nd July 1873.	Allahabad.	27th November 1867.	Sheffield.	Osiackby, Falkingham, Lincoln.	None.	Laborer.	White.	Nil.	White.	

E. CHIPPINDALL, *Col. & Lt.-Col.,*
Commanding 2-19*th Regiment.*

Report of a Deserter from the 2-19*th Regiment of Infantry,—dated at Allahabad, this 7th day of July* 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size.		Color of			Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair.	Eyes.											
No. 1805, Private, James Sowden.	26 years and 9 months.	5	5	Fresh.	Light Brown.	Blue.	2nd July 1873.	Allahabad.	15th September 1865.	Bradford.	Leeds, Leeds, York.	Letter D on left breast.	Wool-comber.	White.	Nil.	White.	

E. CHIPPINDALL, *Col. & Lt.-Col.,*
Commanding 2-19*th Regiment.*

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th June 1873.

To TREASURY OFFICERS.—Lost or stolen from the Roorkee Treasury a blank form of Remittance Transfer Receipt (North-Western Provinces) No. 32772.

Information to be given to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, should a Receipt bearing that number be presented for payment.

The 27th June 1873.

To TREASURY OFFICERS.—Lost in transit six hundred blank forms of Remittance Transfer Receipt (India), No. 34451 to 35050.

Information to be given to the Comptroller General should any of the above Receipts be presented for payment.

G. FITZGERALD,
Offg. Depy. Comptroller General.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th June 1873.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR			TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1856-57.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.		5 years. Repayable June 1872.	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 14th June 1873	54,100	27,840	2,880	19,78,133	37,04,900	1,38,74,700	1,16,22,700	1,19,54,000	...	38,64,100	3,61,000	3,10,29,400	4,40,62,100	...	36,69,000	30,99,000	12,93,03,853
Error in Balance	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
Add—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th June 1873	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	...	...	...	...	8,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th June 1873	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,000	...	...	...	1,43,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th June 1873	...	...	...	...	1,000	21,400	59,600	98,000	...	13,000	...	45,000	2,56,100	...	...	5,000	4,99,100
TOTAL ...	54,100	27,840	2,880	19,79,733	37,06,900	1,38,99,100	1,16,82,300	1,20,52,000	...	38,77,100	3,61,000	3,10,81,900	4,44,58,200	...	36,69,000	31,04,000	12,99,56,053
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	3,16,907	...	8,000	53,500	65,700	...	81,700	...	46,000	2,08,500	...	...	...	7,80,307
Balance on 30th June 1873	54,100	27,840	2,880	16,62,826	37,06,900	1,38,91,100	1,16,28,800	1,19,86,300	...	37,95,400	3,61,000	3,10,35,900	4,42,49,700	...	36,69,000	31,04,000	12,91,75,746

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Apl. 1873 enfaced from India, 1,703 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 1,745 lakhs.
" 1st May 1873 to 15th May " " " 8 " " " 12 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 10 " " " 5 "
" 1st June " to 14th June " " " 15 " " " 7 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 6 " " " 7 "
1,742 " 1,776 "
1,742 "
Balance against London ... 34 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 4th July 1873.

J. HECTOR,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5843	A/87 87553	100	Kalla Chand, Gopeenauth Shaw.
	,, 93913	100	
5844	L/8 30017	100	Ruttun Beebee.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5834	A/87 28643	100	R. G. Richardson, Esq.
5835	L/9 77249	5	Baboo Bama Puddo Chatterjee.
5836	A/79 24784	10	Baboo Vishun Churn Chatterjee.
	L/8 97354	10	
5837	A/79 30165	10	Baboo Ramdhone Chatterjee.
5839	A/99 51986	20	Baboo Kadernath Chakravaiti.
	L/8 25501	10	
5840	L/8 79079	10	Mr. E. J. Hefferan.
	,, 95806	10	
5841	L/7 04521	10	H. C. Hoyle, Esq.
5842	A/87 70167	100	J. G. Glen, Esq.
	,, 20789	100	
	L/7 76182	20	
	,, 75099	20	

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
CALCUTTA,
The 10th July 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
42	B/73 73205	100	C. Ponnoosawmy Pillay, Overseer, Pulivandala Taluq, Cuddapah District.
47	B/83 84116	100	Acting Superintendent, Eye Infirmary, Madras.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
505	B/81 77084	10	Mr. B. Peters, New Town, Madras.
	,, 77085	10	
39	B/58 38413	100	Gooroolinga Chetty, of Prodatore, Cuddapah District.
	,, 40520	100	
	,, 41277	100	
	,, 73530	100	
	,, 74461	100	
	,, 74462	100	
	,, 79644	100	
	B/99 51400	500	
43	B/62 10569	10	Dr. M. Jyasawmy Pillay, Acting Zillah Surgeon, Cuddapah.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 30th June 1873.

W. DONALD,
Offg. Asst. Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

NAGPORE CIRCLE.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Note partially lost or destroyed.
F/7 40762 ...	Rs. 10 ...	C. Venkut Ruthnum, Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Chandâ.
		Mismatched Notes.
C/48 77696, „ 77694 ...	Rs. 20 ...	Joseph, Ahmed & Co., of Kampthé.
F/9 45181, „ 45182 ...	50 ...	Gopall Narayen Ghatatay, of Pardee.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; NAGPORE, *The 7th July* 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accountant General, Central Provinces, In charge of Paper Currency.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Notes wholly lost or destroyed.
1873-74. 37 ...	C/78 09023 ...	Rs. 20 ...	Abajee Bulvant Golay, Vakeel at Vittah, Zillah Sattara.
	„ 09024 ...	20 ...	
	„ 09025 ...	20 ...	
	„ 09026 ...	20 ...	
	M/1 42293 ...	5 ...	
	„ 43674 ...	5 ...	
	„ 47807 ...	5 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; BOMBAY, *The 2nd July* 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

ALLAHABAD CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Note wholly lost or destroyed.
160 ...	D/5 31441 ...	Rs. 20 ...	The Executive Engineer, Ganges Canal, Allygurh Division.
			Notes partially lost or destroyed.
405 ...	D/5 44486 ...	Rs. 10 ...	Messrs. Harrison, Hathway & Co., Calcutta.
	D/5 24735 ...	20 ...	
406 ...	D/4 16771 ...	50 ...	Sohun Singh, Todgurh, Zillah Ajmere.
407 ...	D/6 53689 ..	10 ...	Mr. E. Lindstedt, Calcutta.
408 ...	D/5 14569, „ 14564 wrongly joined	20 ...	Mr. W. P. Barrett, Allahabad.
409 ...	D/7 23300 ...	100 ...	Goolzaree Singh, Ghazeepore.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; ALLAHABAD, *The 3rd July* 1873.

F. C. BARNES,
In Charge of Paper Currency Office.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO	NO. OF NOTES	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
			Notes partially lost or destroyed.
		Rs	
89 ...	E/5/E 33309 ...	50 ...	Dulsee Bearer, Mooltan.
99 ...	E/5/E 26745 ...	10 ...	Mr. E. Lindstedt, Calcutta.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; LAHORE, *The 5th July* 1873.

C. J. O. MAYNE,
Assistant Accountant General,
In charge of Currency Dept.

AKOLA CIRCLE

NO OF NOTE	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
		Note partially lost or destroyed.
	Rs.	
K/3 08773 ...	100 ...	Mooljee Nursee of Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; AKOLA, *The 24th June* 1873.

C. A. W. DAVIES,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
June 23rd, 1873 ...	...	..	...	28,748	14,41,487
„ 24th, „ ...	...	.	...	28,971	14,41,487
„ 25th, „ ...	...	...	..	28,971	14,41,487
„ 26th, „ ...	...	...	...	28,939	14,41,487
„ 27th, „ ...	...	...	.	28,939	14,41,487
„ 28th, „ ...	...	...	...	28,937	14,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 30th June* 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
June 30th, 1873 ...	...	...	...	28,756	14,41,487
July 1st, „ .	...	...	..	28,756	14,41,487
„ 2nd, „ ..	...	.	.	28,676	14,41,487
„ 3rd, „	...	...	.	28,675	14,41,487
„ 4th, „ ...	...	.	...	38,622	14,41,487
„ 5th, „ ...	.	...	...	38,622	14,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 7th July* 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Geological Survey of India.

Volume II.—Royal 8vo., pp. 341, Plates, large Geological Maps, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—Report on the Vindhyan Rocks and their Associates in Bundelkund.—Geological Structure of the central portion of the Nerbudda District.—Tertiary and Alluvial deposits of the Nerbudda Valley.—Geological relations and probable Geological age of the several groups of rocks in Central India and Bengal.

Volume III.—Royal 8vo., pp. 338, large Maps, Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 9; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—Report on the Ranigunj Coal-field.—Additional remarks on the Geological age of Indian rock systems.—On the Sub-Himalayan ranges.

Volume IV.—Royal 8vo., pp. 450, large Maps, Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 8; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—Report on the Cretaceous Rocks of Trichinopoly District, Madras.—On the Structure of the Districts of Trichinopoly, Salem, &c.—On the Coal of Assam, &c.

Volume V.—Royal 8vo., pp. 354, Maps, Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 9; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—Sections across N. W. Himalaya, from Sutlej to Indus.—On the Gypsum of Spiti.—On the Geology of Bombay.—On the Jherria Coal-field.—Geological Observations on Western Tibet.

Volume VI.—Part 1, Blanford.—On the neighbourhood of Lynyan, &c., in Sind. Blanford.—On the Geology of a portion of Cutch. *Price Re.* 1-8.

Part 2, Hughes.—On the Bokaro Coal-field. Ball.—On the Ramgurh Coal-field. Blanford.—On the traps of Western and Central India. *Price Rs.* 2-8.

Part 3, Blanford.—Geology of the Taptee and Lower Nerbudda Valleys. Wynne.—Frog-beds in Bombay. Stoliczka.—Oxyglossus pusillus. *Price Rs.* 5.

Volume VI.—Royal 8vo., pp. 394, Maps and Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 9; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—Geology of the neighbourhood of Lynyan, &c., and portion of Cutch.—Bokaro Coal-field.—Ramgurh Coal-field.—Traps of Western and Central India.—Geology of the Taptee and Lower Nerbudda Valleys—Frog-beds in Bombay.—Oxyglossus pusillus.

Volume VII.—Part 1, Mallet.—On the Vindhyan series in the North-Western and Central Provinces. Oldham.—Mineral Statistics of India. Coal.—Medlicott.—Geology of the Shillong plateau, pp. 210, Maps and Illustrations. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Part 2, Hughes.—On the Kurhurbari Coal-field. Hughes.—On the Deoghur Coal-fields, pp. 48, Maps. *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Part 3, Mallet.—Aden water-supply. Hughes.—Karanpura Coal-fields. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Volume VII.—Royal 8vo., pp. 342, Maps, Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 6; *packing and postage* 14 *annas.*

Contents:—Vindhyan series, as exhibited in the North-Western and Central Provinces of India.—Mineral Statistics of India. Coal.—Geological sketch of Shillong Plateau in North-Eastern Bengal.—Kurhurbari Coal-field.—Deoghur Coal-fields.—Geological Structure of the Country near Aden, &c.—Karanpura Coal-fields.

Volume VIII.—Part 1, King.—On the Kadapah and Karnul formations in the Madras Presidency, pp. 3119, Maps, numerous Illustrations, &c. *Price Rs.* 4-8; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Part 2, Hughes.—Itkhuri Coal-field. Hughes.—Daltongunj Coal-field. Ball.—Chopé Coal-field, pp. 34, Maps, &c. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 10 *annas.*

Volume VIII.—Royal 8vo., pp. 352, numerous Maps, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 6-8; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—On the Kadapah and Karnul formations in the Madras Presidency.—Itkhuri Coal-field.—Daltongunj Coal-field.—Chopé Coal-field.

Volume IX.—Part 1, Wynne.—Geology of Kutch, pp. 294, Maps, Illustrations, &c. *Price Rs.* 4; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

Records of the Geological Survey of India, being shorter papers exhibiting the current labors of the Survey. A number is published every three months—in February, May, August, and November. Three numbers have appeared for 1868, and four each for 1869, 1870, and 1871, and three numbers of 1872.

Subscription for the year Rs. 2. *Price of each number* 1 *Rupee. Postage for India* 4 *annas additional per annum.*

Palæontologia Indica, being figures and descriptions of the organic remains obtained during the progress of the Geological Survey of India. These are published in fasciculi, each containing six lithographed plates, Royal 4to., with descriptions, or a correspondingly larger amount of letter-press. A fasciculus is issued every three months, or on the 1st of January, April, July, and October in each year. *Price Rs.* 2.

The following have already appeared :—

Ser. I.—The Fossil Cephalopoda of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India (Belemnitidæ-Nautilidæ), 25 Plates, with letter-press. *Price Rs.* 7-8 (15*s.*); *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Ser. II.—The Fossil Flora of the Rajmahal Series. Six fasciculi have been published. *Price Rs.* 12 (£1-4*s.*); *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Ser. III.—The Fossil Cephalopoda of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India (Ammonitidæ). Thirteen parts, containing 71 Plates, Index, &c. *Price Rs.* 2 (4*s.*) *each part; packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Ser. I & III, or the complete series of the Cephalopoda, may be had bound together, pp. xxiv, 216, 95 Plates. *Price Rs.* 31-8 (£3-3*s.*); *packing and postage Rs.* 2-2.

Ser. IV, 1.—The Vertebrate Fossils from the Panchet Rocks, by Prof. T. H. Huxley. *Price Rs.* 2 (4*s.*); *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Ser. V, 1—10.—The Gastropoda of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India, complete, half bound, lettered, pp. xiii, 500, 28 Plates. *Price Rs.* 20 (£2.); *packing and postage Rs.* 2.

Ser. VI, 1—4.—The Pelecypoda Bivalves of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India. *Price Rs.* 8 (16*s.*); *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Ser. VI, 1—13.—The Pelecypoda Bivalves of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India, complete, half bound, 50 Plates. *Price Rs.* 26 (£2-12*s.*)

Ser. VII.—Tertiary crabs from Sind and Kutch. *Price Rs.* 2.
[Only a limited number of copies are printed.]

Chronological Table for 1871. *Price* 4 *annas; postage* 1 *anna.*

The above to be had at the Geological Survey Office, 1, *Hastings Street; at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing,* 8, *Hastings Street; and all Booksellers.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Central Provinces, 1863-64. By Captain G. F. Pearson, 33rd M. N. I., Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, accompanied by a Memorandum thereon by Dr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests. To which is appended a Report by Dr. Brandis on his deputation to the Central Provinces in 1863-64. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 5 *annas.*

No. 2.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1863-64. By H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, with a Memorandum thereon by Dr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests. To which are appended other papers and correspondence regarding Forests, and the system of working them in these parts. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. 3.—Report upon the Deodar Forests of Bussahir, to which are appended Registers of Valuation, Forest Surveys in Bussahir and the District of Jounsar Bawur. With other statements relating to the growth of the Deodar Tree in the Western Himalaya. Being the result of a joint examination of the Bussahir Forest by D. Brandis, PH. D., Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, J. L. Stewart, M.D., Officiating Conservator, Punjab, and Captain E. Wood, Officiating Conservator, Oudh: with a Map illustrating the situation of the Forests. *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. 4.—Papers relating to Railway Communication between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. Extending over the years 1864-65. *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

No. 5.—Report of the Operations on Light-houses during the season of 1864-65. By Lieut.-Col. A. Fraser, R.E., Superintendent of Light-houses. *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. 6.—Third Annual Report on the Management and Conservancy of the Oudh Forests for the forest year ending September 30th, 1864. By Captain E. S. Wood, Officiating Conservator, Oudh Forests. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. 7.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1864-65. By H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 3 *annas.*

Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department. Third edition, revised and corrected up to 1st January 1870. *Price Rs.* 4; *packing and postage Re.* 1 *extra; interleaved copies Rs.* 5; *packing and postage Rs.* 1-6.

Forms referred to in the Code, Parts I to III. *Price Re.* 1-8 *each; packing and postage* 8 *annas extra each Part.*

Papers relating to the extension of Railway Communication in India, in continuation of papers contained in Reprint No. 4 of Records in Public Works Department, and concluding with Secretary of State's despatch No. 42 of 1869, passing orders on the various proposals submitted by the Government of India; 3 Vols., with Supplement and a packet of Maps. *Price Rs.* 16 *the set, or Rs.* 4 *per Vol. Supplement and Maps Rs.* 2 *each.*

Supplement for 1866 to Extracts from Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department, with Rules for the guidance of the Barrack Department. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

Half-yearly Supplement to Extracts from Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department, with Rules for the guidance of the Barrack Department, from 1st January to 30th June 1869. *Price Re.* 1 *each*; *packing and postage* 2 *annas each.*

Standing Orders of the Public Works Department for 1868.

Standing Orders of the Public Works Department for the 1st half-year ending 30th June 1872. *Price As.* 8; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

Public Works Railway Standing Orders, 1st half-year, 1871. *Price Anna* 1; *packing and postage* 1 *anna.*

Public Works Railway Standing Orders, 2nd half-year, 1871. *Price As.* 2; *packing and postage* 1 *anna.*

Public Works Railway Standing Orders, 1st half-year, 1872. *Price Anna* 1; *packing and postage* 1 *anna.*

☞ Printed on one side of the paper only, to admit of easy incorporation with interleaved copies of the P. W. Code and Forms already published.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1868-69. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1869-70. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1870-71. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1871-72. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1872-73. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 3 *annas.*

Trade and Navigation Returns.

Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India from December 1866 to March 1873 in monthly parts. Published by order of the Governor General in Council. *Price Re.* 1 *per copy*; *pack ng and postage* 2 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, Part I, from 1st May 1861 to 31st March 1867. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1867-68, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances for 1868-69, with a comparison of the two years. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1869-70, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances for 1870-71, with a comparison of the two years. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1870-71, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances for 1871-72, with a comparison of the two years. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts. *Price Rs.* 8.

Part I.—Finance and Revenue Accounts, or Revenues, Charges, and other Cash transactions of British India, from 1st May 1861 to 31st March 1869. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Part II.—Revenues and Charges of each Presidency and Province from 1st May 1861 to 31st March 1869. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Part III.—Revenues and Charges, Statistics for the Administration of Revenue, and Miscellaneous Statistics. *Price Rs.* 3-8; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

Part II.—Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finance of British India from 1st May 1862 to 31st March 1870. *Price Rs.* 3-8; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

No. 1.—Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies in the year ending 30th April 1867, together with Miscellaneous Statistics, &c. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

No. 2.—Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies in the year ending 31st March 1868, together with Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Foreign Trade of British India from various periods to 1867-68. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage* 10 *annas.*

No. 3.—Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies in the year ending 31st March 1869, together with Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Foreign Trade of British India from various periods to 1868-69. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office in India for the year 1869-70. *Price* 8 *annas*; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

The Financial Statements from the years 1867-68 to 1873-74. *Price Re.* 1 *each*; *packing and postage* 2 *annas each.*

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

No. LXIV.—Report on the Coal Resources and Production of India. *Price Re.* 1-12; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. LXV.—Political History of the State of Jeypore. By Colonel Brooke. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. LXVII.—State of Education in India during 1866-67. By A. P. Howell, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department. *Price Rs.* 2-8 *stitched copy, and Rs.* 3-8 *bound copy*; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

No. LXIX.—Papers relating to Cattle Diseases, 1811 to 1868. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

No. LXXVI.—A Collection of Despatches from the Home Government on the subject of Education in India, 1854 to 1868. *Price Rs.* 1-12; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

No. LXXIX.—Official Narrative of the Expedition to explore the Trade Routes to China *viâ* Bhamô, under the guidance of Major E. B. Sladen, Political Agent, Mandalay. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

No. LXXXI.—Report on the Political Administration of Rajpootana States for 1869-70. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

No. LXXXII.—Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1869-70. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

No. LXXXIV.—Report on the Political Administration of Rajpootana States for 1870-71. *Price Rs.* 3; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

No. LXXXVI.—Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1870-71. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

No. CII.—Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1871-72. *Price Rs.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Selections from "Calcutta Gazettes."

Selections from *Calcutta Gazettes* of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of 50 years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Vol. V. *Price Rs.* 5.

Copies of Volumes I, III and IV are still available. *Price*, Volume I, Rs. 3. Volumes III and IV, Rs. 5 each. Volume I; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.* Volumes III, IV and V; *packing and postage* 12 *annas each.*

Waste Land Rules, being Chap. XXVI of the Rules of the Board of Revenue. *Price As.* 4; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

Note on the State of Education in India during 1865-66. By A. M. Monteath, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India. (Revised Edition). *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Adam's Reports on Vernacular Education in Bengal and Behar, with a brief view of its past and present condition. By the Revd. J. Long. *Bound in cloth, lettered, Rs.* 3; *stitched with colored wrappers, Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Acts of the Imperial Legislative Council from the year 1854 to the present date.

Rules for the admission of Military Officers to the Civil and Political Departments of the Government of India. *Price As.* 8; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

Report of the Commission to enquire into the operation of Act XIX of 1861, being an Act "to provide for a Government Paper Currency." In two volumes. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage Re.* 1-8.

Selections from unpublished records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive, relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal. Vol. I, with a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Revd. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Fourth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1867. With Appendices containing Returns of Sickness and Mortality among the British and Native Troops, and also among the Prisoners in the Bengal Presidency, for that year. *Price Rs.* 6; *packing and postage* 14 *annas.*

Report on the Calcutta Cyclone of the 5th October 1864. By Lieut.-Col. J. E. Gastrell and F. H. Blanford, A.R.S.M., with Maps and Diagrams illustrating the origin and progress of the storm and the track of the storm-wave. Printed and published for the Government of Bengal by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, Calcutta, 1866. *Price Rs.* 4-8; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

A Brief History of the Cyclone at Calcutta and Vicinity, 5th October 1864. *Price Rs.* 3; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Tables to calculate Salaries ranging from Rs. 10,000 to 1 Pie, and for 1 to 31 Days. *Price Re.* 1-4; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

Rules and Forms of Accounts for State Railways in parts :—

Part I.—"Sub-Divisional Officers" or "Disbursers." *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

Part II.—"Executive Engineers." *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

Part III.—"Store-keepers" and "Depôt Store-keepers." *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

Rules and Forms for Revenue Accounts of State Railways (1873). *Price Rs.* 3; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

Supplement to Barrack Regulations (late Chap. XXI, P. W. D. Code, 2nd Edition), from 1st July 1869 to 30th June 1870. *Price* 10 *annas, including packing and postage.*

Aitchison's Treaties.

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries, compiled by C. U. Aitchison, Esq., B.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Super royal 8vo., cloth. *Price Rs.* 2 *per Volume*; *packing and postage* 14 *annas each.*

Volume I.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago, pp. 372, with three Maps.

Volume II.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Nepal, the Punjab, and the States on the Punjab Frontier, pp. 456, with two Maps.

Volume III.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpore, and Bundlecund, pp. 588.

Volume IV.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and Malwa, pp. 561.

Volume V.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to Hyderabad, Mysore, and Coorg; the Madras Presidency and Ceylon, pp. 464.

Volume VII.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to Sindh, Beloochistan, Persia, and Herat; Turkish Arabia and the Persian Gulf; and the Arabian and African Coasts, pp. 393.

To this Volume is appended a Supplement containing various Treaties and Engagements concluded and Sunnuds issued since this collection was commenced.

An Index to the above Seven Volumes of Treaties, &c., compiled and arranged alphabetically and chronologically by M. Belletty, of the Foreign Office, Calcutta. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

A Collection of the Statutes relating to India passed between the years 1855 and 1870, (both inclusive), with an Index by Whitley Stokes, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law and Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. *Price Rs.* 10.

Also, the Acts of the late Legislative Council from 1854 to 1861, and of the Council of the Governor General from 1862 to date, with Indices to the Acts from 1865 to 1870.

Also, a copious Index to the Acts of 1871. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st October 1872. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price 1 Rupee; packing and postage 4 annas.*

Just Published.

Bengal Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, corrected to 1st July 1873. To which is added a Non-Official Supplement containing the latest Corrected Civil List, &c., &c. *Price Rs. 5; packing and postage 8 annas.*

A Narrative of the Russian Military Expedition to Khiva, under General Perofski, in 1839. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 7 annas.*

The Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, being Notification of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 780, dated 8th February 1871. Every alternate page is left blank for noting alterations and additions in manuscript. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 2 annas extra.*

Papers regarding a blight in the Poppy Crop in the Behar and Benares Agencies. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 2 annas.*

The Civil Pension Code, authorized edition, corrected to 2nd February 1872, octavo size, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations. *Price Re. 1-4; packing and postage 4 annas extra.*

Civil Leave Code, being Notification of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2008, dated 14th March 1872. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 3 annas extra.*

Acting Allowance Code, being Notification of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2009, dated 14th March 1872. *Price As. 8; packing and postage 2 annas extra.*

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Origin, Nature, &c., of Indian Cattle Plagues. With Appendices. Calcutta, 1871. Fol. pp. xxx and 999, with Maps. *Price Rs. 10; packing and postage Rs. 2.*

Manual of the more deadly forms of Cattle Diseases in India, 1871. *Price As. 12; packing and postage 4 annas.*

Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan, viâ Bhamô. By John Anderson, M.D., 1871. *Price Rs. 8; packing and postage 14 annas.*

Archæological Survey of India Reports for 1862-63-64-65. By A. Cunningham, C.S.I. Vols. I & II. *Price Rs. 16; packing and postage Re. 1-10.*

Foreign Department—Selection No. 100.—Report on the Political Administration of Rajpootana States for 1871-72. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 8 annas.*

Home Department.—Report on the Administration of Coorg for 1871-72. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 5 annas.*

Foreign Department—Selection No. 101.—Report on the various Arab Tribes in the neighbourhood of Aden. *Price As. 8; packing and postage 2 annas.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., half calf, cloth.

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the Orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M.A., M.D., LL.B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs. 10; packing and postage, Re. 1-6; payable in advance.*

Just Published.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Part II. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5; packing and postage Re. 1-12; payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage Re. 1-8; payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

Published this day, price Rs. 14.

Pp. xlviii and 650, 8vo. Cloth.

The Law of Evidence in British India.

By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong; formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin.

Second Edition.

This work contains the Indian Evidence Act (as amended by Act XVIII of 1872) and provisions on the subject of Evidence which are to be found in the Acts of Parliament licable to India, in the Acts of the Legislative Council of India, in the Acts of the Local slatures of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and in the Regulations of the Bengal, Madras mbay Codes, and which are in force and unrepealed by the Evidence Act or any other hose provisions of the Statute Law, which constitute the only rules of Evidence now India, are explained in detail, and the history and meaning of the principles con- hem illustrated from 1,200 decisions of the Privy Council, of the High Courts in e Courts of Westminster, and of other Courts which have authoritatively dealt ect. The New Consolidation Oaths Act is given in an *Appendix*.

THACKER, SPINK & Co.,

Calcutta.

EXTRA SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or ten Rupees eight annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 11th July 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week the monsoon appears to have become fairly established over the greater part of India. In Sind and Belgaum the rain-fall scanty, and in Bengal more rain is much needed. Elsewhere no cause for apprehension appears to exist.

...y or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report received.	
	Sind.					
	Kurrachee	July 11 ...	.....	July 11	Indus fallen to about 13 feet; several important canals dry; crops have already suffered, and will be very seriously damaged, if river does not speedily rise. Locusts about, but no damage. Some heavy showers in Manjund.	
	Hyderabad	" ...	.....	"	Weather favorable; storms and some rain; river lower than for many years past, but has commenced to rise steadily. Cultivators apprehensive, but prospects now fair; no sickness; no damage from locusts.	
	Goojerat.					
	Ahmedabad	" ...	.....	"	Rain all that could be desired. Agricultural operations going on steadily and satisfactorily. Public health good.	
	Bharoch	" ...	.....	"	Rain abundant; public health good.	

BOMBAY	*Khandesh and Nassick.*					
	Khandesh	" ...	5·75	"	Rain 5·75 at Dhulia. No injury apprehended from rain, but some from insects which infest bajri fields; fever in some localities.	No reports received from Shikarpoor, Upper Frontier, Kaira, Surat, Poona, Kaladghi and Dharwar.
	Nassick	" ...	2·38	"	Sowing in progress; early crops fair; public health good.	
	Thana	" ...	.....	"	Weather good; seasonable fall of rain.	
	Deccan.					
	Ahmednugger ...	" ...	1·19	"	Bajri 22 4 sers; sowing operations commenced; weather good.	
	Sholapoor	" ...	1·11	"	More rain wanted; sowing progressing here and there; jowari 23·73 sers. Health good; no apprehensions.	
	Sattara	...	.....	"	Weather, crops and health generally good; rain-fall general.	
	Southern Maratha Country.					
	Belgaum	July 11	.....	"	Sowing delayed, and crops where sown suffering from want of rain in Northern taluks. Rain favorable in taluks bordering on Ghauts.	
	Canara	" ...	.....	"	Average rain-fall; no apprehensions of excess or want of rain. Crops good. Slight fever and cattle disease, but not above the average.	
	Kattiawar and Gaikwar's Territory.					
	Rajkote	" ...	.....	"	Rain abundant and seasonable; health good; sowing operations commenced; bajri 19 53 sers.	
	Wudwan	" ...	.....	"	Rain favorable.	
	Jhalawar	" ...	.....	"	Sowing operations going on; public health good.	
	Baroda	" ...	.....	"	Rain excessive for several days. Country a good deal flooded; fears that seed may rot; a break to-day; health good.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
BENGAL	Burdwan	July 8 ...	3·28	July 11	Weather hot, and crops much injured; more rain wanted.	*Public health.* Twenty-four Pergunnahs,—General health good; cholera abated. Patna.—Cholera prevalent but not in an epidemic form. Bhagulpore.—Small-pox decreasing. Kamroop.—Public health good. *General Remarks.* More rain required in almost all districts; flights of locusts visited several districts.
	Twenty-four Pergunnahs ..	" ...	2·63	"	Rains have fairly set in; weather cooler; aus and jute crops much benefitted; more rain wanted.	
	Dacca	" ...	1·97	" ...	Not sufficient rains for the season; showers very local; prospects of crops good, but more rain would do good.	
	Patna	" ...	0·07	"	Weather very hot and unseasonable; no rain except a few showers; crops are greatly suffering from drought.	
	Bhagulpore	" ...	0·17	"	Rain very local and insufficient; weather very cloudy; heavy rain over three inches reported from Mudhepoorah and Colgong. All crops much behindhand especially in Sudder and Banka Sub-divisions; seedling rice withering.	
	Cuttack	" ...	2·07	... ...	Weather cool; prospects excellent.	
	Kâmroop	Jul 7 ...	3·0	"	Weather sultry with occasional showers; aus crop being reaped; prospects of tea, cotton, and sugar-cane favorable. Shalee dhan being sown in nurseries.	
	Lohurdugga ...	July 5 ...	1·10	"	Much cooler; air very damp; but there has been little rain in Chota Nagpore Proper. The crops are being dried up for want of rain, while in Palamow all ploughing stopped, and prospects very gloomy.	

PUNJAB	Umballa	July 11 ...	.....	July 11	Rain and crops plentiful; health good.
	Peshawur	" ...	.....	"	Health good; fever commencing; rain wanted for unirrigated tracts; irrigated lands well served.
	Jálandhar	July 12 ...	.....	July 12	Health good; crops partly sown on unirrigated land; sown and failed on irrigated land; rain wanted, but seems near.
	Delhi	" ...	.....	"	Weather unseasonable; hardly any rain; health fair; khureef operations delayed for want of rain.
	Rawalpindi	" ...	.....	"	Health good; four hours' rain on the night of the 9th instant; crops recovering; rain wanted.
	Lahore	" ...	.....	"	Fair rain; health good.
	Goojranwala	" ...	.....	"	Slight rain; health good.
	Ferozepoor	" ...	.....	"	No rain; health good; crops good.
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Nagpoor	July 11 ...	1·55	July 11	Since last report sowings going on; dengue abating; some loss in first rice sowings in Bhandara apprehended.
	Saugor	" ...	3 70	"	Agricultural prospects slightly unfavorable; public health very good.
	Jubbulpoor	" ...	4 72	"	Since last report sowings proceeding; prospects apparently good; prices highest and steady; public health excellent; last reports show prospects generally improved.
	Wardha	" ...	12·25	"	Sowings of cotton and jowar well forwarded; dengue and small-pox prevailing.
	Nimar	.....	12·89	"	Agricultural prospects and public health good.
	Nursinghpoor ...	July 11 ...	5·5	July 12	For the last seven days no rain; seed sown wants rain greatly; public health good; prices slightly fallen.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MYSORE AND COORG ...	Bangalore	July 11 ...	0·12 at Bangalore.	July 12	No serious apprehensions yet felt owing to deficiency of rain, but generally prices of gram have risen slightly; complaints of lateness of monsoon, which has not yet fairly set in. Reports received of a fall of rain in a few localities since last report. Sky overcast and indications of more rain. Freshes in the Toongabudra and Kapila. Not sufficient time to signal usual details from Mercara and Mysore.	
RAJPOOTANA ...	... ...	.....	...	July 11	No serious apprehensions entertained for want of rain.	
CENTRAL INDIA ...	Indore	July 11 ...	5·19	"	Agricultural prospects favorable; health good; weather rainy and cool.	
	Gwalior	" ...	...	"	Weather uncertain; rain insufficient and wanted for sowing; health good.	
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	.....	...	...	No report.	
	Neemuch	July 11 ...	2·6	July 11	Public health very good.	
	Rutlam	"	...	"	Rain fallen since last report; agricultural prospects improved.	
BRITISH BURMAH ...	Rangoon	"	...	"	Season normal; health good; crops promising.	

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 29 of 1873.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Govt. Printing, and other Govt. Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:

SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 17th July 1873.

No. 2351.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. E. O. Bradford, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade in Oudh, and Officiating Commissioner of the Rai Bareli Division, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st April 1873:—

Lieutenant Colonel F. E. A. Chamier, Depnty Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade.

Mr. J. W. Quinton, C. S., Supernumerary Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.

The 18th July 1873.

No. 2373.—Mr. F. H. Barrow, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of two months' leave on medical certificate.

No. 2386.—In exercise of the authority given by the 3rd clause appended to the Table in the Warrant of Precedence, published by Notification No. 3274 of the Home Department, dated 6th July 1871, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to determine that the Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah shall take rank, in the 1st Class of the Table of Precedence, with the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, Central Provinces, Mysore, and Sind.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th July 1873.

No. 1225.—The Hon'ble George Gordon Morris, of the Bengal Civil Service, took his Seat as Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, on the forenoon of the 30th ultimo.

The 16th July 1873.

No. 1251.—Under Section 15 of Act XXVI of 1864, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the extension of Section 173 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII of 1859) to the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 18th July 1873.

No. 247.—The Revd. F. W. Homer, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service, on medical certificate, from the 1st May 1873.

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 16th July 1873.

No. 1549.—*Leave.*—With reference to Notification No. 1162G of the 17th May last, Colonel E. Thompson, 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, is granted twelve days' subsidiary leave, from the 21st February to the 4th March 1873, both days inclusive, to rejoin his appointment on return from furlough.

No. 1551.—Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., delivered over, and Colonel R. J. Meade, C. S. I., assumed charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, on the forenoon of the 25th June 1873.

The 17th July 1873.

No. 1553.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to change the designation of the "British Agent at Bussrah" to "Assistant Political Agent at Bussrah."

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 17th July 1873.

No. 1788.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton received charge of the Office of Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, on the afternoon of the 2nd July 1873.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 16th July 1873.

No. 1714.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication for general information in the *Gazette of India* of the following rules for the receipt of bullion and coin in the Calcutta Mint, and also of the bye-laws of the Mint Bullion Depôt.

Rules for the receipt of Bullion and Coin into the Calcutta Mint, and Bye-laws of the Mint Bullion Depôt, made by the Governor General in Council in accordance with Sections 27 and 28 of the Indian Coinage Act No. XXIII of 1870.

RULES FOR THE RECEIPT OF BULLION AND COIN.

The Mint is open for the receipt of bullion and coin between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., Sundays and holidays excepted.

2. Bullion and coin must be tendered for coinage by the proprietor thereof agreeably to Form A, printed copies of which will be supplied by the Bullion Clerk of the Mint.

3. All gold and silver bullion and coin brought to the Mint for coinage will be received by the Mint Master in accordance with Section 19 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870.

4. All bullion and coin tendered for coinage must, on arrival at the Mint, be taken to the Bullion Depot of the Mint, where it will remain in deposit until it is required to be melted or cut.

5. All bullion and coin must be melted in the premelting room of the Mint, under the superintendence of the Mint Melting Establishment, to render the same fit for receipt into the Mint, with the exception of clean silver bars containing more than 990 per 1,000 of pure metal which may be cut or melted at the option of the Mint Master.

6. Bullion and coin will be melted or cut and otherwise dealt with agreeably to the bye-laws of the Mint Bullion Depôt annexed to these rules. After the bullion and coin have been melted or cut, the melted ingots or cut pieces will be taken to the First Assistant to the Mint Master in the Bullion Office of the Mint for weighment and registry, on whose weighment it is received into the Mint.

7. Until such weighment is made, the bullion and coin is in the custody and at the sole risk of the proprietor thereof, to whom every facility will be afforded for securing it in the strong room or vault appropriated for this purpose.

8. The coins that are to be received without paying a duty, *viz.*, at one rupee per tola, in accordance with Section 17 of the Coinage Act, are the following :—

Short weight (reduced by ordinary wear) Madras, Furruckabad, Company's or Government rupees.

9. The charge for refining, prescribed to be levied on brittle bullion and coin in Section 23 of the Coinage Act, will be as follows :—

On gold from 916 to 866 touch	...	...	½	per cent.
On ditto 865 to 816 „ ...	...	...	1	ditto
On ditto 815 to 766 „ ...	...	...	1½	ditto

and so on, adding ½ per cent. for every $\frac{50}{1000}$th of worseness of quality.

On silver the estimated cost not exceeding 1 per cent.

10. The Mint Master, on the delivery of the gold or silver bullion or coin into the Mint for coinage, will grant to the proprietor a receipt of the weight thereof agreeably to Form D, if it be gold bullion, and agreeably to Form E, if it be silver, which will entitle him to a certificate, agreeably to Forms F, and G, from the Assay Master.

11. No bullion or coin once tendered to the Mint can be withdrawn previous to registry except sweepings and spillages of gold bullion actually melted, without the payment of a fee of rupees two for each pass prepared for the purpose.

12. Bullion and coin withdrawn by the proprietor thereof under the above pass may be re-tendered for coinage according to Form A by another proprietor to whom it may have been transferred. Such bullion and coin need not be removed from the Mint, but the proprietor or his agent can deliver it over to the transferree in the presence of the Mint Bullion Depôt Clerk, that he may again receive it on its being re-tendered for coinage.

13. Bullion and coin in course of receipt by the Mint may be transferred by the original proprietor to another on his signing a letter, as per Form B, to the Mint Master, notifying the transfer, and paying rupees four for each transfer. Such transfer will be recognized on the transferree re-tendering the bullion or coin in a letter according to Form C.

14. The proprietor of any bullion and coin so delivered for coinage, who being dissatisfied with the Assay Master's report of its value wishes to withdraw such bullion or coin in accordance with Section 25 of the Coinage Act, can do so on pre-payment of a fee of four rupees for each assay of gold, and of two rupees for each assay of silver, and of the charge for melting or cutting the same.

15. Should bullion and coin after being melted prove to be brittle and unfit for coinage, it shall be returned to the proprietor, on his paying the charge for melting the same at the rate prescribed above, calculated upon the gross weight in tolas of the melted ingots.

16. Bullion and coin will be operated upon on recognized holidays, provided workmen can be obtained for that purpose, upon the proprietor consenting to pay a double charge for melting or cutting the bullion and coin.

THE INDIAN COINAGE ACT.

(*Sections* 16 *to* 26 *inclusive.*)

Cutting certain silver coins.

16. When any silver coin purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any officer authorized by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to act under this section, who has reason to believe it to have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent. in weight,

or to be counterfeit,

or to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing,

or to be called in by any proclamation,

he may, by himself or another (subject to the rules which the Governor General in Council prescribes in this behalf) cut or break such coin.

Return of cut coin.

17. If any coin so cut or broken is counterfeit, or has been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, the pieces shall be returned to the person tendering the coin, and he shall bear the loss caused by such cutting or breaking.

Receipt of cut coin.

But if it has been coined and issued by the authority of the Government of India, and has lost by reasonable wearing more than two per cent. in weight, or has been called in by any proclamation, the officer cutting or breaking the same shall receive it at the rate of one rupee per tola.

Indemnification of public servants.

18. All public servants are hereby indemnified for anything done heretofore, which they might lawfully have done if this Act had been in force, and if they had been authorized under Section 16, and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such person in respect of anything so done.

Bar of suits for acts done *bonâ fide*.

No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

VIII.—Coinage of Bullion.

Receipt of gold and silver bullion and coin.

19. Subject to the Mint rules for the time being in force, the Mint Master shall receive all gold and silver bullion and coin brought to the Mint:

Provided that such bullion and coin be fit for coinage.

Provided also that the quantity so brought at one time by one person is not less, in the case of gold, than fifty tolas, and, in the case of silver, than one thousand tolas.

Duty on produce of gold bullion.

20. A duty shall be levied at the rate of one rupee per cent. at the Mint on the produce of all gold bullion and all gold coin brought for coinage to the Mint in accordance with the said Mint rules.

Duty on produce of silver bullion.

21. All silver bullion or coin brought for coinage to the Mint, in accordance with the said Mint rules, shall be subject to a duty at the rate of two per cent. on the produce of such bullion or coin, and the amount of such duty shall be deducted from the return to be made to the proprietor.

Charge for melting and cutting bullion.

22. A charge of one-fourth per mille on gold bullion and coin, and of one per mille on silver bullion and coin, shall also be levied for melting or cutting such bullion and coin so as to render the same fit for receipt into the Mint.

Charge for refining.

23. All gold and silver bullion and coin brought to the Mint for coinage, and which is inferior to the standard fineness prescribed by this Act, or which, from brittleness or other cause, is unfit for coinage, shall in case it is refined be subject, in addition to the duty and charge aforesaid, to such charge on account of the loss and expense of refining as the Governor General in Council prescribes in this behalf.

Certificate for produce of bullion.

24. The Mint Master, on the delivery of gold or silver bullion or coin into the Mint for coinage, shall grant to the proprietor a receipt which shall entitle him to a certificate from the Assay Master for the net produce of such bullion or coin payable at the General Treasury.

Withdrawal of bullion.

25. The proprietor of any bullion or coin so delivered for coinage, who is dissatisfied with the Assay Master's report of its value, may, within twenty-four hours after receiving such report, and subject to the payment of the fee prescribed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, withdraw such bullion or coin without being subject to the duties on coinage imposed by this Act.

Payment for gold bullion.

26. For all gold bullion and coin, in respect of which the Assay Master has granted a certificate, payment shall be made, as nearly as may be, in gold coins coined under this Act or Act No. XVII of 1835; and the balance (if any) due to the proprietor shall be paid in silver, or in silver and copper, coins current in British India.

BYE-LAWS OF THE MINT BULLION DEPOT.

External.

All tenders of bullion and coin are to specify the number of boxes of silver or gold, and are to be numbered in the order of delivery into the bullion depôt, when all the boxes specified in a tender are brought in.

2. When a portion only is brought in, the tender is to be numbered after the delivery of the number of boxes specified is completed.

3. The bullion and coin tendered is to be delivered by the authorised agent, who will see to the locking up of the boxes in the strong-room or vault of the depôt.

4. The tenders are to be dealt with according to priority of numbers, if the authorised agent be in attendance; if not the next in succession, having an agent in attendance, is to be taken in hand. The order of succession only applies to silver taken out for one species of treatment, either melting or cutting.

5. Importers sending two or more invoices of silver with only one tender are, however, to understand, that their agents alone will be responsible for keeping the silver belonging to each invoice separate; but if the silver of each invoice be separately tendered, every care will be taken to keep them separate.

6. Bullion and coin, after having been taken out of the boxes, is to be weighed into and out of the melting room or the cutting room, as the case may be.

7. Importers are distinctly to understand that their agents are to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy of the weighments of their bullion in the bullion depôt both before and after melting and cutting. The Bullion Clerk merely takes down the weighment for the Mint Master's satisfaction. If the importers' agent should observe anything, either in the beam or the method of weighing, that he disapproves of, he should make it known at once, and every facility will be rendered him to make the necessary corrections; so that importers must look only to their agents for explanation, in case of any discrepancy that may occur between the invoice and the Mint weighments.

8. *Registry of Bullion.*—Importers' bullion, after having been melted or cut, and when ready for registry, will be taken into the bullion office; and after the bullion has been registered, importers' agents, durwans, &c., are to go out, through the Mint gate at the Warder's lodge.

9. The spillage and cut chips resulting from the silver bullion of importers is to be carefully worked up, if possible once a fortnight, by the establishment of the bullion depôt, at the risk and responsibility, and on behalf of the importers, to each of whom an account showing the value thereof, obtained by proportional distribution of the whole, is to be rendered according to Form II, and the amount paid by cash or cheque on the Bank of Bengal.

10. *Passes.*—All passes for silver and gold, required to be sent out of the bullion depôt, whether gold spillage from melting room or bullion rejected by the Mint previous to registry, or withdrawn by importers, are to be made out by the Bullion Clerk and sent to the Mint Master for his signature, and then delivered to the importers' agents for the endorsement of the importers; after which the bullion will be passed out through the Mint gate at the Warder's lodge.

11. Importers are not required, in addition to the one per mille charged by the Mint, to pay any other charges, such as for gunny bags or cooley hire, after the silver has been once taken into the strong-room. Gold spillage, broken pots, &c., are of course to be taken away at the expense of the importers.

12. Coolies for removing and opening boxes, and removing bullion from place to place, will be engaged by the Mint, and arrangements made for having three coolies in attendance upon every lakh of bullion that may be operated on.

13. Importers may have a guard at the strong-room door during working hours if they choose, as their treasure is in deposit at their risk.

14. Bullion or coin once rejected by the Mint as brittle shall not again be received for the purpose of being melted, or cut, for coinage without the special authority of the Mint Master.

A.

To

THE MASTER OF HER MAJESTY'S MINT, CALCUTTA.

SIR,

BE pleased to receive into the Bullion Depôt, for the purpose of being melted, or cut at my (our) sole risk and expense Tolas and Mashas (Tolas) of

which has been imported from

and to grant your receipt for the resulting weight of Ingots or cut-pieces, or such portion of them as shall, agreeably to the Rules of the Mint, be considered fit for coinage, entitling me (us) to receive from the Assay Master a certificate of value payable at the General Treasury,

The Bullion will be delivered to you by , who is authorized to superintend its melting or cutting on my (our) behalf, and who will attend for that purpose at such times as may be appointed.

Your Obediently,

CALCUTTA,
The 187 .

PASS INTO THE MINT.

Master of the Mint.

B.

To

THE MASTER OF HER MAJESTY'S MINT, CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I, A B, of &c., being the depositor of (describe deposit) which was tendered (or delivered) to the Mint on the day of , do hereby notify that I have already transferred my right, title and interest in the subject matter of the above-mentioned deposit to C D of, &c., and I do hereby declare my desire that the said C D shall stand in my place as the depositor thereof. I hereby authorize you to hold the same or the value thereof, according to the rules of the Mint for the receipt of Bullion and Coin to the order of the said C. D., and in all respects to deal with him as the owner of the said deposit.

Yours Obediently,

Record

CALCUTTA,
The 187 .

Master of the Mint.

C.

To

THE MASTER OF HER MAJESTY'S MINT, CALCUTTA.

SIR,

BE pleased to receive into the Bullion Depôt, for the purpose of being melted, or cut at my (our) sole risk and expense Tolas and Mashas (Tolas) of

originally tendered to the Mint by who has transferred his right, title and interest in it to me (us) as per enclosed letter to you from him (them) notifying the transfer. I (We) shall therefore feel obliged by your granting your receipt for the resulting weight of Ingots or cut-pieces, or such portion of them as shall, agreeably to the Rules of the Mint, be considered fit for coinage, entitling me (us) to receive from the Assay Master a certificate of value payable at the General Treasury.

The Bullion will be delivered to you by , who is authorized to superintend its melting or cutting on my (our) behalf, and who will attend for that purpose at such times as may be appointed.

Yours Obediently,

CALCUTTA,
The 187 .

PASS INTO THE MINT.

Master of the Mint.

D.

HER MAJESTY'S MINT—CALCUTTA.

GOLD RECEIPT.

*Register No.*_____ *Dated*_____ 18

RECEIVED *this day from*_____

_____ *for the purpose of being coined into Gold Mohurs*

_____ *Gold*_____

weighing Tolas (_____)_____

Master of the Mint.

Accountant. *Bullion Keeper.*

E.

HER MAJESTY'S MINT—CALCUTTA.

SILVER RECEIPT.

*No.*_____ *Dated*_____ 187 .

Received this day from_____

for the purpose of being coined into Government Rupees the undermentioned quantity of Silver in

Regr. No._____	Weighing Tolas_____
Do._____	Do._____
Do._____	Do._____
Do._____	Do._____
Do._____	Do._____
Do._____	Do._____
Do._____	Do._____
Do._____	Do._____
Do._____	Do._____
Do._____	Do._____
Do._____	Do._____
Do._____	Do._____
Do._____	Do._____
Do._____	Do._____
Do._____	Do._____
Do._____	Do._____
Do._____	Do._____
Do._____	Do._____
Do._____	Do._____

Total Tolas ... ...

Accountant. *Bullion-keeper.* *Master of the Mint.*

F.

OFFICE NO.	MINT REGISTERED NO.	DATE OF DELIVERY.	RECEIVED CERTIFICATE.

ASSAY OFFICE—HER MAJESTY'S MINT—CALCUTTA.

*No.*_____ *the*_____ *of*_____ 187 .

I hereby certify that the sum of Gold Mohurs _____ is payable twenty days after date, at the General Treasury, to _____ or _____ order, and in part (full) of Mint Master's Receipt, dated .. ____ 187 , on account of _____ Gold received from _____ for Coinage, which on Assay I have found to be of the value stated below :—

Mint Registered No.	Description of Gold.	Weight in Tolas.	Pure Gold per Mille.	Net Mint Out-turn.
			TOTAL GOLD MOHURS ...	

Examined.

Assay Master.

G.

Office No.	Mint Registered No.	Date of Delivery.	Received Certificate.

ASSAY OFFICE—HER MAJESTY'S MINT—CALCUTTA.

No——————*the*——————*of*——————187 .

I hereby certify that the sum of Rupees——————————————————————————is payable——————————————at the General Treasury, to——————————————————————or————order, and in part (full) of Mint Master's Receipt No.————on account of——————————Silver received from————for Coinage, which on Assay I have found to be of the value stated below :—

Mint Registered No.	Description of Silver.	Weight in Tolas.	Pure Silver per mille.	Net Mint Out-turn.
			TOTAL RUPEES ...	

Examined

Assay Master.

H.

HER MAJESTY'S MINT—CALCUTTA.

BULLION DEPÔT.

*Dated*_____187 .

To

SIR,

With reference to your tender of silver bullion for coinage of date the

weighing Tolas

I beg to intimate that the sum of Rupees

is due to you on account of spillage or cut chips recovered on your account. The amount will be paid on demand on presentation of the accompanying receipt duly endorsed.

Yours Obediently,

Master of the Mint.

RECEIPT.

Received from the MINT MASTER the sum of Rupees

being the value of spillage or cut chips recovered on account by the Mint appertaining to tender of date the

CALCUTTA,
The 187 .

Stamp.

Memorandum.

Weight received.		Value of Spillage due.		
Tolas.	decls.	Rs.	A.	P.

The 17th July 1873.

No. 1804.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency:—

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Balance of Issue Account.	Returned by other Offices of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30th June 1873	Calcutta ..	4,61,15,025	2,58,710	4,58,56,315	1,64,57,090	14,41,488	72,495	2,48,24,402	4,27,95,475
Ditto ..	Madras ..	1,46,67,905	10,14,870	1,36,53,035	78,36,776	1	....	58,28,463	1,36,65,240
Ditto ..	Bombay ..	3,36,71,875	10,55,885	3,26,15,990	1,00,99,648	39,22,593	....	1,66,35,209	3,06,57,450
Ditto ..	Allahabad ..	1,08,84,775	19,01,315	89,83,460	86,67,449	....	....	21,03,291	1,07,70,740
Ditto ..	Lahore ..	62,64,985	6,21,615	56,43,370	34,50,243	....	....	27,00,037	61,50,280
Ditto ..	Calicut ..	26,14,020	6,21,830	19,92,190	15,78,311	....	....	10,00,059	25,78,370
Ditto ..	Coconada ..	9,34,450	2,03,360	7,31,090	6,40,991	....	....	1,00,059	7,41,050
Ditto ..	Nagpore ..	42,58,625	11,16,690	31,41,935	29,55,748	....	....	5,47,902	35,03,650
Ditto ..	Kurrachee ..	44,33,095	14,68,620	29,64,475	16,36,614	....	....	27,00,106	43,36,720
Ditto ..	Akola ..	31,01,795	3,90,460	27,11,335	25,94,220	....	....	5,00,000	30,94,220
	TOTAL ..	12,69,46,550	86,53,355	11,82,93,195	5,59,17,090	53,64,082	72,495	5,69,39,528	11,82,93,195

CALCUTTA;
COMMR. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
The 8th July 1873.

(Sd.) H. A. MANGLES,
Head Commissioner.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
(STAMPS.)

The 18th July 1873.

No. 1678.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 106, dated 22nd April 1870, and to direct that the fees referred to in Section 3 of the said Act shall be denoted by adhesive stamps only.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th July 1873.

No. 726 *of* 1873.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Home Department, No. 278, dated the 27th June 1873, the services of Captain L. B. Bance, of the Madras Staff Corps, late Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

The 15th July 1873.

No. 727 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant E. R. Elles, of the Royal Artillery, 1st Subaltern, Peshawur Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery.

No. 728 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant William Francis Hungerford Grey, of the 2nd Battalion, 19th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry,—27th May 1872.

No. 729 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant J. E. Mein, of the 96th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, *vice* Major G. N. Money, appointed to the 3rd Sikh Infantry.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

3rd Cavalry.

Lieutenant R. H. Forrest, of the 62nd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Squadron Subaltern, *vice* Major T. H. Way, appointed to the 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 730 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 596 of the 5th June 1873, for Havildar "Davi" Singh, read Havildar *Dhan* Singh, and for "Sam" Singh, read *Sham* Singh.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 731 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain H. G. Waterfield, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Forsyth, whose tenure of service has expired.

Captain A. D. Butter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, in succession to Captain F. W. Boileau, whose tenure of service has expired.

No. 732 *of* 1873.—The services of Major C. G. Gunning, of the Madras Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 733 *of* 1873.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption for Military Officers, of the same text-books and the same scheme of examination in Pushtú as have been laid down for Civil Officers in the Resolution of the Government of the Punjab, No. 299 A,* dated the 3rd March 1873.

* Published in the *Punjab Gazette* of the 20th March 1873, page 161, Part I.

No. 734 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant Richard Wace, of the Royal Artillery, employed in the Revenue Survey Department,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 735 *of* 1873.—*Errata.*—In G. G. O., Nos. 553 and 594 of 1873, transferring certain individuals to the Pension Establishment,—

In the 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

For Sepoy Umeer Buksh, read Sepoy Umur Buksh.

In the 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

For Havildar Beer Singh, read Naick Beer Singh.

In the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

For Duffadar Kurum Itahi Khan, read Duffadar Kurum Ilahi Khan.

In the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

For Ressaldar Bhugwan Deen, read Ressaidar Bhugwan Deen.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 736 *of* 1873.—Short-service Sowar Radha Sing, of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, declared unfit for further service on account of an injury sustained in the execution of his duty, is granted an injury pension in the third degree, of Rupees 3 per mensem, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of the Corps.

The pension to be disbursed in the Punjab circle of payment.

No. 737 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Edward Logan Stehelin,—6th July 1873.

No. 738 *of* 1873.—Nidhan Singh, Local Student at the Lahore Medical School, having passed the prescribed examination, is admitted into the Service as an Hospital Assistant of the 3rd Class, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service.

No. 739 *of* 1873.—First Class Veterinary Surgeon J. W. Garrad, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Stud Department, is allowed leave of absence of fifteen days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 740 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Ensign (now Lieutenant) Gerald Ward Martin, of the 88th Foot, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department,—24th March 1871.

No. 741 *of* 1873.—Ensign (now Lieutenant) G. W. Martin, of the 88th Foot, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps by G. G. O. No. 740 of this date, will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 24th March 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 742 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Henry Edgcumbe Eliot, of the General List, Infantry, Quartermaster 4th Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 743 *of* 1873.—Sepoy Gunput, of the 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, declared unfit for further service by a Special Invaliding Committee, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, with effect from the date of his being struck off the strength of the Corps.

The stipend will be disbursed in the Punjab circle of payment.

No. 744 *of* 1873.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 181 of 12th December 1833, the undermentioned heir is admitted to the Native Family Pension, from the date specified opposite to her name, and the Pay Master of Pensioners in whose Circle the individual resides will furnish the prescribed Rolls to the Department of Audit and to the parties concerned :—

Name of Claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	Amount of Pension.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.					
														Rs. A. P.		
Seetulla	20	4	5	1	Brahmin Dechit.	Fair complexion, scar on left eyebrow, large brown eyes, one mole on right cheek, one mole on right of chin, scars of boils on right of right leg and calf of left leg.	Village Kickhapoorwa, Pergunnah Theronwa, District Furruckabad.	Widow ..	Gyadeen Dechit	Sepoy ..	4th Native Infantry.	28th January 1871.	14th January 1873.	2 12 0	For Life	Allahabad.

Arrears of pension restricted to two years antecedent to the date of Committee's proceedings.

No. 745 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned Native Officer and Sepoy of the Nepaul Escort, having been declared unfit for further service, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the pensions noted opposite to their respective names, with effect from the date they were struck off the strength of the Corps:—

Rank.	Names.	In what Rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.
Subadar ...	Ramdeen Misser	Subadar ...	* Rs. 40 0 0
Sepoy ..	Rughoo Singh	Sepoy ...	„ 4 0 0

* Above 40 years' service with unblemished character.

No. 746 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Major E. Y. Walcott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Durrung, Bengal,—arrived at Fort William, 10th June 1873; (Date of departure on furlough 15th June 1871.)

Captain J. E. Waller, of the General List, Infantry,—arrived at Fort William, 29th June 1873.

Captain (Brevet Major) J. I. Robinson, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, in charge Ordnance Cattle Farm, Hissar, Stud Department,—arrived at Bombay, 2nd July 1873.

No. 747 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Haig, of the Royal (Madras) Engineers, Madras G. O. No. 93, dated 8th April 1873,—per *Peshawur*, 2nd July 1873, from Calcutta.

Major T. W. Rutherfurd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 366 of 1873,—per *Baroda*, 28th June 1873, from Bombay.

Captain C. A. E. S. Carter, late 20th Native Infantry, G. G. O. No. 675 of 1873,—per *Peshawur*, 2nd July 1873, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant A. G. Begbie, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 460 of 1873,—per *Orissa*, 20th June 1873, from Bombay.

No. 748 *of* 1873.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 10th June 1873, pages 2783, 2784 and 2785, are published for general information:—

INDIA OFFICE,
The 10*th June* 1873.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.—*To be Colonels.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Darling Ker, Bengal Infantry. Dated 30th January 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Edward Francis, Bombay Infantry. Dated 30th January 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alexander Cockburn, Bengal Infantry. Dated 6th March 1873.

* * * * * *

To be Captains.

Lieutenant John Edward Paget Mosley, Bengal Infantry. Dated 29th December 1872.

* * * * * *

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Thomas Lamb. Dated 20th January 1873.
Major John Robert Currie. Dated 26th January 1873.
Major Hector Mackenzie. Dated 20th February 1873.

To be Majors.

Captain Arthur Tulloch. Dated 20th January 1873.
Captain Charles Ward Howes. Dated 13th February 1873.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Samuel Hunter Cowan. Dated 24th December 1872.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Edward Harris Steel. Dated 26th January 1873.
Lieutenant William Alexander Lawrence. Dated 4th February 1873.

BENGAL ARMY.

GENERAL LIST OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) George D'Aguilar Jackson. Dated 8th November 1872.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Burnet Craigie. Dated 13th November 1872.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Edward Hay. Dated 23rd November 1872.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Arthur William Reddie Becher. Dated 12th December 1872.

* * * * * * * *

The dates of the undermentioned Officers' Commissions should be as follows, and not as stated in the Gazettes named :—

London Gazette, 1st February 1870. Captain F. Coddington, 12th June 1869.

London Gazette, 11th March 1870. Captain T. St.Q. Clutterbuck, 27th November 1869.

London Gazette, 11th March 1870. Captain F. W. Crohan, 16th October 1869.

London Gazette, 11th March 1870. Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Dowker, 18th November 1868.

London Gazette, 11th March 1870. Captain T. H. Tyrwhitt Drake, 13th August 1869.

London Gazette, 11th March 1870. Major R. B. Dundas, 9th November 1868.

London Gazette, 11th March 1870. Captain H. E. Eliot, 17th August 1869.

London Gazette, 11th March 1870. Captain A. G. Hartshorne, 27th November 1869.

London Gazette, 11th March 1870. Captain E. C. S. Jackson, 27th November 1869.

London Gazette, 11th March 1870. Captain G. D. Reid, 25th August 1869.

London Gazette, 11th March 1870. Captain J. N. Steel, 2nd November 1869.

London Gazette, 10th May 1870. Captain H. F. Woodcock, 1st November 1869.

London Gazette, 10th May 1870. Captain H. S. Moules, 2nd December 1869.

London Gazette, 10th May 1870. Captain A. P. Samuells, 15th December 1869.

London Gazette, 10th May 1870. Captain C. McD. Skene, 28th November 1869.

No. 749 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and men belonging to the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, declared unfit for further service by a Special Invaliding Committee, are admitted to the Invalid Pension Establishment, with effect from the date they may be struck off the strength of the Corps :—

Rank.	Names.	In what Rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
Havildar ...	Sewburn Doobey ...	Havildar ...	Presidency.
Naick ...	Ramadeen	Naick ...	North-Western Provinces.
Sepoy ...	Kurrum Khan ...	Sepoy ...	Ditto.
Do. ...	Koobare Pandey ...	Do. ...	Presidency.
Do. ...	Gain Tewarry ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
Do. ...	Rugbeer Austy ...	Do. ...	North-Western Provinces.
Do. ...	Jewbodh Pandey ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
Do. ...	Sewchurn Pandey ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
Do. ...	Gooptar Tewarry ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
Do. ...	Chand Khan... ...	Do. ...	Ditto.

No. 750 *of* 1873.—The following Native Medical Pupils passed their English qualification examination according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified against their respective names :—

Number on Roll.	Names.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.	REMARKS.
237 ...	Peary Mohun Sein	29th May 1873.	
349 ...	Munnoo Lall	27th ditto.	
396 ...	Syed Hoosain	28th April 1873.	

No. 751 *of* 1873.—The following extract from a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 84, dated 30th April 1873, is published for general information :—

> " 21. Lieutenant A. Porcelli, Royal Engineers, has been transferred to the Imperial List, with effect from the 17th April 1873."

The 16*th July* 1873.

No. 752 *of* 1873.—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign W. H. Manners is permitted to resign his position in the Warrant grade of the Department of Public Works in view to obtaining his discharge from the Army.

The 17th July 1873.

No. 753 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, as a special case, to admit Naib Ressaldar Kumuroodeen Khan, of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, to the 3rd Class of the "Order of Merit," from the 12th July 1859, for his loyal and gallant services during the mutiny.

The 18th July 1873.

No. 754 *of* 1873.—The following appointment and promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

19th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers.)

Jemadar Kashiedeen to be Ressaidar, *vice* Nidhan Singh, invalided.

7th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Bhinick Sing is appointed Subadar Major, *vice* Ramjeawun Sing, invalided.
Jemadar Heerah Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Ramjeawun Sing, invalided.
Jemadar Rugoonath Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Doorgadeen Tewary, invalided.
Jemadar Meerwan Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Surwun Sing, invalided.
Havildar Sewnath Opudia to be Jemadar, *vice* Mundill Sing, invalided.
Havildar Nohur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Heerah Sing, promoted.
Havildar Shaick Cheetull to be Jemadar, *vice* Rugoonath Sing, promoted.
Havildar Dyah Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Meerwan Khan, promoted.

The above appointment and promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1873.

No. 755 *of* 1873.—Native Medical Pupil Meera Bux, No. 421, admitted by G. G. O. No. 819 of 1872, is dismissed from the Service, with effect from the date of his desertion from the Agra Medical School.

No. 756 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1315* of the 28th December 1872, the following letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

* Republished in G. G. O. No. 560 of 1873.

(FINANCIAL, MILITARY FUND.)
No. 223.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, the 15th May 1873.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD.—1. I have considered in Council your Military letter No. 41, dated 21st February 1873, referring for my decision a question whether Officers who have already made provision for their wives may subscribe to the new Pension Fund for their children only.

2. Major General Hannyngton states that the contributions to this Fund for children, are independent of those for wives, and that consequently no objection exists to allowing Officers who are placed in such circumstances to subscribe as unmarried members in the same manner as widowers.

3. The privilege of subscribing to the Indian Service Family Pension Fund for children only, may therefore be granted to all Officers who have entered the Service since the date of the closing of the Military Funds to new subscribers, and have made other provision for their wives.

4. In such cases, subscribers must pay the unmarried rates of subscription of their class as laid down in Table VI, as well as the birth, donation, and the ordinary subscription for each child as laid down in Tables V and VII of the Regulations.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) ARGYLL.

No. 757 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Hazara Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant H. R. L. Morgan, of the Royal Artillery, to be 1st Subaltern, *vice* Captain E. J. deLautour, appointed Commandant.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 2, Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant J. J. F. Cumming, of the Royal Artillery, to be Subaltern, *vice* Captain J. A. Kelso, who vacates on promotion to the substantive rank of Captain.

No. 758 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant James Frank Rivett-Carnac, of the 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers),—21st June 1872.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11*th July* 1873.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 27th June to 10th July 1873:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	REMARKS.
Her Majesty's 15th Hussars.	Lieutenant W. F. Hamilton	22nd May 1873	Meerut.		
Her Majesty's 65th Foot	Captain George Clarkson Ross.	2nd June 1873	Agra.		

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 11th July 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers, as specified in the Statement published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

Statement of deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, from 4th to 10th July 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
	Commissioned and Warrant Officers.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
5th July 1873	(a) Charles Cooper Watson Wilson.	Surgeon ...	Bengal Medical Establishment.	...	15th January 1873	Intestate	784 4 0	...	784 4 0					
7th "	(b) William Kelly ...	Honorary Captain.	Ordnance Department.	...	19th March "	Testate ...	428 4 2	...	428 4 2					
						TOTAL ...	1,212 8 2	...	1,212 8 2					

(a).—Widow, Mrs. Nina Margaret Wilson, 48, Burlington Road, Bayswater, London, West. Children, three sons and one daughter (names not known)

(b).—Next of Kin, Daughters and Legatees, Helen Kelly, Mary Kelly, Kidderpore House, Calcutta.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 12th July 1873.

No. 469.—Mr. A. A. Mackey, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, attached to the Office of the Controller of Military Works Accounts, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from 12th March 1873.

The 14th July 1873.

No. 470.—Mr. T. Jones, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 471.—Gunner J. McLarkin, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Indus Valley (State) Railway to Rajpootana.

No. 472.—Mr. D. C. Gordon, Deputy Controller and Officiating Controller, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is transferred to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, as a temporary arrangement, to join on being relieved of the duties of Officiating Controller, Punjab, by Captain Westmorland.

No. 473.—Mr. A. D. Reddie is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, and posted to British Burmah.

The 15th July 1873.

No. 474.—Public Works Department Notification No. 413 of the 16th June 1873, transferring Baboo Kalla Chand Mookerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, from Bengal to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is cancelled.

Baboo Kally Kristo Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

The 18th July 1873.

No 475.—The following is re-published for information and guidance in the Public Works Department, in continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 173, dated 20th April 1871 :—

> *Military Department G. O. No.* 719, *dated 8th July* 1873.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 114, dated the 4th June 1873, is published for general information :—
>
> *Paragraph* 4 —I have resolved that your General Order No. 482 of the 30th May 1871 will not be held to apply to an officer of the Imperial list, who, having already served in India, may be permitted to exchange for service in India with an officer of Royal Engineers on the Indian Cadres.

No. 476.—The following Non-Commissioned Officers and Private of the Royal Engineers are appointed to the Public Works Department in the grades specified and posted as follows :—

As Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

Sergeant F. Cameron, Military Works Branch.

As Overseers, 1st Grade.

Sergeant A. Baker, Military Works Branch.

Sergeant T. Beecher, Western Rajpootana Railway Survey.

Sergeant G. Preece, } Neemuch (State) Railway.
Sapper R. Colcombe, }

Sergeant J. Garton, } Rajpootana.
Sergeant J. Adams, }

Sergeant J. Simpson, Bengal Provincial Establishment.

Sergeant S. Singlehurst, North-Western Provinces.

No. 477.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 462, dated 10th instant, regarding P. Vadachellum, after the words "as an Accountant, 4th Grade," add, "on probation."

No. 478.—Captain K. C. Pye, R. E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties from Captain W. Shepherd, R. E., on the forenoon of the 14th instant. Captain Pye availed himself of the leave on the 14th, and not the 12th, April, as notified in Notification No. 296 of the 1st May.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R. A.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1873.

On and after the 3rd instant, Part I of the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the *Gazette* as well as the *Supplement* will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Communications relating to the other Parts, and remittances, should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 7th July 1873.

No. 926*G.*—Assistant Surgeon J. H. Newman, in medical charge, Marwar Agency, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 737G, dated 28th May 1873, on the forenoon of 1st July 1873, making over charge to Surgeon Major W. J. Moore, of the Rajpootana Agency.

LEWIS PELLY, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 9th July 1873.

ERRATUM.—In Notification dated Indore Residency, 25th June 1873, for *on the forenoon of 6th instant*, read *on the forenoon of the 6th May* 1873.

JOHN WATSON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th July 1873.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. W. H. Lilley, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, attached to No. 5 Bhopal and Malwa Topographical Survey, from the 1st to the 31st July 1873.

Privilege leave for one and half months is granted to Mr. F. Kitchen, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, attached to No. 7 Rajpootana and Simla Topographical Survey, from the 7th of July to 20th August 1873.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 10th July 1873.

No. 32.—Mr. J. W. Macdougall, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months from 12th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th July 1873.

No. 58.—Lieutenant D. McLeod, Assistant Engineer, Fyzabad Division, Military Works, is allowed three months' privilege leave from 1st July 1873, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 59.—Mr. A. G. Reid, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was granted privilege leave from 9th April to 27th May 1873, both days inclusive.

The 9th July 1873.

No. 60.—Mr. A. J. Bell, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Agra Division, Military Works, was granted ten days' privilege leave from 1st June 1873.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. to the Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

The 10th July 1873.

No. 61.—Captain G. D'A. Jackson, Assistant Engineer, Rawul Pindee Special Division, Military Works, is granted thirty days' preparatory leave.

The 11th July 1873.

No. 61*A*.—Captain J. H. Crowdy, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Lahore Division, is granted two months' privilege leave from 15th August 1873.

The 12th July 1873.

No. 62.—Sub-Conductor G. Mortimer, 2nd Class Barrack Master, transferred by Government of India, Notification No. 454, dated 7th July 1873, to the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department, as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, is posted to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 12th July 1873.

No. 8.—TRANSFER.—Third Grade Assistant Engineer Baboo Callypuddo Sein, from the Garrison Engineer's to the Barrackpore Division.

W. S. TREVOR, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

Murree, the 12th July 1873.

ERRATUM.—The services of Bussa, Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, late of the Rawul Pindee Division, were dispensed with on the 22nd May 1873, and not on the 2nd idem, as notified in the *Government Gazette*, dated 23rd May 1873.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 10th July 1873.

No. 279*E.*—Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned on the 7th July 1873 from the two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 118E of the 14th April 1873, and No. 202E of 29th May 1873.

No. 280*E.*—Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. C. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the 15th July, or from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Superintending Engineer,
Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Agra, the 14th July 1873.

No. 567*E.*—Mr. P. K. Hyndman, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, transferred by Government of India Notification No. 423E, dated 20th June 1873, to the Punjab Provincial Establishment, reported his departure from Mussoorie, on expiration of three months' privilege leave, on the 10th instant.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 12th July 1873.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts, returned from the three months' privilege leave allowed him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 72, dated 30th January 1873, and relieved Mr. F. Moore, the Officiating Auditor, of the charge of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Audit Office, on the forenoon of the 10th of July 1873.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 12th July 1873.

No. 69.—With reference to Notification No. 48, dated 10th May 1873, granting Mr. H. Lambert, Superintendent of Works, Chenab Section, privilege leave for eighty-seven days, this officer availed himself of the same on the forenoon of the 7th July 1873.

No. 70.—With reference to Notification No. 62, dated 14th June 1873, granting Mr. H. T. Storey, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, privilege leave for three months, this Officer availed himself of the same on the afternoon of the 4th July 1873.

No. 71.—Mr. J. McDonald, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Ravee Section, is allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from 1st August 1873.

No. 72.—Mr. A. G. Hardinge, Sub-Engineer, Chenab Section, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from 15th July 1873.

No. 73.—With reference to Government of India Notification (Part I) No. 429, dated 29th June 1873, granting Mr. M. S. Dooley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, one month's leave to study the native languages, this Officer availed himself of the same on the 21st May 1873.

This cancels Notifications Nos. 52, 57 and 66 in Part II of *Gazette of India.*

No. 74.—Mr. M. S. Dooley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Chenab Section, is allowed three days' privilege leave from 21st to 23rd June 1873, both days inclusive.

H. LEONARD,
Chief Engineer.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 7th July 1873.

No. 163.—Sergeant J. Troup, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Ghotkee Division, Upper Sinde District, to the Soojabad Division, Mooltan District.

No. 166.—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Assistant Engineer, Indus Bridge Division, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 2nd instant.

No. 167.—Mr. J. Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave from the 15th instant.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th July 1873.

TO TREASURY OFFICERS.—The six hundred blank forms of Remittance Transfer Receipt (India), No. 34451 to 35050, the loss of which was advertised in the *Gazette of India* of 28th June last and two successive issues, have been found and are in use in the Ajmere Treasury.

E. KELLNER,
Assistant Comptroller General.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The University Examinations in Arts of 1873-74 will be held on the under-mentioned dates:—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 1st December, and followings days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 29th December, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 1st November.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 2nd December.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,
W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 10th July 1873.

NOTICE.

The Myanoung District is in future to be designated the Henzada District. All letters, &c., for the head quarters to be addressed to Henzada.

Letters, &c., for the Assistant Commissioner, Myanoung, to be addressed to Myanoung, and for the Assistant Commissioner, Tharawaddee, to Mengyee.

W. DECOURCY IRELAND,
Deputy Commissioner, Henzada.

HENZADA,
The 23rd June 1873.

NOTICE.

Certain effects belonging to the estate of Maria Peters *alias* Mendun, who died intestate on the 27th June 1873, being at the time of her decease in the service of Mr. T. H. Fisher, O. S., Banda, now under the seal of this Court, and will be delivered to any one duly authorized to receive the same. If not claimed within one month from this date, the property will be sold.

MUHAMED WAJHOOLLAH KHAN,
Subordinate Judge,
In charge of Judge's Office.

BANDA;
JUDGE'S COURT,
The 8th July 1873.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Robert Clark Jones, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, Lahore, died at Lahore on the 16th March 1873.

David Edward Tyrrell Lombard, an Assistant Surgeon in the Medical Establishment, died at Rawul Pindee on the 15th April 1873.

Edmond Wilkinson, Export Supervisor, Custom House, Calcutta, died 8th December 1852. Transfer of Executorship under Section 30 of Act XXIV of 1867.

Charles Cooper Watson Wilson, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, in medical charge, 18th Regiment N. I., died at Agra on the 15th January 1873.

George Norton, Law Agent and Proprietor of the firm of Norton Brothers, Calcutta, died at Bareilly on 30th April 1873.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 12th July 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the under-mentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual :—

ESTATES.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.
* Bruggen, E. T., Mrs., late of No. 2, Huzzooree Mull's Tank Lane	Claims ..	In full.
* Boyce, H. A., Lieut., late in the Bengal Staff Corps... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Comyn, P. J., Captain, late in the Invalid Establishment .	1st Dividend	At 1 anna 10¼ p.
Evatt, M. F., Lieut.-Col., late in the Bengal Staff Corps ...	Ditto ...	At 2¾ p
Kelly, G. L. A., late District Superintendent of Police, Loodiana, in Punjab.	Ditto	At 1 anna 2⅓ p.
* Linton, James Henry, late Senior Inspector of the Customs Preventive Service.	Claims ...	In full.

N. B.—Persons interested in the surplus of the Estates marked * are requested to make immediate application to the Administrator General, forwarding documentary evidence of their claims.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 12th July 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 7th, 1873 ...	...	...	...	38,679	14,41,487
„ 8th, „ ...	...	...	...	38,678	14,41,487
„ 9th, „ ...	...	...	...	38,678	14,41,487
„ 10th, „ ...	...	...	...	38,678	14,41,487
„ 11th, „ ...	...	...	...	38,678	14,41,487
„ 12th, „ ...	...	...	...	38,678	14,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 14th July 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-17*th Regiment of Foot,—dated at Lucknow, this* 15*th day of July* 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size.		Color of			Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Cap.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair.	Eyes.											
No. 1586, Private John Harris.	26 years and 10 months.	5	6¾	Fresh.	Brown.	Hazel.	14th July 1873 (at 6 P. M.)	Lucknow, (R. I. Lines.)	10th September 1868.	Leicester.	East Hadden, Northampton.	None.	Laborer.	Regimental White Jacket.	Regimental Glengarry.	Regimental White Trowsers.	When leaving the 1-17th Lines was seen in company with Lance Corporal Samms who is also absent.

A. H. COBBE, *Colonel,*
Commanding 1*st Battalion,* 17*th Regiment.*

Report of a Deserter from the 1*st Battalion* 17*th Regiment of Foot,—dated at Lucknow, this* 15*th day of July* 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size.		Color of			Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Cap.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair.	Eyes.											
No. 1521, Lance Corporal Edward Samms.	22 years and 10 months.	5	6½	Fair.	Dark Brown.	Hazel.	14th July 1873, (6 P. M.)	Lucknow, (R. I. Lines.)	5th September 1868.	Chatham.	Berhampstead, Hertford	Mole on left shoulder.	Laborer.	White Regimental Jacket.	Regimental Glengarry.	White Regimental Trowsers.	Is supposed to be in company with a private soldier of the 1-17th Regiment and had Rs. 180 in his possession when he left barracks.

A. H. COBBE, *Colonel,*
Commanding 1*st Battalion,* 17*th Regiment.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5845 ...	A/92 84506 ...	50 ...	Baboo Ram Coomar Shaw.
5847 ...	A/99 51986 ...	20 ...	Baboo Kedarnath Chakravaiti.
	L/5 29501 ...	10 ...	
5850 ...	A/92 78944 ...	50 ...	Messrs. Gisborne and Co.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*continued.*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5846 ...	L/10 72007, „ 72009 wrongly joined	5 ...	Baboo Nobodeep Chunder Dutt.
5849 ...	A/98 04724, „ 78445 ditto...	10 ...	Messrs. G. C. Hay and Co.
5851 ...	A/77 56527, A/89 55548 ditto...	10 ...	Baboo Modhoosoodun Ghosal.
5852 ...	L/19 70096 ...	20 ...	Baboo Trailakya Nath Chakrabarti.
	A/89 12899 ...	20 ...	
	L/19 76145 ...	20 ...	
	L/1 59053 ..	10 ...	
	„ 42617 ...	10 ...	
	L/3 42450 ..	10 ...	
	L/6 95397 ...	10 ...	
	L/5 20399 ...	10 ...	
	L/8 20019 ..	5 ...	
	L/11 19868 ..	5 ...	
	„ 20041 ...	5 ...	
5853 ...	A/97 99379 ...	10 ...	G. C. Kauntze, Esq.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
CALCUTTA,
The 17th July 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

MADRAS CIRCLE

REGISTER NO.	NO OF NOTES	VALUE	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
53 ...	B/50 79260 ...	20 ..	M. Iyah Chetty, Shroff, Bank of Madras.
	„ 82901 ...	20 ...	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
40 ..	B/22 62731 ...	20 ...	Mr. J. W. Johnston, Public Works Department, Government Office, Madras.
48 ...	B/37 08349 ..	10 ...	Mr. R. Collins, Madras.
	B/50 65611 ...	20 .	
49 ...	B/33 69089 ...	100 ...	M. Chinna Rungiah, Madras.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 7th July 1873.

W. DONALD,
Offg. Asst. Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

NAGPORE CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT
Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
	Rs.	
F/9 48935 ...	50 ...	L. O. Toole, Esq., Wardhá.
F/8 25969 ...	20 ...	Kurbon Hussen, of Jabálpúr, at present at Mandlá.
„ 25970 ...	20 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
NAGPORE,
The 12th July 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accountant General,
Central Provinces,
In charge of Paper Currency.

CALICUT CIRCLE.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Note wholly lost or destroyed.
46345 ...	Rs. 100 ...	W. B. Jones, Esq., Bengal C. S.
		Notes partially lost or destroyed.
J 12440 ...	Rs. 10 ...	Ramaunja Jengar, of Coorg.
J 31132 ...	100 ...	Gooroolingum Shetty.
„ 34982 ...	100 ...	
„ 48117 ...	100 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; CALICUT, *The 30th June* 1873.

P. A. COLE,
Deputy Collector,
In charge of Paper Currency.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Notes wholly lost or destroyed.
1873-74. 41 ..	C/78 07371 ...	Rs. 20	Dhunbai, wife of Mr. Manackjee Eduljee, Mamlutdar and Magistrate of Seroor.
42 ...	C/80 79032 .	100 ...	Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Alibaug.
			Notes partially lost or destroyed.
1873-74. 38 ...	C/82 22524 ...	Rs. 10 ...	Dyaram Gopal, near Bazar Gate, opposite Kakaparuck's Shop.
A/10 ...	C/65 15655 wrongly joined; C/78 63465 wrongly joined	10 ...	Tyabjee Adurjee, Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; BOMBAY, *The 9th July* 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Note wholly lost or destroyed.
107 ...	A/18 43470 ...	Rs. 20 ...	The Inspecting Post Master, Rawulpindi Division, Rawulpindi.
			Notes partially lost or destroyed.
95 ...	E/5 43848 ...	Rs. 20 ...	Mrs. Isabella Barstow, Murree.
101 ...	E/3 17943 ...	10 ...	Ameer Bux, Dera Ghazi Khan.
	E/5 35619 ...	20 ...	
	„ 43782 ...	20 ...	
	E/4 20426 ...	50 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; LAHORE, *The 12th July* 1873.

C. J. O. MAYNE,
Assistant Accountant General,
In charge of Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th July 1873.

No. 1.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF MADRAS.

Mr. D. Oliver has been appointed from 17th December 1872 to 15th January 1873 to officiate as Inspector, 4th or North-West Railway Division.

Mr. D. Oliver has been appointed from 22nd January to 23rd February 1873, to officiate as Inspector, 6th or Mount Division.

Mr. W. G. Wright has been appointed from 12th February to 3rd April 1873 to officiate as Inspector, 5th or Nellore Division.

Mr. W. Kelly has been appointed from 10th April 1873 to officiate as Inspector, 6th or Mount Division.

Mr. C. Smith has been appointed from 23rd March to 26th April 1873 as Officiating Inspector, 1st or Vizagapatam Division.

Mr. H. D. Theobold has been appointed from 4th April 1873 as Inspector, 5th or Nellore Division.

Mr. C. Smith has been appointed from 27th April 1873 as Inspector, 1st or Vizagapatam Division.

Mr. P. T. Rajah Rao Pillay has been appointed from 15th June 1873 to officiate as Supernumerary Inspector attached to the Post Master General's Office.

By order of the Director General,

HUGH A. BROWN,
Personal Assistant to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

The 17th July 1873.

Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 19th July, at 7 P. M., instead of Friday, the 18th, as previously notified.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 22nd July 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 21st.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

The 18th July 1873.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 23rd July, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, also for the United States of America *viâ* Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 25th July, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Coconada*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 25th July, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Ethiopia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 25th July, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad, and Bussorah, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 26th July, at 7 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price 1 Rupee; packing and postage 4 annas.*

ARMY LIST—Reduced Price.

The price of the next and subsequent Numbers of the Bengal Official Quarterly Army List will be reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per copy for town subscribers, and from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 4-8 for copies sent by post.

Copies of the Number published on 1st July are still available at present rates—Rs. 5 and Rs. 5-8.

A Narrative of the Russian Military Expedition to Khiva, under General Perofski, in 1839. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 7 annas.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., half calf, cloth.

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the Orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M.A., M.D., LL.B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs. 10; packing and postage, Re. 1-6; payable in advance.*

Just Published.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Part II. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5; packing and postage Re. 1-12; payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage Re. 1-8; payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

Published this day, price Rs. 14.

Pp. xlviii and 650, 8vo. Cloth.

The Law of Evidence in British India.

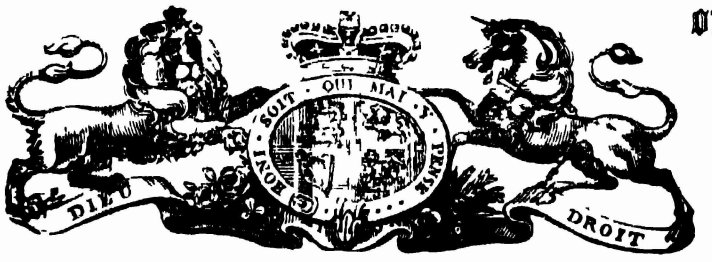
By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong; formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin.

Second Edition.

This work contains the Indian Evidence Act (as amended by Act XVIII of 1872) and all provisions on the subject of Evidence which are to be found in the Acts of Parliament applicable to India, in the Acts of the Legislative Council of India, in the Acts of the Local Legislatures of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and in the Regulations of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Codes, and which are in force and unrepealed by the Evidence Act or any other Act. Those provisions of the Statute Law, which constitute the only rules of Evidence now in force in India, are explained in detail, and the history and meaning of the principles contained in them illustrated from 1,200 decisions of the Privy Council, of the High Courts in India, of the Courts of Westminster, and of other Courts which have authoritatively dealt with the subject. The New Consolidation Oaths Act is given in an *Appendix*.

THACKER, SPINK & Co.,
Calcutta.

No. 29 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COOLING OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

Report by the Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, on the subject of cooling Railway Carriages.

Several experiments have lately been made on this (Scinde, Punjab and Delhi) line of railway to test the efficacy of Drew's cooling apparatus on 1st class carriages.

The construction was precisely that described in Dr. Drew's Pamphlet, pages 7 and 8, but unadjusting windward was added, and the evaporating fabric was Cash's patent towel which he recommends.

The first trials took place on the 11th and 12th March, the results of which are shown in Appendix A. They were continued on the 26th and 29th April (see Appendix B), and again on May 21st (Appendix C). The temperatures were registered, but there was no apparatus for ascertaining the comparative humidity upon which Dr. Drew lays so much stress, so that this must be roughly deduced from the temperature according to the table given in page 2 of the pamphlet.

The trials shown in Appendix A were taken on two trips on successive days from Lahore to Umritsur and back. The down trip was somewhat early, the temperature being as low as 79 in the shade, but the back trips were in every way fair and satisfactory trials.

The greatest observed differences between a cooled and uncooled compartment was—

On 11th March	...	7⅓ degrees.
„ 12th do.	...	8½ ditto.

and the mean temperature in the cooled compartment was—

On 11th March	...	92 degrees.
„ 12th do.	...	86½ ditto.

In the trials shown in Appendix B, the greatest observed differences between a cooled and uncooled compartment, omitting the observation at Khasa was—

On 26th April	...	11 degrees.
„ 29th do.	...	11 ditto.

and the mean temperatures were—

On 26th	...	90¼ degrees.
„ 29th	...	94 ditto.

In the trial on the 21st May, Appendix C, the morning air was very cool, so I need only deal with the return trip from the Beas, during which time the external temperature in the

shade exceeded 100° and reached 107°. On this trial Drew's apparatus brought the temperature down at one time as much as 11°, and the mean temperature of the cooled compartment was 91½°.

With these observed data, I think it will be admitted that Drew's apparatus is an invention of very considerable value, but it must be borne in mind that these trials were made in company with the Railway Officers who had studied the subject and were able to detect at once the causes of any decrease in the cooling effects, and had the means at hand to remedy them. I therefore on the 24th May, when the weather was very hot, had the apparatus put on a reserved carriage and went with it to Mooltan, testing the cooling power merely by my feelings as an ordinary traveller and not with the thermometer. The apparatus was in excellent order, and worked very efficiently for four hours when the tank ran low. I had it filled up after running six hours, and it again worked satisfactorily until the tank was exhausted. The carriage compartment to which it was fitted was large, and the arrangement of the windows was not such as to work the apparatus to the best advantage, as there was either too much or too little connection with the outer air, but it added very considerably to my comfort on a hot journey.

On my return from Mooltan the result was not so unsuccessful.

I had shown the station staff at Mooltan how to prepare it to wash the towel, prick out the weep holes, &c. &c., but I did not see this done. On starting I saw myself that the tank was filled, but throughout the whole of the up journey the towel never became thoroughly saturated; and although it was pleasant sitting directly under the discharge tube, yet I must consider this trial a failure due to the stoppage of the weep holes. Something may be due to the fact, the wind was with the train and consequently the rush of air into the carriage was lessened, but the chief cause was the little moisture taken up by the air in passing through the towel.

The primary conditions which Dr. Drew lays down for a cooling apparatus are—

1st.—That it should have large cooling power.

2nd.—That it should be self-acting, requiring no attention from the passengers.

3rd.—That it should be cheap.

4th.—That it should be simple in its mode of use and not easy of misuse and damage by coolies.

5th.—That its application should not interfere with the ordinary construction of the carriages.

This apparatus has undoubtedly large cooling powers, but one is not sufficient for a saloon compartment such as that of the through carriages. It will answer in a small compartment.

It is self-acting if in perfect order, but it requires constant attention of a kind not likely to be given by the ordinary traffic staff as shown on my return trip from Mooltan on the 26th May. Mr. Harrison, in paragraph 3 of his letter No. 1327 of May 3rd, says that if this apparatus is brought into use, it will be necessary to appoint a man to travel with each train, whose duty it will be to keep the cooler in working order. In this I quite agree.

The apparatus is certainly cheap, but not so cheap as Dr. Drew supposes. In page 6 of his pamphlet he talks of its costing Rs. 20 to Rs. 25.

The very well made apparatus used in these trials cost Rs. 45, and I cannot recommend that less substantial materials or coarser workmanship be substituted.

The apparatus is certainly easy of application, and if made sufficiently strong in the first instance, is not liable to be damaged by coolies. I think a flimsy apparatus would be very liable to be damaged in handling.

If they come into general use, it will be necessary to cut a hole in the roof of the carriage to admit the cooler. I do not think passengers will agree to exchange their lamp for this apparatus, but it may be noted that its application cuts up the stock for less than Saunders' patent.

Mr. Harrison, in his letter previously quoted, points out that the apparatus stands several inches (11) above the maximum standard, moving dimension. This, although of no consequence on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, where there are no tunnels or overbridges, would be fatal to its introduction on the Great Indian Peninsula line, and would even prevent the use of our carriages (if fitted with Drew's overhead cooler on that line).

I cannot conclude without noticing that every one who has been concerned in these experiments have suffered more or less from the draught. After the first trials the Locomotive Superintendent was laid up with severe rheumatism, and on two occasions his assistants have suffered from fever. After my trip to Mooltan I was laid up with a sore-throat and severe neuralgia in the face; some of these ill effects may be traced to the fact of our having been more about the apparatus, both in and out of the carriage, than an ordinary passenger would be, but it shows these coolers will not suit all constitutions, and there will in consequence be diversity of opinion as to their value. For my own part I regard them, if in effective working order, as an addition to the comfort of passengers, and recommend that the apparatus be fitted to one 1st and one 2nd class carriage in each train during the hot months.

LAHORE,
The 5th June 1873.

CHARLES POLLARD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Consulting Engineer.

APPENDIX C.

DREW'S PATENT COOLING APPARATUS.

Tested in No. 5, 1st Class through Carriage between Lahore and Beas.

THE 21ST MAY 1873.

STATIONS.	Time of arrival.	Time of departure.	Temperature in shade.	Temperature in cooled compartment standing.	Temperature in cooled compartment running.	Temperature in ordinary compartment standing.	Temperature in ordinary compartment running.	Temperature close to apparatus standing.	Temperature close to apparatus running.	Difference between cooled and ordinary compartment.	REMARKS.
Loodiana	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Sutlej	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Phillour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Phugwarah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullunder Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Jullunder City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kurtarpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Beas, East Bank ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Beas	10	10-43	102°	88°	88°	98°	99°	90°	87°	11	
Jundeealla	11-13	11-17	102°	89°	89½°	99°	100°	89°	82°	10½	
Amritsur	11-40	11-55	101°	91°	91°	98°	100°	94°	82°	9	
Khasa	12-15	12-17	104°	91°	91°	100°	101°	84°	82½°	10	
Attaree	12-33	12-43	107°	92°	94°	101°	102°	92°	90°	8	
Jelloo	12-58	1-4	105°	94°	94°	102°	102°	92°	90°	8	
Meean Meer, East ...	1-18	1-24	105°	94°	94°	102°	102°	93°	84°	8	
Lahore	1-30	...	107°	...	...	103°	...	...	...	...	

DOWN.

APPENDIX C.

DREW'S PATENT COOLING APPARATUS.

Tested in No. 5, 1st Class through Carriage between Lahore and Beas.

THE 21ST MAY 1873.

STATIONS.	Time of arrival.	Time of departure.	Temperature in shade.	Temperature in cooled compartment standing.	Temperature in cooled compartment running.	Temperature in ordinary compartment standing.	Temperature in ordinary compartment running.	Temperature close to apparatus standing.	Temperature close to apparatus running.	Difference between cooled and ordinary compartment.	REMARKS.
Lahore	...	7-25	83°	83°	83°	83°	82°	83°	72°	...	
Meean Meer, East ...	7-37	7-40	82°	83°	82°	82°	82°	74°	72°	...	
Jelloo	7-55	7-58	83°	82°	82°	83°	85°	74°	74°	...	
Attaree	8-12	8-17	89°	82°	82°	86°	88°	76°	75°	...	
Khasa	8-35	8-38	90°	82°	84°	88°	90°	75°	81°	...	
Amritsur	8-55	9-17	88°	84½°	84½°	88°	93°	86°	83½°	...	
Jundeealla	...	...	98°	85½°	84½°	94°	96°	86°	79°	...	
Beas	10-15	...	100°	...	...	96°	...	...	...	...	
Beas, East Bank ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kurtarpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullunder City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullunder Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Phugwarah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Phillour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sutlej	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loodiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX C.

SAUNDER'S PATENT COOLING APPARATUS,

Tested in No. 5, 1st Class through Carriage between Lahore and Beas.

STATIONS.	Time of Arrival.	Time of Departure.	Temperature in shade.	Temperature in cooled compartment standing.	Temperature in cooled compartment running.	Temperature in ordinary compartment standing.	Temperature in ordinary compartment running.	Temperature close to apparatus standing.	Temperature close to apparatus running.	Difference between cooled and ordinary compartment.	REMARKS.
Loodiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sutlej	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Phillour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Phugwarah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullunder Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullunder City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kurtarpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Beas, East Bank ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Beas	...	...	...	95°	90°	...	...	79°	74°	...	Watered Tank.
Jundeealla	...	...	...	92°	90½°	...	...	74°	74°	...	
Amritsur	...	...	...	97½°	92°	...	...	82°	76°	...	Watered Tank.
Khasa	...	...	...	93°	93°	...	...	78°	80°	...	
Attaree	...	...	...	96°	94°	...	...	82¼°	82°	...	Pumps not acting Watered Tank.
Jelloo	...	...	...	95°	94°	...	...	80°	82°	...	
Meean Meer, East ...	...	...	...	95°	95°	...	...	82°	84°	...	
Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

DOWN.—2.

APPENDIX C.

SAUNDER'S PATENT COOLING APPARATUS,

Tested in No. 5, 1st Class through Carriage between Lahore and Beas.

21st May 1873.

Stations.	Time of arrival.	Time of departure.	Temperature in shade.	Temperature in cooled compartment standing.	Temperature in cooled compartment running.	Temperature in ordinary compartment standing.	Temperature in ordinary compartment running.	Temperature close to apparatus standing.	Temperature close to apparatus running.	Difference between cooled and ordinary compartment.	Remarks.
Lahore	...	7-25	83°	83°	83°	83°	82°	82°	76°	...	
Meean Meer, East ...	7-37°	7-40°	82°	84°	84°	82°	82°	77°	81°	...	
Jelloo	7-55	7-58°	83°	84°	84°	83°	85°	81°	75°	...	
Attaree	8-12°	8-17	89°	85°	87°	86°	88°	78°	82°	...	
Khasa	8-35	8-38	90°	87°	88°	88°	90°	82°	83½°	...	
Amritsur	8-55	9-17	88°	89°	90°	88°	93°	83°	73°	...	
Jundeealla	...	...	98°	91°	92°	94°	96°	76°	75°	...	
Beas	10-15	...	100°	...	...	96°	...	...	...	...	
Beas, East Bank ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kurtarpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullunder City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullunder Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Phugwarah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Phillour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sutlej	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loodiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

No. 1250, dated 2nd May 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Madras.

Read the following letter :—

No. 193, dated Madras, 31st March 1873.

From—LIEUT.-COL. J. H. M SHAW STEWART, R. E., Consg. Engr. for Railways,
To—COLONEL G. W. WALKER, R. E., Secy. to Govt., P. W. DEPT.

Referring to the Resolution of the Government of India, printed with the proceedings of this Government, under date the 2nd October 1872, No. 2314, also to paragraph 3 of my endorsement printed with the proceedings of Government under date the 11th January 1873, No. 99, I have the honor to submit a letter* from the Agent of the Madras Railway Company, accompanied by a report drawn up by Mr. Stoney, upon the mode in which it is proposed to give effect to the views expressed by the Government of India upon the subject of cooling carriages during the ensuing hot season.

* No. 181, 10th March 1873.

No. 181, dated Madras, 10th March 1873.

From—R. B. ELWIN, Esq., Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Co.,
To—The Cons. Engr. for Railways.

Adverting to the correspondence noted in the margin, and to the conversation which took place upon the subject at the meeting held in my office on the 3rd instant, I have the honor to enclose you, for the information of Government, the copy of a report prepared by Mr. Stoney, in which he briefly describes the plan which he proposes shall be adopted on this line during the ensuing hot season for the cooling of passenger carriages.

From Consulting Engineer, No. 819, dated 8th October 1872.
From Consulting Engineer, No. 1034, dated 11th December 1872.

Dated Bellary, 7th March 1873.

From—E. W. STONEY, Esq., C. E.,
To—The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company.

Your No. 749. The method by which I propose to cool Railway carriages is briefly as follows :—

Below the carriage floor and attached by suitable means to the under-framing is a rectangular wooden pipe about 2¼ feet wide by 2 feet, and extending for about 9 feet in length between the carriage axles; this pipe communicates with the interior of such compartments in the carriage as are proposed to be cooled, by inlets through the floor suitably situated under the seats, covered with perforated zinc or wire gauze, through these inlets cool air is forced in the manner to be hereafter described; a door will be fitted to each inlets, so arranged that the inmates of the compartment can close or open them at pleasure, and so allow cool air to enter in any quantity they please, or not at all.

Within this under-pipe is placed a cylinder of perforated zinc, extending its full length about 18 inches in diameter, one end of this is closed and the other left open. The end of the wooden box next the closed end of the cylinder is also closed, and the other end has a circular hole in it in which the perforated cylinder exactly fits.

The perforated cylinder is made to revolve slowly by suitable mechanism attached to its axle and the carriage axle, a small roller covered with absorbent cloth kept continually wet revolves in contact with the perforated cylinder, whose surface it always keeps uniformly wet.

The surface of the small roller is kept saturated with water by revolving in a water-tight case in which the water is maintained at a constant level, and supplied as used by a self-acting valve from a tank fixed under the carriage floor; by these means no water except that actually evaporated is used, nor can any be spilled by the oscillations of the carriage.

A small blowing fan arranged to blow in the same direction revolving either way is placed in front of the open end of the perforated cylinder into which it blows, the farther end being closed; this air passes out through the cylinder into the surrounding wooden pipe, and thence into the carriage through the openings provided for the purpose.

In its passage through the perforated zinc it evaporates water from its surface and thus becomes cooled.

The fan is driven by bringing a friction wheel keyed to its axle in contact with the carriage wheel, and draws its air through wire gauze inlets which exclude dust.

The apparatus is so arranged that it is worked by the motion of the carriage, and can be stopped or started by the guard in a moment simply by moving a handle.

In using this apparatus the windows should be made dust tight and kept shut, as any quantity of fresh cool air for cooling and ventilating a carriage can be supplied by suitably proportioning the size and speed of the fan to the quantity required.

The points chiefly aimed at by the inventor were to provide—

1st.—An ample supply, free from dust, of fresh cool air not too wet, and to force the same into the carriage in a gentle stream, so as to cool it and at the same time ventilate it by continuously pouring fresh air in.

2nd.—To provide a durable cooling medium (perforated zinc) in lieu of kus-kus tatties and other perishable materials.

3rd.—To keep this cooling medium always thoroughly and uniformly wet, and at the same time to ensure that only so much water as is actually evaporated shall be used, and none wasted by spilling or otherwise.

It is believed that all these conditions will be fulfilled by the proposed apparatus.

I further propose to try a simpler form of the above apparatus, leaving out a fan, and substituting for it bell-mouthed openings at each end of the perforated tube, fitted with doors which can be shut alternately, the one at the front end of the carriage being always open and that in the rear closed. The rapid passage of the carriage through the air will force it through the perforated cylinder, and thence into the carriage; this action will be aided by using exhausting cowls in the roof to produce a partial vacuum in the carriage.

I have also nearly completed two self-acting cooling cowls to be fixed on carriage roofs; they are so arranged that the same water is used over and over again, and none wasted. They are worked by the wind produced by the motion of the carriage through the air.

These cannot be briefly described without drawings. I hope before the end of this month to submit drawings and descriptions of them.

These cowls are only proposed as a cheap substitute for the more expensive, but far more perfect and efficient apparatus at first described.

I shall be happy to show the Consulting Engineer working models of these, and hope to have a model of the first described apparatus before the end of the current month.

I should have replied sooner to your letter, but only returned last night from trollying over the division.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

Ordered, that these papers be forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

His Excellency the Governor in Council will be glad to be furnished as early as practicable with descriptive drawings of the proposed cooling apparatus, and to be informed whether any, and what, measures are being taken for giving effect to the intentions of the Government of India on the Great Southern of India Railway.

No. 1251, dated Fort St. George, 2nd May 1873.

From—COLONEL G. W. WALKER, R. E., Secy. to the Govt. of Madras, P. W. DEPT.,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. DEPT.

Adverting to paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India, under date the 11th September 1872, No. 41 R, I am directed to forward the accompanying papers explanatory of the measures which it is proposed to adopt during the ensuing hot season for cooling the carriages of the Madras Railway. Drawings of the apparatus will, I am to add, be transmitted as soon as they are ready.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL KHURREEF IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES UP TO 31st MAY 1873-74.

Canal Divisions.		Water distributed during the month of May 1873. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply, feet.	Actual throughout, feet.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full discharge.	Actual average throughout.
Ganges Canal	Northern ...	10·00	9·66	740	840
	Meerut ...	8·30	8·78	969	956
	Anoopshuhur ...	6·80	6·07	700	553
	Boolundshuhur...	7·35	7·00	972	673
	Allygurh ...	5·50	5·35	994	930
	Etawah ...	4·80	2·6	771	797
	Cawnpore ...	6·20	3·3	958	685
	Total, Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	5,434
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	...	3·50	...	959
	Doon Canals ...	...	...	...	49
	Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...
	Rohilkhund Canals ...	...	...	...	438
	Grand Total...	...	...	...	6,880

Navigation Return, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. Nos.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	...	...	50,264	...	50,264	...
Gram ...	...	...	963	...	963	...
Rice ...	318	...	...	...	318	...
Paddy or Dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajhur or mixed Grain ...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	...
Oorud ...	92	...	...	...	92	...
Moong ...	...	...	882	...	882	...
Urhur ...	...	...	611	...	611	...
Musree ...	...	...	32	...	32	...
Jowar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian Corn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	410	...	54,752	...	55,162	...
Cotton ...	11	...	6,917	...	6,928	...
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	11,684	...	11,684	...
Salts ...	1,450	...	1,060	...	2,510	...
Metals ...	2,221	...	354	...	2,575	...
Building Materials	4,200	...	45,932	...	50,132	...
Miscel. Goods ...	380	...	5,395	...	5,775	...
Firewood ...	1,327	...	14,500	...	15,827	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	1231420	...	1231420
Poles & unsquared Timber ...	...	...	...	11,477	...	11,477
Kurrees, squared Timber ...	...	...	...	17,924	...	17,924
Logs ...	...	...	...	305	...	305
Miscellaneous ...	...	100	...	345	...	445
Live-stocks ...	...	2	...	251	...	253
Grand Total ...	9,999	102	140594	1261722	150593	1261824
Total corresponding month of last Khurreef, 1872-73.	20,626	2297	60,448	472,953	81,074	475,250
Increase ...	...	...	80,146	788,769	69,519	786,574
Decrease ...	10,627	2195	...	...	...	...

Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st May 1873.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saharunpore ...	12,092	·7	·73
Moozuffernuggur	25,852	·7	·69
Meerut ...	51,526	·5	·86
Boolundshuhur...	36,524	1·9	·62
Allygurh ...	30,902	1·1	·67
Muttra ...	4,690	1·0	·79
Agra ...	375	1·5	·71
Etah ...	6,940	1·4	·52
Mynpoory ...	11,436	2·0	·51
Furruckabad ...	5,336	·1	·94
Etawah ...	19,002	1·3	·60
Cawnpore ...	28,358	...	·60
Dehra Doon ...	2,300	1·1	1·59
Bijnour ...	1,487	·4	·89
Terai ...	972	2·0	1·53
Bareilly ...	10,384	·2	1·28
Jhansie ...	106	·2	·44
Humeerpore ..	325	1·4	·15
Total ...	248,607	...	...
Total last Khurreef up to 31st May 1872 ...	189,785	...	...
Increase ...	58,822	...	...

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct — c. ft. per sec. 5,842

Volumes discharged :— c. ft. per sec.
Etawah Branch Tail ... 33
" " Escapes... 27
Cawnpore " Tail ... 217
" " Escapes ... 131
408

Balance expended ... 5,434

A good demand for water throughout the month for sugar-cane and indigo. A large area of indigo was sown without canal water after the rain which fell at the beginning of May, and by the end of the month this was being irrigated, so that the spread of indigo will probably be very great.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Rain which fell at the beginning of the month kept off the demand for water till the 15th, from which date it was general and very strong.

Dhoon Canals.—No remarks.

Traffic.—On the whole, this month's returns exhibit an increase of traffic as compared with those of the corresponding month of 1872.

The carriage of food grains to Cawnpore fully occupied all the boats in the Lower Divisions of the Canal.

Allahabad,
The 26th June 1873.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON 1872-73, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1872 AND ENDING 31st MAY 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of May 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Dalua Rice Irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses.			Sugar-cane and other crops.			Grand total of area leased up to end of the month (total of columns 8, 11, 14 and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			Inches during month.	Inches up to date.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	High Level Canal, Range I ...	675	185·85	16	...	16	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	2·90	4·56	5·38	Details of crops in Orissa Circle as per column 18— Acres. Dalua ... 1,077; Cotton ... 2,123; Sugar-cane ... 86; Huldee ... 36; Oil-seeds ... 34; Pulses ... 3; Garden produce 59; Total ... 3,418
	Ditto ...	Kendrapara ...	1,262	270	1,061	...	1,061	1,849	7	1,856	37	...	37	22	...	22	2,976	884	2·90	4·56	5·38	
	Ditto ...	Taldundah ...	1,300	125·92	...	...	...	139	...	139	...	...	...	22	...	22	161	110	2·90	4·56	5·38	The area leased up to 30th April 1873 for next Khurreef season is as follows:— Kendrapara ... 2,777; Taldundah ... 74; Machgong ... 124; High Level ... 1,202; Total ... 4,177
	Ditto ...	Machgong ...	650	58·48	...	...	...	201	1	202	...	...	...	42	...	42	244					
South-Western ...	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·68	9·05	Not available.	Of this, all but one acre at one rupee rate.
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	240	...	724	...	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	724	...	Rain-gauge broken.			Midnapore Canal— Rs. Midnapore ... 3,401; Panchkoorah ... 584; Total ... 3,985
				Total...	1,801	...	1,801	2,210	8	2,218	37	...	37	86	...	86	4,142					

The June 1873.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. OF GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or ten Rupees eight annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 17th July 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the past week prospects have much improved in most parts of India. The rain-fall has been scanty in the Northern and Central Districts of Madras, *nil* in the Southern Districts, and abundant, as before, on the Malabar Coast. In Mysore apprehensions of distress are being caused by want of rain, and some insufficiency in the fall is complained of in the Southern Mahratta Country. Elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency (except in Sindh), enough has fallen and prospects are favorable. In Sindh apprehension prevails of failure of crops owing to deficiency in the Indus floods: locusts and caterpillars are also stated to have caused damage. More rain is still wanted in Bengal, although prospects have generally improved. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Rajpootana, and Central India generally the rain-fall has been ample and sufficient.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS	Kistna	July 16 ...	.....	July 17	Rain generally insufficient, except in Vissanapetty; 1·11 at Masulipatam. Canals and tanks low, but nearly six feet of water over anicut. Early dry crops suffering. Seed beds preparing in Delta. Markets well supplied; prices slightly rising in four taluks, fallen in one, and steady elsewhere; small-pox and guinea-worm prevalent; fever declining.	General prospects satisfactory.
	Kurnool	" ...	.....	"	Season generally good. A foot of water over the Sunkesala anicut and still rising. Rainfall above an inch in three days in Kurnool. Want of rain felt in other taluks, where early crops are being sown. Markets well supplied; prices rising in some taluks. Pasture and water hardly procurable in Cumbum and Markapur. Fever decreasing.	

	Negapatam ...	July 16 ...	.....	July 17 ...	No rain and no supply to tanks, but rivers rising. Crops in good order, harvest fair, markets well supplied. Health good but for small-pox in some parts.
	Trichinopoly ...	" ...	.....	"	No rain; water-supply deficient. Crops in good order; markets well supplied; prices steady. Health good but for small-pox in Trichinopoly.
	Calicut ...	" ...	12·0	"	Season favorable for cultivation; markets well supplied; prices steady. Fever and small-pox slightly prevalent.
	Sind.				
	Kurrachee	July 16 ...	.....	July 17	Crops, especially rice, suffering severely, being attacked in Delta districts by large caterpillars; some damage by locusts also. Light shower or two of rain in Sehwan and Dadu. Grain risen considerably; rice 7·46 sers; wheat 10·26 sers. River on 12th instant 12½ feet high; lower than last year.
	Hyderabad	" ...	.....	"	River much too low and not rising; cultivation much impeded; weather sultry; prospects not at all good at present; light rains in southern taluks only.
BOMBAY	Upper Frontier ...	" ...	.....	"	Weather unusually hot; nights oppressive. Soil being prepared for khureef cultivation; water-supply moderate. Public health fair.
	Goojerat.				
	Ahmedabad	" ...	7·71	"	State of crops satisfactory. Public health good.
	Kaira	" ...	4·27	"	Sowing operations commenced. Weather and public health good. Bajri 14·19 sers; rice 8·2 sers.
	Bharoch	" ...	8·41	"	Cotton and rice damaged in some places owing to excessive rain. Prospects good. Bajri 18 sers. Slight dysentery prevalent.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
	Khandesh and Nassick.					
BOMBAY.—(*continued.*) ...	Khandesh	July 16 ...	0·52	July 17	Rain 0·52 at Dhulia. Cotton flourishing; hoeing progressing. Bajri 19 sers.	
	Nassick	" ...	0·56	"	Sowing progressing; early crops fair. Public health good. Wheat 11·5 sers; rice 10 sers.	
	Tanna	" ...	5·94	"	Weather good. Transplantation progressing. Rice 8 to 13 sers; wheat 9·25 to 12 sers; bajri 14 to 16 sers.	
	Deccan.					
	Ahmednugger ...	" ...	0·04	"	Bajri 22·4 sers. Sowing progressing. Weather good.	
	Sholapoor	" ...	.....	"	Sowing progressing in some places. Jowari 26·42 sers. Public health good; no apprehensions. Cotton market slack; export 600 docras; stock 4,500 docras. Cotton arriving; price 42 Rs. per boja.	
	Sattara	" ...	9·1	"	Rain-fall seasonable throughout. Bajri 18 sers; crops sprouting; sowing progressing. Public health generally good.	
	Southern Maratha Country.					
	Belgaum	" ...	7·97 since 2nd July.	"	Jowari sowing delayed and partial alarm for want of rain; jowari 17 sers.	
	Kaladghee	" ...	0·23	"	Rain generally insufficient; sowing commenced; jowari 30 sers.	
	Dharwar	" ...	1·3	"	Slight dengue in two taluks; cattle disease in a few villages in one taluk. More rain wanted.	
	Canara	" ...	19·21 At Karwar.	"	Rain wanted in Kalial. Crops good; rice 10·6 sers.	

	Kattiawar and Gaikwar's Territory.					
	Rajkote	July 16 ...	5·83	July 17	Weather seasonable; sowing progressing; bajri 19·53 sers.	
	Wudwan	" ...	0·32	"	Sowing of crops nearly over; public health good.	
	Baroda	" ...	0·11	"	Crops healthy; bajri 13 sers; public health good.	
BENGAL	Burdwan	July 15 ...	4·1	July 16	Weather hot. Crops; aus and amun reviving.	*Public health.* Burdwan.—Fever prevalent. Twenty-four Pergunnahs.—General health good; a few cases of small-pox at Satkhira, and one case of cholera at Barrackpore. Patna.—Health of the district on the whole good. Bhagulpore.—General health good; small-pox still decreasing in the town. Kâmroop.—Public health good. *General Remarks.* The condition and prospects of the crops which have suffered from drought are improving since the rains set in, but more and copious rain is wanted in almost all districts.
	Twenty-four Pergunnahs ..	" ...	1·51	"	Weather warm with occasional showers. Crops; jute, sugar-cane and aus promise well, but more rain is required for the cultivation of amun.	
	Dacca	" ...	0·98	"	Weather; showers but no steady rain. Prospects of crops good; more rain wanted, particularly in the west of the district.	
	Patna	" ...	2·6	"	Weather partly cloudy and partly clear; the rain of last week seems to have been general; the rains have done immense good to agriculture.	
	Bhagulpore	" ...	3·07	"	Very heavy rain in most places; over six inches at Colgong in one day; more rain wanted in north; all crops have very greatly improved, especially in the south of Ganges.	
	Cuttack	" ...	2·64	"	Rain at Kindrapara, Jajpore and Juggutsingpore; prospects excellent.	
	Kâmroop	July 14 ...	2·92	"	Weather hot with occasional heavy rains; and crop being reaped; prospect of tea, cotton and sugar-cane good; shalee dhan being sown in nurseries.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
	.....	.....	.....	July 15	Sufficient rain for the present everywhere including Bijnour. Nearly seven inches of rain at Nynee Tal on night of 14th instant.	
North-Western Provinces.	Goruckpoor	.....	5·5	July 17	During past fortnight rains opened everywhere, sufficient to commence agricultural operations. In many quarters the rain has been light and insufficient for rice sowing, but on the whole prospects are favorable if rains continue.	Health generally good.
	Allahabad	.....	3·7			
	Banda	.....	3·7			
	Agra	.....	4·1			
	Jhansi	.....	4·0			
	Allyghur	.....	2·0			
	Moradabad	.....	3·2			
	Meerut	.....	1·4			
Punjab	.....	.....	.....	...	No report received.	
Oudh	Lucknow	July 16 ...	3·3	July 17	Rains favorable; prices falling.	
	Fyzabad	" ...	6·9	"		
Central Provinces ...	Raipoor	July 13 ...	4·28	"	Rain fallen in time to save rice. Prospects good.	
	Bilaspoor	" ...	2·73	"	Rain proved beneficial to khureef sowings.	
	Sumbulpoor	" ...	10·62	"	Rain saved early sowings of rice; further sowings now rapidly progressing.	
	Nursinghpoor ...	July 16 ...	6·0	"	Frequent light favourable showers; prices stationary; health good.	
	Hoshungabad ...	" ...	1·4	"	Prospects fair.	
	Baitool	" ...	2·0	"	Khureef sowings progressing.	
	Nimar	" ...	0·8	"	Agricultural prospects and public health good; prices stationary.	
	Jubbulpoor	" ...	1·19	"	So wing operations brisk; prices stationary; health good.	

		Nagpoor	„ ...	0·9	„	Sowings mostly completed; dengue prevalent; small-pox decreasing.		
		Bhandara	„ ...	2·18	„	Rain late but seasonable; health good.		
		Wardha	„ ...	0·34	„	Khureef sowings nearly completed; small-pox and dengue decreasing.		
		Saugor	July 17 ...	2·30	„	Prospect of crops improving; health good.		
Hyderabad Districts,	Assigned	East Berar ...	.....	*Nil.*	„	Cultivation in progress; prospects favorable; public health good.		
		West Berar	July 16 ...	.....	„	Sowings generally completed and so far safe. Rain greatly needed; very little fell during past week. High winds prevail; sky cloudy. Fever very prevalent.		
Mysore and Coorg ...		Bangalore	July 17 ...	0·185	„	Since last advice prospects have become more gloomy, the prospects of immediate rain having passed away; only slight showers have fallen. ·185 inches of rain gauged in Bangalore cantonment. Water for both man and cattle getting scarce; the little water remaining in large tanks is fast subsiding, and cattle are suffering much from want of fodder. The season for sowing raggi, the staple of the district, has nearly passed, although in many places the land has not been ploughed for want of rain. The growing crops, such as hot-weather paddy and sugar-cane, are withering, and altogether the position is becoming critical. The unseasonable weather has slightly affected the general health of the people.	Except in Coorg, agricultural prospects are gloomy. It is not, however, anticipated, even if the raggi crop fails, there will be any positive scarcity of gram in the province. With the view of guarding against any distress among the poorest class, the Chief Commissioner has issued a circular to all the districts, in order that the requisite measures for providing labor and relief may be considered and decided on, before they are absolutely called for, should they unhappily be so.	
		Mysore	July 15 ...	0·71	July 17	Crops in several taluks withering; dengue decreasing. Flood in Cauvery and Kapala.		
			„ 17 ...	.....	„	The jolum maize crops around Mysore and the raggi crops under wells in Zeddatory talook have suffered greatly from absence of usual rains. From the Hassan district and the Nuggur division the reports are more favorable.		
		Coorg	.....	20·9	„	Paddy and coffee plants being transplanted throughout the province. Agricultural prospects good.		

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
RAJPOOTANA ...	Serohie	July 12 ...	2·3	July 17	Tanks all full; wells filling; prospects very good; weather seasonable; health good.	
	Marwar and Mullanee ...	.....	.....	.....	Rain has fallen in considerable quantities.	
	Meywar	.....	5·6	.....	Tanks still very low: water abundant in wells. The past fortnight has been most favourable for sowing operations. Health good.	
	Harowte and Tonk Agency	July 5 ...	2·7	.....	Rain at Deoli, Kota, and Jhallawar. Tanks moderately filled; sowing operations commenced in most parts. Health good.	
	Dholepore, Eastern States	July 17 ...	.....	July 17	Rains moderate; favorable crop prospects; health good.	
	Jeypore	.....	.....	.....	Favorable rain-fall daily throughout the week; sowings completed; public health good.	
	Ajmere and Mhairwara ...	.....	.....	.....	Good rains; seed sown and germinated; health excellent. Reservoirs nearly full. Nothing to apprehend at present. Locusts reported moving.	
CENTRAL INDIA ...	Indore	July 16 ...	0·5	July 17	Health good; agricultural prospects favorable.	
	Gwalior	.....	6·36	.....	Prospects improving; health good.	
	Neemuch	.....	1·7			
	Rutlam	No	report.			
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	.....	10·1	.....	Sowing going on; food plentiful. Cholera at Nagode still.	

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. 75.]

No. 30 of 1873.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Suprdt of Govt Printing, and other Govt. Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.
The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1873.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:
The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Bill, 1873.

SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 21st July 1873.

No. 2408.—Mr. H. F. Evans, B. A., of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Hindi, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

The 25th July 1873.

No. 2455.—The under-mentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave on medical certificate, for the periods specified against their names:—

Mr. R. Porch	Three months.
„ F. Henvey	Six „

No. 2456.—The under-mentioned Officers in British Burma have passed the examination prescribed for Junior Officers of that Commission :—

1ST BRANCH.—BURMESE LANGUAGE.

Lower Standard.

Mr. S. F. A. Smith, B. A., Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

2ND BRANCH.—LAW.

Lower Standard.

Lieutenant B. A. N. Parrott, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, *with credit.*

3RD BRANCH.—REVENUE.

Lower Standard.

Lieutenant B. A. N. Parrott, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

No. 2469.—The under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV, of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 671.—Mr Joseph Wood, of the Firm of Lowe and Wood, Furniture Dealers, of the City of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, for certain improvements in bedsteads, spring mattresses, and other articles for sitting or reclining upon, and in the seats of omnibuses, railway carriages, and other vehicles.

No. 684.—Mr. Joseph Hemingway, Platelayer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, residing at Tannah, Bombay Presidency, and Mr. William Hemingway, Platelayer, residing at Jheenjuck, East Indian Railway, near Cawnpore, for an improved railway chair for permanent-ways.

No. 687.—Mr. Alexander Nicolaevitch Lodighin, of St. Petersburgh in the Empire of Russia, Gentleman, for improved means and appliances for lighting by electricity.

No. 693.—Mr. Nathan Bardin Hail, Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America, for improvements in machines for cleaning cotton.

No. 694.—Mr. Walter Bartlett Chapin, of Wickford, Rhode Island, United States of America, for improvements in apparatus for operating railway brakes.

No. 703.—Mr. Mareus Rebro, of Old Street, in the County of Middlesex, for improvements in mechanism or apparatus to be employed for numbering and printing tickets, cheques, and other similar and like articles progressively and consecutively.

No. 709.—Mr. Thomas Joseph, of Incherbert, Pontipridd, in the Country of Glamorgan, Wales, for a new or improved method of cooling mines, and of cooling and ventilating houses, ships, churches, factories and other structures or places, applicable also for abating heat, smoke, and steam in tunnels and other confined places.

No. 710.—Mr. Stephen Alley, Engineer, of Glasgow, North Britain, for improvements in wheels.

No. 713.—Mr. Albert Jaynor, of Regent's Park, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, for improvements in the construction of automatic Telegraphs to be worked by air, steam, or gas.

No. 714.—Mr. Charles Frederick Hengst, of Fulham, in the County of Middlesex, Engineer, and Mr. John Bell Muschamp, of Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, Gentlemen, for improvements in the manufacture of gas.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st July 1873.

No. 1279.—The Hon'ble W. Ainslie, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself, on the 23rd June last, of the three months' leave of absence granted to him by the Notification No. 848, dated 16th May last.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 25th July 1873.

No. 255.—The following list of Chaplains, belonging to the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough, or special leave, on the 30th June 1873, is published for general information :—

Number.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commencement of furlough or special leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or special leave.	REMARKS
		FURLOUGH.			
1	Revd. E. J. Hubbard, M. A. ...	Senior Chaplain	15th April 1872	14th April 1874.	
2	" J. W. Young, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	22nd April 1872	21st October 1873	
3	" F. W. Robberds, B. A. ...	Ditto ...	1st Dec. 1872 ...	30th Nov. 1874	
4	" W. D. Cowley, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	Entitled to furlough for nineteen months. Left Moradabad on the 31st May 1873.
5	" H. W. Crofton, B. A. ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	Entitled to furlough for two years. Made over charge of his duties on the 15th April 1873.
6	" F. Crombie, M. A. ..	Junior ditto ...	4th Nov. 1871 ...	3rd Nov. 1873.	
7	" A. O. Hardy, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	25th Nov. 1872	24th Nov. 1874.	
8	" J. Stephenson, M. A. ...	Ditto ..	22nd Oct 1872 ...	21st October 1873.	
9	" A. Eschelbach ...	Ditto ..	1st April 1873 ...	31st March 1875.	
10	" P. J. Nicolas, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	1st June 1873 ...	31st Oct. 1874.	
11	" J. Spear, M. A. ...	Ditto ..	14th April 1873	13th Dec. 1874	

SPECIAL LEAVE.

Nil.

Total absent	.. 11
Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency ...	... 90
Percentage of absentees	... 12 2

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 24th July 1873.

No. 490.—Mr. C. A. Hacket, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, availed himself of the privilege leave of absence granted in Notification No. 456, dated the 5th instant, on the forenoon of the 15th idem.

The 25th July 1873.

No. 492.—Captain E. W. Samuells, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 6th July 1873.

INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ARTS.

The 24th July 1873.

No. 159.—Dr. J. Anderson, Curator of the Indian Museum, has been allowed subsidiary leave from the 9th to the 17th instant inclusive, instead of for three days previously granted in Notification No. 143, dated the 4th idem.

MINERALS.

The 25th July 1873.

No. 92.—Mr. T. W. Bourne, Superintendent, Pisgaon Coal Works, is allowed leave of absence, as a special case, for nineteen days, *viz.*, from 26th May to 13th June 1873, both days inclusive, in lieu of the fifteen days' leave previously granted in Notification No. 85, dated 5th instant.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 24th July 1873.

No. 1648.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. H. Flugge as Acting Consul at Bombay, for Belgium.

No. 1651.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. G. H. Rolph as Vice-Consul at Aden, for Italy.

No. 1654.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Louis Kühn as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Bombay.

No. 1657.—With reference to Notification No. 596 P of the 28th March last, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment, from the 2nd instant, of Mr. Johann Schröder as Acting Consul at Calcutta for the German Empire.

No. 1667.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. Rodolphe Ziegler as Consul at Bassein for the German Empire.

GENERAL.

The 25th July 1873.

No. 1612.—Captain A. J. Bannerman, late Officiating Second in Command of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, assumed charge of the office of Political Assistant at Goona, from Major C. Martin, on the afternoon of the 4th April 1873, and performed the duties of that office from that date to the 10th May 1873.

No. 1613.—*Appointment.*—With reference to G. G. O., No. 1218 G, dated 13th ultimo, Captain H. M. Buller, Officiating Second in Command of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to officiate as Political Assistant at Goona.

Captain Buller received charge of the office of Political Assistant at Goona from Captain A. J. Bannerman, on the afternoon of the 10th May 1873.

No. 1615.—*Appointment.*—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mohim Chunder Roy is appointed to the medical charge of the Civil station of Beawur.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 22nd July 1873.

No. 1865.—Privilege leave for three months, beginning on the 4th August 1873, is granted to Mr. A. Anthony, Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

The 23rd July 1873.

No. 1879.—Mr. T. Kristna Moorty Iyengar, B. A., is appointed to be a Probationer in the Sixth Class of the Financial Department, and is attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Madras.

No. 1881.—Mr. J. Taylor resumed charge of the Office of Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal, on the afternoon of the 15th July 1873.

Mr. H. G. Cowie, B. A., resumed charge of the Office of Assistant to the Comptroller General, on the forenoon of the 16th July 1873.

The 24th July 1873.

No. 1888.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. R. Taylor, Inspector of Local Offices of Account.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. G. Fitzgerald, Officiating Deputy Comptroller General.

Mr. T. W. Biss, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, returned to duty from privilege leave on the afternoon of the 15th July.

Mr. C. R. Kiernander, Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, returned to duty from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 10th July.

From the 10th July 1873, Mr. R. W. Mathews ceased to officiate in Class III, and Mr. F. De H. Larpent in Class IV of the Financial Department. From the 16th idem Mr. E. Rule ceased to officiate in Class II, Mr. J. Taylor in Class III, Mr. T. H. Biggs in Class IV, and Mr. F. C. Barnes in Class V of the Financial Department.

The 25th July 1873.

No. 1903.—Mr. T. H. Biggs, Officiating Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Comptroller General.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 24th July 1873.

No. 1849.—The following Statement of the silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay in June 1873 is published for general information :—

	CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 1873 ...	223	2,594	2,39,083	4,500	9,87,016	13,99,650

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 25th July 1873.

No. 1870.—The Governor General in Council directs that the words "not more" be substituted for the words "rather less" in Section 119, Clause (*a*) of the Civil Pension Code.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd July 1873.

No. 759 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Captain G. C. Bird, 3rd Squadron Officer, to be Second in Command and Squadron Officer, *vice* Major E. P. W. Ripley, deceased,—but to continue to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on general leave of Captain C. S. Maclean, or until further orders.

Captain H. Wylie, Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain G. C. Bird.

No. 760 *of* 1873.—Havildar Nehal Sing, of the 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is, as a special case, transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the stipend of his rank, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of his corps.

The pension will be disbursed in the Punjab circle of payment.

No. 761 *of* 1873.—Short-service Sepoy Ismail Khan, of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, having been declared by an Invaliding Committee to be unfit for further service from the effects of an injury received while on duty, is admitted to an injury pension of Rs. (3) three per mensem, with effect from the date of discharge.

No. 762 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hardy Chamberlain, Bengal Staff Corps,—8th July 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonels John Edward Cracroft, Bengal Staff Corps; Edmund Tyrwhitt, Bengal Staff Corps; and Henry Boileau Adolphus Poulton, Bengal Staff Corps,—10th July 1873.

No. 763 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 357, dated 28th March 1873, notifying the date of promotion of Hospital Assistant Ausgur Allie to the 2nd grade,—for the 15th "October" 1872 *read* 15th *April* 1872.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 764 *of* 1873.—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary N. Daniell, of the Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 765 *of* 1873.—Sepoy Ram Sing, of the 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the stipend of his rank, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of the corps; the same to be disbursed in the Punjab circle of payment.

No. 766 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Private Robert Savage, late of the 20th Regiment of Hussars,—rate of pension per diem, 1*s*. (one shilling), from the date he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowance.

No. 767 *of* 1873.—1st Class Hospital Assistant Meer Caussum Ally, attached to the Sudder Dispensary at Barabanki, Lucknow Division, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, with effect from the date he may cease to draw effective pay.

No. 768 *of* 1873.—Supernumerary Surgeon-Major Robert Lidderdale, M. D., of the Medical Department, is brought on the Establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 769 *of* 1873.—Duffadar Gunda Sing, of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, declared unfit for further service by an Invaliding Committee, is, as a special case, transferred to the Pension Establishment on the pension of his rank, with effect from the date on which he may be struck off the strength of his Corps.

The stipend will be disbursed in the Punjab circle of payment.

No. 770 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant Edward Chetwood Hamilton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 7th Regiment of Native Infantry,—for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 27th June 1873, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Nubia*.

No. 771 *of* 1873.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 95, dated the 15th of May 1873, is published for general information and guidance :—

"16. The name of Surgeon*-Major D. MacDonald will in future be entered in the records as "MacDonald," instead of "McDonald."

* Now Deputy Surgeon-General.

No. 772 *of* 1873.—Subadar-Major Gudjadhur Sing, of the Bhopal Battalion, having served 40 years with unblemished character, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, and allowed, as a special case, the superior pension of his rank, *viz.*, 40 Rupees per mensem, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of his corps.

No. 773 *of* 1873.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in consideration of his long and meritorious services, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the Brevet pay of his rank being continued to Subadar-Major Gudjadhur Sing, of the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Pension Establishment.

No. 774 *of* 1873.—The admission of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Moonah Lall, of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, to pension, in G. G. O. No. 553, dated 21st May 1873, is hereby cancelled, he being entitled to discharge with gratuity only.

No. 775 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 594, dated 4th June 1873, transferring certain men to the Pension Establishment, under the head "15th Bengal Cavalry" opposite the names Duffadar Meer Baz Khan and Sowar Zummeh Khan, in the Column "in what rank pensioned," for Duffadar read *Sowar*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 776 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Invalids of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry having been transferred to the Pension Establishment, are granted increased pensions for service exceeding 40 years with unblemished character :—

Subadar-Major Ramjeawun Sing.

Subadar Doorgadeen Tewary.

Subadar Surwun Sing.

Fife Major Shaick Puchcowry.

No. 777 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Lowndes Randall, of the Bengal Infantry, Agent to the Governor-General with the Ex-King of Oude, and Superintendent of Political Pensions, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension of his rank, with effect from the 9th September 1873.

No. 778 *of* 1873.—*Errata.*—In G. G. O. Nos. 519 and 553 of 1873, transferring certain individuals to the Pension Establishment,—

(GENERAL ORDER No. 519 OF 1873.)

In the F. Battery, 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery.

For Grass-cutter Peer Golam read Syce Peer Golam.

The admission of Syce Ructao, attached to the F. Battery, 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, is hereby cancelled.

In the 1st Bengal Cavalry.

For Sowar Looteef Ullee, read Sowar Lootuff Ullee.

„ Sowar Shaik Umeenoodeen, read Sowar Shaikh Umeenoodeen.

„ Sowar Uttaff Ullee, read Ultaff Ullee.

In the 10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers.)

For Duffadar Uner Singh, read Duffadar Ume Singh.

„ Duffadar Khan Singh, read Duffadar Bhan Singh.

„ Sowar Hukin Singh, read Sowar Hukm Singh.

(GENERAL ORDER No. 553 OF 1873.)

In the 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

For Naick Jeoran Singh, read Naick Jewan Singh.

„ Sepoy Atee Bux, read Sepoy Allee Bux.

In the 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

For Havildar Shenush Khan, read Havildar Shumsh Khan.

„ Havildar Morab, read Havildar Morah.

„ Naick Gurream Sing, read Naick Vurream Sing.

„ Sepoy Gurream Deen, read Sepoy Vurream Deen.

„ Sepoy Hushur Ally, read Sepoy Hushim Ally.

„ Sepoy Shadhoo, read Sepoy Sadhoo.

„ Sepoy Mohun Sing, read Sepoy Mohur Sing.

In the 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

For Sepoy Ghunnunuda Sing, read Ghummunda Sing.

„ Sepoy Thankoor, read Sepoy Thakur.

The circle of payment of Sepoy Hussun is Allahabad and not Punjab, and that of Sepoy Kan Sing is Punjab and not Allahabad.

In the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

For Sepoy Hawail Singh, read Sepoy Hamail Singh.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 779 *of* 1873.—Sepoy Wuzeer Sing, of the 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the pension of his rank, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of the corps. The stipend will be disbursed in the Punjab circle of payment.

No. 780 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. Nos. 598 and 663 of 1873, the undermentioned individuals are granted increased pension for service exceeding 40 years with unblemished character :—

Ressaldar Indur Sing, of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

Subadar-Major Purseram Boorathokee, of the 3rd Goorkha Regiment.

No. 781 *of* 1873.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette*, dated 13th June 1873, page 2834, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, the 13*th June* 1873.

BREVET.

The under-mentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonel :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Antoine Henry Bacon, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd December 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Valentine Shewell, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 6th January 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Byers Mainwaring, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th January 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Henry Cullen Wintle, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 8th January 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Edward White, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 8th January 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hight, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 8th January 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Norman Perkins, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th January 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Swiney, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th January 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thomas Harkness, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th January 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Wynne Alexander Robson, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th January 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel George McBain Barnes Farquharson, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 30th January 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles George Henry Coote, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 3rd February 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Rhodes Morgan, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 15th February 1873.

* * * * * * *

The under-mentioned Warrant Officers to have the honorary and local rank of Assistant Surgeon :—

Apothecary George Sinclair, Bombay Medical Service. Dated 14th June 1873.

Apothecary Henry Watson, Retired List, Bengal Medical Service. Dated 14th June 1873.

The under-mentioned promotion to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Lieutenant-General Archibald Spiers Logan, Madras Infantry, on the 10th May 1873.

Major-General Hubert Marshall, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 11th May 1873.

No. 782 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe, on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. T. Bartlett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 407 of 1873,—per *Golconda*, 13th June 1873, from Bombay.

Captain D. W. Laughton, of the Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 161 of 1873,—per *Tanjore*, 6th June 1873, from Bombay.

No. 783 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England :—

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) C. M. MacGregor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Quartermaster General,—date of arrival at Bombay, 25th June 1873.

Major W. J. Morris, late of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th June 1873.

Captain (Brevet Major) J. Browne, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, Department Public Works, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 21st February 1873 (date of departure on furlough, 20th February 1871).

Captain G. C. Jackson, of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India,—date of arrival at Bombay, 26th April 1872 (date of departure on furlough, 1st May 1870).

Sub-Conductor P. J. O'Leary,—date of arrival at Bombay, 9th July 1873.

No. 784 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps at Darjeeling to be designated the "Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps."

No. 785 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Augustus Fraser Baird, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, Department Public Works, North Western Provinces,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 786 *of* 1873.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, and with reference to the second clause of G. G. O. No. 1326, dated 31st December 1872, it is hereby notified that the pay of a Sergeant Pioneer in a Regiment of Infantry is 2*s.* and 2*d.* (two shillings and two pence) per diem.

The 23*rd July* 1873.

No. 787 *of* 1873.—In supersession of G. G. O. No. 494, dated the 6th May 1870, which is hereby cancelled, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Clause, 51, of Army Circulars, dated the 1st May 1873, be published for information and guidance :—

Fines for Drunkenness.

Clause 51.—1. No deduction will be made from the Soldier's pay on account of fines for drunkenness, whether imposed by sentence of Court Martial or by his Commanding Officer, until all other legitimate charges against him have been satisfied.

2. Paragraph 4, Clause 156, Army Circulars, 1869, is hereby cancelled.

No. 788 *of* 1873.—With reference to paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 75, dated the 25th January 1872, Captain E. Molloy, of the Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Captain in G. G. O. No. 622 of 1873, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant of the 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 7th June 1873.

The 25*th July* 1873.

No. 789 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonels Lestock Boileau Jones, Bengal Staff Corps, and Hamilton Robert Hathway, Bombay Staff Corps,—16th July 1873.

No. 790 *of* 1873.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 519, dated 14th May 1873, under the head "No. 3 Battery, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery," the admission to the Pension Establishment of the under-mentioned individuals is hereby cancelled, as their claims will be disposed of under the Civil Pension Code:—

Jemadar Mahout, Myko Khan.

Mahout Ghous Khan.

" Mungal Khan.

" Sheik Chand.

" Kurreem Bux.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 791 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Captain (Brevet Major) D. Robertson, of the General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 521 of 1873,—per *Meinam*, 6th July 1873, from Calcutta.

Captain G. A. Way, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 653 of 1873,—per *Travancore*, 11th July 1873, from Bombay.

No. 792 *of* 1873.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in consideration of his long and meritorious services, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the Brevet pay of his rank being continued to Subadar Major and "Sirdar Bahadoor" Summud Shah, of the 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment of Native Infantry, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Pension Establishment.

No. 793 *of* 1873.—The following Order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 206, *dated the* 2*nd July* 1873.—Appointing Surgeon T. C. H. Spencer (who was appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent) to the officiating medical charge of the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major B. Williamson, M. B., or until further orders.

No. 794 *of* 1873.—The following appointment and promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

11*th Bengal Cavalry* (*Lancers*).

Duffadar Ram Ruttun to be Jemadar, from the 1st May 1873, *vice* Bhag Singh, invalided.

3rd Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Shaikh Joomun to be Jemadar, from the 11th June 1873, *vice* Rugonath Tewarry, deceased.

3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment.

Subadar Taij Bahadur Khawas, "Bahadoor," is appointed Subadar Major, *vice* Purseram Boorathokee, invalided.

Jemadar Gujey Sing Bisht to be Subadar, *vice* Purseram Boorathokee, invalided.

Color Havildar Kasseeram Goorun to be Jemadar, *vice* Gujey Sing Bisht, promoted.

The above appointment and promotions will have effect from the 3rd July 1873.

No. 795 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant R. C. Hart, of the Royal Engineers (Imperial Establishment); are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 19th July 1873.

No. 479.—Vailoo Moodeliar, Accountant, 4th Grade, British Burma, is removed from the Public Works Department.

No. 480.—Baboo Kour Shyan Lall Sing, Accountant, 4th Grade, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is granted six months' leave of absence, without allowances, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the date that Baboo Mukkun Lall Bose joins the Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Baboo Mukkun Lall Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to the Rajpootana (State) Railway.

No. 481.—Messrs. J. Harman and J. C. Wyatt, Engineer Apprentices, Military Works Branch, are promoted to Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st March 1873.

The 21st July 1873.

No. 482.—The services of Mr. J. W. Clissold, Temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, are dispensed with.

The 22nd July 1873.

No. 484.—Mr. G. H. R. Deverell, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is granted four months' leave, on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of it.

No. 485.—Mr. W. J. Brewer is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 1st Grade, on probation, and posted to the Agra District of the Rajpootana (State) Railway.

The 23rd July 1873.

No. 487.—Mr. J. C. Coxe, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade.

No. 488.—Mr. T. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from 31st July 1873.

No. 489.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald resumed charge of the Office of the Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts from Mr. F. Moore, on the forenoon of the 10th July 1873.

The 24th July 1873.

No. 490.—The following Officers attached to the Agra District of the Rajpootana (State) Railway passed the examination in the Native language according to the Departmental standard on the dates specified:—

Mr. P. J. Bruff, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade,—7th March 1873.

Lieutenant J. S. Nicholson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—20th January 1873.

Mr. H. Vacher, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—4th January 1873.

Lieutenant R. Gardiner, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—3rd May 1873.

No. 491.—Mr. Cuny Kamil is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch.

TELEGRAPH.

The 21st July 1873.

No. 483.—Notifications No. 633 of the 4th December 1872, and No. 389 of the 30th May 1873, are cancelled.

Mr. F. T. B. Daniell, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, officiated in the higher grade of Superintendent, *vice* Captain Pierson, from the 12th October 1871 to the 11th September 1872.

Mr. E. Hoeltzer Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, officiated as Superintendent, *vice* Daniell, from the 12th October 1871 to the 11th September 1872.

Captain G. F. Chambers officiated as Senior Superintendent, *vice* Captain Pierson, from the 12th September 1872 to the 18th February 1873.

Mr. F. T. B. Daniell to officiate as Senior Superintendent, *vice* Captain Pierson, from the 19th February 1873 until further orders.

Mr. J. R. Preece, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, *vice* Daniell, from the 19th February 1873 until relieved by Mr. E. J. D. Walker.

This cancels Notification No. 247 of 3rd April last.

The 23rd July 1873.

No. 486.—Mr. C. J. Windle, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to resign his appointment, with effect from 11th June 1873.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R. A.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1873.

On and after the 3rd instant, Part I of the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the *Gazette* as well as the *Supplement* will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Communications relating to the other Parts, and remittances, should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 15th July 1873.

Colonel J. A. Wright, Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, reported his return from privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 584G, dated 6th March last, and his having resumed charge of his duties from Lieutenant N. C. Martelli, on the forenoon of the 7th July 1873.

JOHN WATSON, *Colonel*,
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 19th July 1873.

No. 3.—Anundrao Luximon, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Southern Road Division, is granted four months' sick leave from the 1st June last, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.*,
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 15th July 1873.

No. 33.—The following promotions are made, with effect from 1st instant:—

Messrs. O. V. Norris, J. Bond, and C. D. Potter, Assistant Surveyors of the 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyors of the 2nd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th July 1873.

No. 36.—PROMOTION.—Mr. William Henry Penrose, Assistant Surveyor, from 4th to 3rd Grade, with effect from the 4th June 1873.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

Simla, the 19th July 1873.

Lieutenant Alexander James Corse Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 1st Division, Bhawulpoor, is allowed sixteen days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 20th June 1873.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd July 1873.

No. 10.—Mr. R. F. Dallas, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 11th July 1873, of the one year's furlough granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 234, dated 31st March 1873.

No. 11.—Mr. R. C. Laughlin, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th July 1873.

The 25th July 1873.

No. 12.—Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st June 1873.

No. 13.—Mr. C. F. VanIngen, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th June 1873.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th July 1873.

TO TREASURY OFFICERS.—The six hundred blank forms of Remittance Transfer Receipt (India), No. 34451 to 35050, the loss of which was advertised in the *Gazette of India* of 28th June last and two successive issues, have been found and are in use in the Ajmere Treasury.

E. KELLNER,
Assistant Comptroller General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th July 1873.

No. 7C.—With reference to Inspector General, Military Works, Notification No. 52, dated 24th June 1873, Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the 7th Circle, Military Works Branch.

J. DUNDAS, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. to Chief Engr., Military Works.

Simla, the 17th July 1873.

No. 63.—Mr. G. Adams, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from 1st Circle, Military Works, to Special Branch, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Fort William, the 23rd July 1873.

No. 9.—Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Baboo Callypuddo Sein joined the Barrackpore Division on the afternoon of 16th instant.

W. S. TREVOR, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 18th July 1873.

No. 9.—Lieutenant F. C. Day, R. E., Assistant Engineer, Meerut Division, returned, on the 2nd instant, from the privilege leave granted in Inspector General's Notification No. 56 of 2nd July.

No. 10.—Mr. W. H. Parker, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, who was granted privilege leave of absence as per this Office Notification No. 5 of 31st May 1873, resumed charge of the Morar Division on the 2nd instant.

No. 11.—Privilege leave for one month, from the 17th May to the 16th June 1873, was granted to Barrack Sergeant C. Barnes, of the Meerut Division.

L. RUSSELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

Murree, the 20th June 1873.

Captain G. D' A. Jackson, B. S. C., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, availed himself of the preparatory leave granted him per Government Notification No. 61, dated 10th July, on the forenoon of 19th June 1873.

The 16th July 1873.

Lieutenant Nicholson, R. E., was attached to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, 8th Circle, Military Works, from the 27th June to the 14th July 1873.

Lieutenant Morgan, S. C., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough granted per Government Notification No. 456 of 9th July 1873 on the 25th April.

The 18th July 1873.

Lieutenant Nicholson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, reported his arrival in the Peshawur Division on the 16th July 1873 before noon.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The University Examinations in Arts of 1873-74 will be held on the under-mentioned dates :—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 1st December, and followings days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 29th December, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 1st November.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 2nd December.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

SENATE HOUSE ;
The 10th July 1873.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Registrar.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 14th July 1873.

No. 167.—Mr. W. Handy is appointed a temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade (on probation), and is posted to the Upper Sind District.

The 16th July 1873.

No. 168.—Baboo Gobind Chunder Mookerjee, appointed a temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 457 of 9th instant, joined his appointment at Mooltan on the forenoon of that date, and is attached to the Central Office of Accounts.

The 19th July 1873.

No. 169.—Mr. Ellis Williams is appointed a temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 15th instant, and is posted to the Shoojabad Division, Mooltan District.

No. 170.—Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his return from leave at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 17th instant, and is transferred to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

No. 174.—Mr. R. Gatmell, temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Lower Sind District to the Mooltan District.

No. 175.—Mr. R. Gompertz, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave from the date he may avail himself of it.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The under-mentioned Estate having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

John Thomas Hatchell Halliday, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Benares, died at Benares on the 27th April 1873.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 19th July 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

1.—A sale by public auction of the Government timber, lying at the Forest Depôt, Byram Ghât, specified in list below, will be held on Thursday, the 14th of August 1873, to commence at 7 o'clock in the morning.

2.—A deposit of Rs. 10 per cent. of the price will have to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within one month of the day of sale, failing which the deposit money will be forfeited and the lot resold.

3.—Delivery of the timber will not be given until payment in full has been made. The timber will be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment it is sold.

4.—Timber must be removed within a month from the date of sale, failing which ground-rent will be charged at the rate of 4 annas per log per mensem.

List of Lots to be sold at Byram Ghât Depôt on Thursday, the 14th August 1873.

No. of Lots.	No. of Logs.	Cubical Contents.	No. of Lots.	No. of Logs.	Cubical Contents.	No. of Lots.	No. of Logs.	Cubical Contents.	No. of Lots.	No. of Logs.	Cubical Contents.	No. of Lots.	No. of Logs.	Cubical Contents.	No. of Lots.	No. of Logs.	Cubical Contents.	No. of Lots.	No. of Logs.	Cubical Contents.	No. of Lots.	No. of Logs.	Cubical Contents.	No. of Lots.	No. of Logs.	Cubical Contents.
1	10	393′ 8″ 2‴	18	8	456′ 9″ 0‴	42	10	442′ 0″ 5‴	61	10	679′ 3″ 8‴	143	2	87′ 8″ 7‴	161	10	394′ 7″ 9‴	182	10	426′ 7″ 1‴	205	10	422′ 2″ 7‴
2	12	518 4 3	19	10	496 0 10	43	7	265 9 3	62	10	618 0 11	144	10	334 0 5	162	10	464 0 4	183	7	288 5 5	206	10	423 2 6
3	10	348 8 6	20	10	497 5 3	44	10	453 0 9	63	5	267 4 1	145	1	552 10 7	163	10	509 9 9	184	10	447 3 8	207	10	405 11 6
4	4	171 1 9	21	10	552 2 11	45	10	403 11 9	65	10	574 0 9	146	10	382 10 8	164	13	633 7 3	185	10	394 4 10	208	10	415 11 4
5	9	330 5 3	22	10	555 0 9	46	10	353 11 11	67	10	578 4 6	147	9	324 7 11	165	10	424 1 7	186	4	116 9 7	209	10	374 4 6
6	10	365 9 8	25	9	439 7 6	48	10	466 0 8	68	4	138 5 1	148	11	425 5 10	166	10	559 5 11	188	10	401 2 4	210	12	458 8 11
7	10	393 5 5	26	10	395 8 10	49	7	301 2 2	81	5	212 10 3	150	6	264 11 8	168	10	442 6 6	189	4	149 1 8	211	10	442 6 5
8	10	361 1 4	27	10	476 1 6	50	7	307 5 0	83	5	187 7 6	151	10	370 11 9	169	10	371 6 11	195	14	591 0 10	212	5	204 0 6
9	9	559 2 9	28	10	542 7 2	51	2	79 10 4	88	8	321 4 5	152	10	398 6 11	170	10	346 8 9	196	7	297 9 5	213	10	386 7 0
10	4	165 10 3	29	10	411 10 6	52	10	564 0 4	90	7	249 8 4	153	10	343 1 5	171	10	373 9 4	197	10	377 7 10	214	10	414 9 1
11	4	161 6 9	30	10	412 7 3	53	10	610 0 10	91	7	252 8 0	154	10	358 8 10	172	10	435 11 10	198	10	381 10 8	215	10	351 0 2
12	10	521 5 0	31	10	406 8 4	54	10	540 9 11	92	6	243 11 6	155	10	423 0 8	173	10	434 3 3	199	10	453 0 5	216	10	350 1 3
13	12	665 7 5	32	8	384 0 6	55	6	332 10 0	93	7	275 9 9	156	10	448 5 8	174	10	378 1 7	200	10	395 8 0	217	6	225 9 2
14	10	449 11 1	35	5	243 0 1	56	6	376 1 9	101	6	260 2 5	157	10	437 9 7	175	10	283 9 3	201	10	364 8 11	218	9	337 8 10
15	10	462 9 4	38	10	432 4 0	57	10	554 9 5	139	6	253 7 11	158	10	421 7 8	176	7	306 7 8	202	9	389 1 3	219	10	398 6 11
16	10	464 0 10	39	10	396 7 1	59	10	534 2 8	140	5	214 4 5	159	10	411 11 11	180	5	425 3 1	203	12	422 2 4	220	10	476 6 11
17	10	499 5 6	41	10	464 4 5	60	11	633 11 4	141	9	351 9 10	160	10	400 5 1	181	10	355 11 10	204	7	297 5 7	221	4	174 0 11

LUCKNOW,
The 27th June 1873.

W. STENHOUSE, *Captain,*
Offg. Conservator of Forests, Oudh.

NOTICE.

The Myanoung District is in future to be designated the Henzada District. All letters, &c., for the head quarters to be addressed to Henzada.

Letters, &c., for the Assistant Commissioner, Myanoung, to be addressed to Myanoung, and for the Assistant Commissioner, Tharawaddee, to Mengyee.

HENZADA,
The 23rd June 1873.

W. DECOURCY IRELAND,
Deputy Commissioner, Henzada.

NOTICE.

Certain effects belonging to the estate of Maria Peters *alias* Mendun, who died intestate on the 27th June 1873, being at the time of her decease in the service of Mr. T. H. Fisher, C. S., Banda, now under the seal of this Court, and will be delivered to any one duly authorized to receive the same. If not claimed within one month from this date, the property will be sold.

BANDA;
JUDGE'S COURT,
The 8th July 1873.

MUHAMED WAJHOOLLAH KHAN,
Subordinate Judge,
In charge of Judge's Office.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION,

Calcutta, the 22nd July 1873.

A new Money Order Office has been opened for business at Erode District of Coimbatore in the Madras Presidency.

H. A. MANGLES,
Officiating Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 18th July 1873.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with Section XXXIII of the Charter Act IV of 1862, the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 4th August, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The 24th July 1873.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. Thos. Dyson, late Agent at Moulmein, has been appointed Agent at Umritsur in room of Mr. Francis Halsey, who has resigned the Bank's service.

Messrs. W. W. Apperley and R. H. Scott Moncrieff, late of Head Office, have been appointed Accountants of the Cawnpore and Moulmein Branches, respectively.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th July 1873.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1856-57.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.		10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 30th June 1873	54,100	27,840	2,880	16,62,826	37,06,900	1,38,91,100	1,16,28,800	1,19,86,300	...	37,95,400	3,61,000	3,10,35,900	4,42,49,700	36,69,000	31,04,000	12,91,75,746
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th July 1873	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	3,000	...	...	...	22,000	...	...	...	31,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th July 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,600	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	25,600
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July 1873	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	23,000	13,500	...	5,000	...	43,000	60,700	...	...	1,46,800
TOTAL ...	54,100	27,840	2,880	16,62,826	37,06,900	1,38,98,700	1,16,51,800	1,20,26,400	...	38,00,400	3,61,000	3,11,00,900	4,43,12,400	36,69,000	31,04,000	12,93,79,146
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	...	...	...	68,000	10,000	500	15,500	...	2,100	...	79,000	4,67,500	38,000	50,000	7,30,600
Balance on 15th July 1873	54,100	27,840	2,880	16,62,826	36,38,900	1,38,88,700	1,16,51,300	1,20,10,900	...	37,98,300	3,61,000	3,10,21,900	4,38,44,900	36,31,000	30,54,000	12,86,48,546

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th May 1873 enfaced from India, 1,711 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 1,757 lakhs.
" 16th May 1873 to 31st " " " " 10 " " " 5 "
" 1st June " to 14th June " " " 15 " " " 7 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 6 " " " 7 "
" 1st July " to 15th July " " " 2 " " " 7 "
1,744 " 1,783 "
1,744 "
Balance against London ... 39 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 17th July 1873.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th June 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0	Government Securities ...	1,61,39,145	10	6
Reserve Fund ...	*15,51,891	8	9	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	41,93,498	15	5
General Treasury Balance at Head Office 1,73,23,105 8 1; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 2,55,77,112 11 0	4,29,00,218	3	1	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	19,38,163	14	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,41,33,575	11	1	Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...	2,60,88,519	7	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,66,564	5	8	Dead Stock *	11,34,765	0	0
Sundries	12,35,109	7	9	Stamps	14,490	15	0
				Balances with other Banks ...	7,19,484	8	3
				Sundries	3,06,590	4	2
				Bullion	5,01,791	15	7
					5,10,36,450	11	4
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office 1,28,77,578 10 9; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches... 2,82,73,329 14 3	4,11,50,908	9	0
TOTAL ...	9,21,87,359	4	4	TOTAL ...	9,21,87,359	4	4

* Rs. 7,11,525-11-5 of which represent amount of old notes still outstanding of the Bank's circulation, which was withdrawn in 1862.

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 19th July 1873.* — F. A. GILLAM, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.* — R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal on the 22nd July 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ..	2,20,00,000	0	0	Government Securities ...	1,66,32,356	6	1
Reserve Fund	15,50,671	8	9	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	43,23,898	15	5
General Treasury Balance at Head Office 2,29,81,395 1 7; General Treasury Balance at Branches . 2,47,07,239 4 7	4,76,88,634	6	2	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	26,17,669	1	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,47,10,136	11	7	Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...	2,23,80,231	2	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,02,789	3	2	Dead Stock	11,34,355	14	0
Sundries	6,31,422	10	0	Stamps	14,317	3	0
				Balances with other Banks ...	6,12,774	2	9
				Sundries	3,68,786	13	4
				Bullion	5,25,872	4	9
					4,86,10,261	14	10
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office 1,43,77,308 1 5; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 3,38,96,084 7 5	4,82,73,392	8	10
TOTAL ...	9,68,83,654	7	8	TOTAL ...	9,68,83,654	7	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 24th July 1873.* — F. A. GILLAM, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.* — R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
July 14th, 1873 ..	...	...		38,678	14,41,487
" 15th, " ...		..	...	38,678	14,41,487
" 16th, " ...	...	...	..	38,678	14,41,487
" 17th, " ...	...	...	...	38,678	14,41,487
" 18th, " ...	...	...	...	38,811	14,41,487
" 19th, " ...	...	...	...	38,811	14,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 21st July 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5870 ...	L/8 68750 ...	10 ...	Misser Mothooraprosad Chaprasee.
5871 ...	A/91 65354 ...	100 ...	Baboo Shreenoth Chuttopadhia.
	" 99124 ...	100 ...	
5872 ...	L/8 09904 ...	100 ...	Baboo Taraprosad Banerjee.
5873 ...	A/93 64331 ...	20 ...	Baboo Doorgaprosad Ghose.
	L/73 55584 ...	20 ...	
	L/5 68958 ...	10 ...	
	L/8 43325 ...	10 ...	
	L/8 12388 ...	10 ...	
	L/71 47884 ...	5 ..	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs	
5854 ...	L/78 39747 ...	20	Lieut. H. A. Yooke.
	" 39746 ...	20 ...	
5855 ...	L/7 71347 ...	20 ...	E. Foster, Esq.
5856 ..	A/93 60339 ...	50 ...	M. E. Mitchoo, Esq.
5857 ...	L/3 08393 wrongly joined	10 ...	C. Jackson, Esq.
	" 08392 wrongly joined		
5858 ...	A/94 94952 ditto ...	20 ...	Naursingi Lal.
	" 94953 ditto ...		
5859 ...	L/18 18800 ...	20 ..	Messrs. P. S. D'Rozario & Co.
5860 ..	L/11 35888 wrongly joined	5	Azimuddeen, Peon.
	" 35887 wrongly joined		
5861 ...	A/78 92978 ...	10	G. D. Blake, Esq.
5862 ...	L/7 89355 ...	20 ...	Gunesh Das.
5863 ...	" 72263 ...	20 ...	Babu Johwar Chundra Bhudra.
	" 72264 ...	20 ...	
5864 ...	A/81 67802 ...	20 ...	Baboo Brindabun Bose.
5865 ...	L/9 48094 wrongly joined.	5 ...	Babu Tarucknath Bose.
	" 48093 wrongly joined.		
5866 ...	L/18 26682 ...	20 ...	Bubbur Khan.
5867 ...	L/5 04490 wrongly joined	10 ...	Babu Lalchund Paul.
	L/7 41510 wrongly joined		

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*continued.*

REGISTER NO.	NO OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT
	Notes partially lost or destroyed—continued.		
		Rs.	
5867½ ...	L/3 98336	10 ...	Babu Nilcomul Chowdhori.
5868	A/78 64926 ...	20 ...	Babu Shamachurn Chuckravaiti.
5869 ...	A/60 16557 ..	20 ...	Narain Sing.
	„ 16558 ...	20 ...	
	A/63 50314 ...	20 ...	
	„ 50313 ...	20 ..	
5876 ...	L/1 01142 wrongly joined	10 ...	C. A. Houghton, Esq
	„ 01143 wrongly joined		

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; CALCUTTA, *The 24th July* 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

ALLAHABAD CIRCLE

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES	VALUE	NAME OF CLAIMANT
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
162 ...	D/7 30249 ...	100 ...	Baboo Kashee Nath Biswas, Allahabad.
	„ 30250 ...	100 ...	
	„ 30936 ...	100 ...	
	„ 30170 ...	100 ..	
	„ 28312 ...	100 ...	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
410 ...	D/10 12992 ...	5 ...	Mr. W. H. Collett, Calcutta.
411 ...	A/18 00437 ...	10 ...	Baboo Deno Nath Mudduck, Calcutta.
	„ 11501 ...	10 ...	
412 ...	D/10 21857 ...	5 ...	Baboo Ram Dhun Ghose, Allahabad.
	„ 21877 ...	5 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; ALLAHABAD, *The 17th July* 1873.

F. C. BARNES,
Assistant Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO	NO OF NOTES	VALUE	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
110 ...	E/6 41879 ...	10 ...	Goordit Sing, Assistant Mir Munshi, Punjab Secretariat, Murree.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
33 ...	E/8 27233 ...	10 ...	Chait Ram, Cloth Merchant, Dalhousie.
87 ...	E/7 02367 ...	5 ...	Mrs. S. T. Coombes, Seetapore.
94 ...	K/3 43195 ...	10 ...	Baboo Gyanendro Nath Mitter, Calcutta.
102 ..	K/8 29000 ..	10 ...	Munshi Hursookh Rai, Lahore.
105 ...	K/8 43652 ...	10 ..	Mrs. M. Craymen, through Mr. W. H. Collett, Calcutta.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; LAHORE, *The 19th July* 1873.

C. J. O. MAYNE,
Assistant Accountant General,
In charge of Currency Dept.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTE.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.		
56 ...	B/35 61247 ...	Rs. 20 ...	T. Appoo Chetty, Bangalore.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 14th July 1873.

W. DONALD,
Offg. Asst. Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

CALICUT CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.	
J/7 03994 ... „ 03995 ... „ 03996 ...	Rs. 5 ... 5 ... 5 ...	Post Master, Madras.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.	
J/3 40942 ...	Rs. 100 ...	Mohomed Ukber, of Sultanpore.
J/4 29453 wrongly joined „ 30894 wrongly joined	50 ...	Subramania Patter, of Chavasherry.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALICUT,
The 10th July 1873.

P. A. COLE,
Deputy Collector,
In charge of Paper Currency.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
1873-74. 30 ...	C/66 73123 ...	Rs. 20 ..	Mr. Kureemali, Naib Tehseeldar, of Koonch Zilla, Jaloun, N. W. P.
32 ...	C/81 77596 ... C/76 32867 ... C/79 69145 ... M/1 32492 ...	10 ... 10 ... 10 ... 5 ...	Charles Davies, Esq., Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Munmar, Khandeish.
43 ...	C/78 28271 ...	20 ...	Mr. Wassudew R. Dhavale, Signaller, Government Telegraph Department, Ahmedabad.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
BOMBAY,
The 16th July 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th July 1873.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Coconada*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 26th July, at 7 P. M., instead of Friday, the 25th, as previously notified.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Ethiopia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 26th July, at 7 P. M., instead of Friday, the 25th, as previously notified.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 29th July 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 28th.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope can be sent by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 2nd August 1873, at 7 P. M.

The 25th July 1873.

Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Narrakal, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Agra*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 28th July, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Zambesi*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 28th July, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Thursday, the 31st July, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 1st August, at 7 P. M.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 19th July 1873.

Adguman, Mrs.
Almeida, I.
Anderson, Miss L. V.
Andrews, Mrs. L. V.
Apolinaire, A.
Archibald, W. G.
Aucheen, Mr.
Barnardo, J. C.
Birch, E. B.
Bird, Miss.
Birjoo Nath Mitter.
Brown, A. C.
Campbell, A.
Cassidy, J. J.
Congden, M. A.
Cook, Mr.
Cooper and Co.
Cornelius, E.
Day and Co.
DuCasse, W.
Duff, W. C.
Elsie, J. M.
Griffin, Mrs. M.
Gonsalves, J.
Goodwin, Miss E.
Guisepps, Sigr. D. E.
Hall, Mrs.
Howe, E. C.
Jones, L.
Jummally.
Kriens, C.
Lacrambe, Monsieur L.
Landeshut, W.
Laurie, A.
Lawson and Co., C. L.
Lewin, T. H.
Lindsay, C.
Lucas.
Maccarthie, Mrs.
MacKennell, J.
Mackay, Miss E.
Mathews, L.
Moore, G. L.
Mujeed Uddeen Ahmed.
Nicholas, E. J.
Noonan, D.
O'Birne, Capt.
Pitter, Mrs. A.
Prazer, Miss B.
Prendergast, Capt.
Radamunee Debey.
Roberts, Mrs. M. A.
Rogers, J. C.
Rose, Mrs. G.
Sarkar, J. C.
Sebell, Mrs. J.
Smith, A. M.
Smith, J. K
Troyluck Nath Nag.
Waller, Capt.
Webb, T.
Webber, Mrs. J.
Weskins, W. T.
Wilson, J.
Wood, Mrs. M.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Ackermann, D.	Oliver.	Stanton.
Anderson, H. M. C.	Owans, J.	Travers, E. E.
Coles, W.	Prisk, A.	Whitty, G. W.
Murray, N.	Spotless, Mr.	Williams, D.

Registered Letters.

Abdool Khaluck.	Farlour, Capt.	Meadows, C. J.
Adam and Co.	Gram.	Muhamed Nazim.
Bissashur Persaud.	Jamuloodeen.	Muttra Doss.
Bhola Nauth Balmocund.	Joggomohun Laul.	Ram Chunder Ghose.
Brymner, Mr. S.	Kallee Nauth Bhuttacharjee.	Surdar Sing.
Chumparah, Durmahatta Gully.	Koonjo Bahary Paul.	Tate, Capt.
	Lalla Heeralall.	Woopam Saheb.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price 1 Rupee; packing and postage 4 annas.*

ARMY LIST—Reduced Price.

The price of the next and subsequent Numbers of the Bengal Official Quarterly Army List will be reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per copy for town subscribers, and from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 4-8 for copies sent by post.

Copies of the Number published on 1st July are still available at present rates—Rs. 5 and Rs. 5-8.

A Narrative of the Russian Military Expedition to Khiva, under General Perofski, in 1839. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 7 annas.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., half calf, cloth.

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the Orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M.A., M.D., LL.B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs. 10; packing and postage, Re. 1-6; payable in advance.*

Just Published.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Part II. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5; packing and postage Re. 1-12; payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage Re. 1-8; payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

Published this day, price Rs. 14.

Pp. xlviii and 650, 8vo. Cloth.

The Law of Evidence in British India.

By C. D. Field, M.A., LL D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong; formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin.

Second Edition.

This work contains the Indian Evidence Act (as amended by Act XVIII of 1872) and all provisions on the subject of Evidence which are to be found in the Acts of Parliament applicable to India, in the Acts of the Legislative Council of India, in the Acts of the Local Legislatures of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and in the Regulations of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Codes, and which are in force and unrepealed by the Evidence Act or any other Act. Those provisions of the Statute Law, which constitute the only rules of Evidence now in force in India, are explained in detail, and the history and meaning of the principles contained in them illustrated from 1,200 decisions of the Privy Council, of the High Courts in India, of the Courts of Westminster, and of other Courts which have authoritatively dealt with the subject. The New Consolidation Oaths Act is given in an *Appendix*.

THACKER, SPINK & Co.,
Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

First Publication.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th July 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1873.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL ACT, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

I.—Preliminary.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
   Existing extensions and appointments.
   Existing assessments and bye-laws.
   Former proceedings.
3. Interpretation-clause.
4. Power to extend Act to towns.
   Objection to such extension.
   Procedure thereon.
5. Power to define limits of towns to which Act extends.

II.—Appointment, Duties and Powers of Committees.

SECTIONS.

6. Appointment of Committee.
7. Power to levy rates or make assessments.
   Objection to rates.
   Procedure thereon.
8. Power to make rules for collection and application of rates.
9. Recovery of rates.
10. Municipal Fund.
11. Duties and powers of Committees.
12. Provision for Police.
13. Power to make bye-laws as to business and officers.
14. Power to make rules.
15. Rules to be confirmed and published.
16. Power to enter on private property.
17. Power to suspend or limit powers of Committees.

III.—Suits by and against Committees.

18. Suits by and against Committees.
    Contracts of Committees.
    Liability of Members of Committees.
19. Bar of suit in absence of one month's notice of cause of suit.

IV.—Penalties.

20. Penalty on member or servant of Committee being interested in contract made with Committee.
21. Penalty for infringement of rules or non-payment of fines.
22. Prosecutions.
23. Recovery of fines.

An Act to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in towns in the Central Provinces, and for police, conservancy, local improvements, and education in such towns, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Act No. XV of 1867 (*to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Panjáb, and for other purposes*), Act No. XXVI of 1850 (*to enable improvements to be made in towns*), Act XVIII of 1864 (*to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the city of Lucknow*) and Act XXII of 1865 (*to amend Act No. XVIII of* 1864) are repealed so far as they affect the Central Provinces.

Existing extensions and appointments.

But all extensions and appointments made, and all limits defined, under any of the said Acts, shall be deemed to be respectively made and defined under this Act. And an extension of any particular provision of Act No. XV of 1867 shall be deemed to be an extension of the corresponding provision of this Act.

Existing assessments and bye-laws.

And all assessments, bye-laws, rules and regulations of any kind, relating to matters provided for by this Act, which may heretofore have been made or approved by the Chief Commissioner, shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

Former proceedings.

And all proceedings taken under any such assessments, bye-laws, rules and regulations shall be deemed to be as valid as if they had been taken under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Chief Commissioner."

"Chief Commissioner" means Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

"Committee."

"Committee" means a Municipal Committee under this Act.

Power to extend Act to towns.

4. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*, declare his intention to extend this Act, or any of its provisions, to any town in the said territories.

Objection to such extension.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such extension may, within six weeks from the date of the said publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and the Chief Commissioner shall take such objection into consideration.

Procedure thereon.

When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Chief Commissioner, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been so sent in) if, in his opinion, they are insufficient, may, by like notification, effect the proposed extension.

Power to define limits of towns to which Act extends.

5. For the purposes of this Act, the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the *Central Provinces Gazette*, declare what shall be deemed to be a town for the purposes of this Act, and define the limits of any town to which this Act has been extended.

II.—Appointment, Duties and Powers of Committees.

Appointment of Committee.

6. In every town to which this Act is extended, the Chief Commissioner shall appoint, or cause to be appointed, a Committee consisting of not less than five members.

Such members may be appointed as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs, either *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by any other of such methods:

Provided that (except with the approval of the Governor General in Council) not less than two-fifths of the members of a Committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of Government.

The Chief Commissioner may—

(*a*) from time to time remove any of the members of any Committee, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them;

(*b*) determine the time and manner of the election of those members whom he may direct to be appointed by election, and the persons by whom they shall be elected, and generally make such rules as he thinks fit for regulating such election;

(*c*) appoint the President and Vice-President, or either of them, of any Committee, or authorise any Committee to appoint, by election from their number, such President, or Vice-President, or both.

No appointment under this section, other than the appointment by election of a Vice-President, shall be valid unless and until it is notified in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

Power to levy rates or make assessments.

7. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may from time to time make in this behalf,

every Committee intending to impose taxes for the purposes of this Act shall, from time to time, give public notice of such intention, and shall in such notice define the persons or property within the town to be taxed for the purposes of this Act, and the amount or rate of the taxes to be imposed hereunder.

Objection to rates.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such notice may, within a fortnight from the date of the said notice, send his objection in writing to the President of the Committee, and the Committee shall take such objection into consideration and report their opinion thereon to the Chief Commissioner.

Procedure thereon.

When a fortnight from the date of the said notice has expired, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been sent in) if, in the opinion of the Committee, they are insufficient, the Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to be notified in the *Central Provinces Gazette*, define the persons or property and the amount or rate of the taxes aforesaid, and may then impose such taxes accordingly.

Power to make rules for collection and application of rates.

8. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

as to the persons by whom, and the manner in which, any assessment of taxes under this Act shall be confirmed,

and for the collection of such taxes;

and for the safety and due application of them when collected;

and for the rendering and publishing of such estimates and accounts relating to the expenditure of the Municipal Funds, in such form as he may think fit.

No tax shall be collected under this Act, until the assessment thereof has been confirmed by the persons and in manner for the time being prescribed by such rules.

Recovery of rates.

9. Rates and arrears of rates imposed under this Act may be recovered as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

Municipal Fund.

10. All sums received by the Committee of any town to which this Act extends, and all fines levied under this Act, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund of such town, and shall, together with all property which may become vested in such Committee, be under their control, and shall be applied by them as trustees for the purposes of this Act.

The Municipal Fund shall, as a rule, be kept in the Government Treasury of the District or in the Bank (if any) to which the Government Treasury business shall have been made over.

But in places where there is no such Treasury or Bank, the said fund may, with the previous consent of the Local Government, be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and re-payment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government in each case thinks sufficient.

No disbursement of the Municipal Fund or any part thereof shall be made except under the signature of the President or Vice-President and one other member of the Committee.

Duties and powers of Committees.

11. Every Committee, so far as the Municipal Fund at their disposal permits, shall in the first place

(a) make provision out of such fund for a police establishment in manner hereinafter mentioned;

and shall then

(b) keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and water-courses of the town for which they are appointed, clean and repaired;

and may then

(c) do all acts and things necessary for the construction, repair and maintenance of local public works of general utility;

(d) make provision, by the establishment of new schools or the aiding of already existing schools or otherwise, for the promotion of education;

(e) make provision for promoting the public health, safety, comfort and convenience.

Provision for police.

12. Every Committee shall set apart out of the Municipal Fund such sum as the Chief Commissioner from time to time requires for the maintenance of the police establishment in the town for which the Committee is appointed.

Power to make bye-laws as to business and officers.

13. Every Committee may make bye-laws for regulating—

the time and place of their meeting;

the conduct of their business;

the division of duties among the members of the Committee;

the duties, salaries, appointment, suspension and removal of the officers and servants of the Committee;

and other similar matters.

Power to make rules.

14. Any Committee may make rules—

(a) for declaring what acts or omissions within the limits of the town shall be considered to be public or common nuisances under the Indian Penal Code, or under Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*:

(b) for defining the cases, manner and times in and at which the officers of the Committee may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances:

(c) for securing a proper registration of births and deaths;

(d) and for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Act.

The Committee may, from time to time, repeal, alter or add to any rules made under this section.

Rules to be confirmed and published.

15. No rule, and no alteration or repeal of or addition to a rule, shall have effect until it has been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner.

All rules made under this Act, and all bye-laws made under section thirteen, and all alterations and repeals of and additions to such rules and bye-laws shall, before coming into force, be published for such length of time, and in such manner, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs.

16. The officers of the Committee shall have power to enter upon private property, for the detection and abatement of nuisances, when the Committee has, under section fourteen, clause (*b*), made rules regulating the exercise of such power.

Power to enter on private property.

17. The Chief Commissioner may, by order, suspend or limit all or any of the powers of any Committee, and may also cancel any of their proceedings, rules or bye-laws, and remit or reduce any tax which they have imposed.

Power to suspend or limit powers of Committees.

III.—Suits by and against Committees.

18. Every Committee shall sue and be sued in the name of their President.

Suits by and against Committees.

Every contract made on behalf of any Committee in respect of any sum or property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the President or Vice-President (if any) and at least two other members of the Committee.

Contracts of Committees.

No contract, unless so executed, shall be binding on the Committee on whose behalf it is made.

No member of a Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Committee; but the funds from time to time in the hands of the Committee shall be liable for and chargeable with contracts duly made as aforesaid.

Liability of members of Committees.

Every member of a Committee shall be liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the Committee, to which he has been a party, or which happens through, or is facilitated by, his neglect of his duty;

and he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such Court as the Chief Commissioner directs as for money due to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

19. No suit shall be brought against a Committee or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done, or purporting to be done, under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Committee, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff.

Bar of suit in absence of one month's notice of cause of suit.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the right to sue and not afterwards.

And if any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before the suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

IV.—Penalties.

20. No member or servant of a Committee shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Committee, and if any such person be so interested he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such member or servant, and shall be liable to a fine of five hundred rupees:

Penalty on member or servant of Committee being interested in contracts made with Committee.

Provided that no person, by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered Company, shall be disqualified from acting as a member or servant of a Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such Company and the Committee.

Nevertheless it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a member of the Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Committee and such Company.

21. Whoever infringes any rule made and confirmed as directed in this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing infringement, to a fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after notice from the Committee of such infringement.

Penalty for infringement of rules or non-payment of fines.

In default of payment of any fine imposed under this section, the defaulter shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight days.

22. Prosecutions under this Act for infringements of rules may be instituted before any Magistrate by the Committee, or by any person authorized by the Committee in this behalf.

Prosecutions.

23. Fines imposed under this Act may be recovered in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Recovery of fines.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th July 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in four months :—

No. 11 OF 1873.

THE HIGH COURTS' CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL, 1873.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF SESSIONS.

4. Time of holding sittings.
5. Place of holding sittings.
   Notice of sittings.

CHAPTER III.

OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS.

6. Consideration and amendment of charge.
   Charge to be recorded.
   Copy of charge.
7. Copies of depositions.
8. Effect of charge.
9. Entry on unsustainable charge.
   Effect of entry.
10. Custody pending direction as to place of trial.
    Procedure thereafter.
11. Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

CHAPTER IV.

OF JURIES.

(a) *Of Juries generally.*

12. Trials to be by jury.
    Number of jurors.
    Unanimity necessary in presidency towns.
    Majority of nine in Mofussil.
    Acquittal in default of unanimity of majority.

(b) *Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.*

SECTIONS.

13. Trials before special jury.
14. Jurors' book.
15. Number of special jurors.
16. Exemption of special jurors.
17. Lists of common and special jurors.
18. Discretion of officer preparing lists.
19. Publication of lists.
20. Number of jurors to be summoned.

(c) *Challenges of Jurors in Presidency Towns.*

21. Peremptory challenge.
Challenge on cause.
22. Trial of challenge.
23. Powers of Presidency High Courts as to jurors.

(d) *Of Juries in the Mofussil.*

24. Summoning jurors.
Military men not exempt.
25. Juries for trial of European British subjects.
26. Trial of European British subject and Native jointly charged.
27. Provision for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury.
Native may claim separate trial.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

28. High Courts to try as Courts of Sessions.
29. Suspension in High Courts of certain sections of Criminal Procedure Code.
30. Certain sentences exempted from provisions of Criminal Procedure Code.
31. Provisions as to form of judgment, sentence or finding not to apply.
32. Power to reserve questions.
Procedure where no question reserved; and when reserved.
Procedure where decision is adverse.
33. Power to award costs on petitions, &c.
34. False statements in support of petitions, &c.
35. Criminal Procedure Code generally applicable.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFENCES BY EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

36. Punishment of offences in Mofussil legally punishable upon conviction by a magistrate.
37. Punishment of offences committed within local limits.
38. Saving of jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace.
39. Construction of Acts declaring 'Magistrate' to include Justice of the Peace.

CHAPTER VII.

OF POLICE MAGISTRATES IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS.

40. Parts of Criminal Procedure Code to apply in Presidency towns.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTIONS.

41. Advocate General may exhibit informations to High Courts in matters of revenue, &c.

Schedule of repealed enactments.

A Bill to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, and to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates and to the Police of the Presidency towns; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1873."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the *first* day of *January* 1874.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule, but not so as to revive any practice thereby abolished,

And all rules made under any of the said enactments shall be deemed to have been made under this Act, so far as they are consistent herewith.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"High Court."

"High Court" includes all High Courts established or to be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the Chief Court of the Panjáb and such other Courts as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, declare to be invested with the powers of a High Court under this Act, and

"Chief Justice."

"Chief Justice" includes also the Senior Judge of a Chief Court.

"Clerk of the Crown."

"Clerk of the Crown" includes also a Crown Prosecutor and any officer specially appointed by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government to discharge the functions given by

this Act to the Clerk of the Crown in respect of any sittings of a High Court in a place other than its usual place of sitting.

"Magistrate" includes also a Police Magistrate in the Presidency towns.

"Magistrate."

CHAPTER II.

OF SESSIONS.

Time of holding sittings.

4. For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings four times at the least in every year, on such days and at such convenient intervals of time as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints.

Place of holding sittings.

5. The High Court shall ordinarily hold its sittings at the seat of the Local Government; but it may, from time to time,

in the case of the High Court at Fort William with the consent of the Governor General in Council,

in all other cases, with the consent of the Local Government,

hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the Chief Justice appoints.

Notice of sittings.

Due notice shall be given beforehand in the local Official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court, and all sittings held in accordance with such notice shall be regular and legal sittings of the High Court.

CHAPTER III.

OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS.

Consideration and amendment of charge.

6. When any person is committed for trial before a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, or if there be not a Clerk of the Crown, a Judge of the High Court, shall, on receipt of the charge, peruse and consider it, and may, if it appear necessary or expedient so to do, amend, alter or add to the same.

Charge to be recorded.

Copy of charge.

The charge, with such amendments, alterations or additions, if any, shall be recorded in the High Court, and the person charged shall be entitled to have a copy of such charge with such amendments, alterations or additions (if any) gratis.

Copies of depositions.

7. The person charged shall also be entitled to copies of the examinations of witnesses upon whose depositions he has been committed, on payment of a reasonable sum for the same, not exceeding one anna for each folio of ninety words.

Effect of charge.

8. Upon charges recorded as aforesaid, persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and (subject to the provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure as to the amendment and alteration of charges, and subject also to the provisions of the next following section) shall be tried upon the charges so recorded.

Entry on unsustainable charge.

9. When any charge recorded as aforesaid appears to the High Court, at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, to be clearly unsustainable, an entry to that effect may be made on the charge by a Judge of the Court.

Effect of entry.

Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge, but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged, unless and until three years from the time of making the entry have elapsed, at the expiration of which period, if no fresh charge has been brought on the same matter, he shall be considered as having been acquitted.

Custody pending direction as to place of trial.

10. Pending the directions of the High Court as to the place of trial, every person committed for trial before a High Court shall (if not out on bail) be committed by the Magistrate for intermediate custody to the nearest criminal jail in which he can be most conveniently confined.

Procedure thereafter.

If the trial be directed to be held at the usual place of sitting of the Court, the Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such usual place of sitting, or shall commit him to the jail at such place.

If the High Court direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than at its usual place of sitting, the Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and take his trial at the place directed, or shall, if necessary, cause him to be removed to the criminal jail at or nearest to the place at which he is directed to be tried; and the officer in charge of such criminal jail shall keep him in safe custody until discharged in due course of law.

Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

11. The High Court may direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the usual place of sitting of the Court,

or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named, and may also order that such European British subjects shall, if not bailed, be committed for intermediate custody to a particular jail, being one of the jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners.

CHAPTER IV.

OF JURIES.

(a) *Of Juries generally.*

Trials to be by jury.

12. All trials under this Act shall be by jury.

Number of jurors.

The jury shall consist of twelve persons.

If the trial be held in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, it shall be necessary for a verdict of guilty that such jury be unanimous:

Unanimity necessary in Presidency Towns.

If the trial be held elsewhere than in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, a majority of not less than nine, with the concurrence of the Judge, shall suffice for a verdict of guilty.

Majority of nine in Mofussil.

In default of such unanimity or majority with the concurrence of the Judge, the prisoner shall be acquitted.

Acquittal in default of unanimity of majority.

(*b*) *Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.*

13. Every person tried in a Presidency Town upon a charge of having committed an offence punishable with death, or upon any other charge, shall, if a Judge of the High Court so order, be tried before a special jury.

Trials before special jury.

14. The jurors' book for the year current when this Act comes into force, shall be taken as containing a correct general list of persons qualified and liable to serve as jurors under this Act;

Jurors' book.

and those persons whose names are entered in the said jurors' book as being privileged to serve on special juries only, shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as special jurors under this Act during the year for which the said list has been prepared.

15. The names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the special jurors' list.

Number of special jurors.

16. All persons whose names are entered in the "Special Jurors' List" shall be exempted from serving on any other than special juries, but so long only as their names are contained in such special jurors' list.

Exemption of special jurors.

17. The Clerk of the Crown, or such other Officer as the Chief Justice directs, shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare a list of all persons qualified and liable to serve as common jurors; and also a list of persons qualified and liable to serve as special jurors only, regard being had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein.

Lists of common and special jurors.

No person shall be entitled to claim to have his name entered in the special jurors' list, merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors' list for a previous year.

18. The Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed by the Chief Justice shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Discretion of officer preparing lists.

19. Preparatory lists of persons qualified or liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively, signed by the officer by whom the same have been prepared, shall be published once in the local Official Gazette, before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation.

Publication of lists.

Revised lists of persons qualified or liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, signed as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local Official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

20. Out of the names contained in the list aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions thirty-six of those who are qualified and liable to serve on special juries, and seventy-two of those who are qualified and liable to serve on common juries.

Number of jurors to be summoned.

(*c*) *Of Challenges of Jurors in Presidency Towns.*

21. A peremptory challenge to the number of twenty in common juries and ten in special juries shall be allowed.

Peremptory challenge.

Save as aforesaid, the following and no others shall be good causes of challenge, whether on behalf of the Crown or by the person charged:—

Challenge on cause.

(1). Some personal objection, such as alienage, infancy, old age, or deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force:

(2). Some presumed or actual partiality in the juror:

(3). A previous conviction of the juror under the Indian Penal Code, or the criminal law administered in the Supreme Courts of Judicature or the Courts of the East India Company previously to the enactment of such Code.

22. The Judge before whom the person charged is about to be tried shall try any challenge, other than a peremptory challenge, and if he allow the challenge, the juror shall be set aside.

Trial of challenge.

23. Save as hereinbefore provided, the High Court shall retain all its present powers respecting the summoning, empannelling, qualification, challenging, and service of jurors in the Presidency Towns:

Powers of Presidency High Court as to jurors.

and shall have power to make such rules on these subjects (consistent with the provisions of this Act) as seem to it to be proper.

All such rules now in force in the High Court shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) remain in full force until repealed or altered by new rules made under this section.

(*d*) *Of Juries in the Mofussil.*

24. Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place (other than the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay)

Summoning jurors.

for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall take and cause to be taken the measures prescribed by sections four hundred and seven, four hundred and nine, four hundred and ten, four hundred and eleven and four hundred and twelve, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the summoning of jurors.

Military men not exempt.

In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it think needful, after communication with the commanding officer, cause to be summoned such number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the military service resident within ten miles of its place of sitting as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of European British subjects charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid.

All commissioned and non-commissioned officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure; but no commissioned or non-commissioned officer shall be summoned whom his commanding officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty or for any other special military reason.

The juries for the trial of European British subjects as aforesaid shall be formed in the manner required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and by this Act, from the persons summoned under the said sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and from the commissioned and non-commissioned officers summoned as aforesaid, or, if no such officers have been summoned, then solely from the persons summoned under the same sections.

Jury for trial of European British subject.

25. If any European British subject charged as aforesaid so require before the jury is empannelled, the majority of the jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans.

Trial of European British subject and Native jointly charged.

26. In any case in which an European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court, the person so jointly accused shall also be committed for trial before such High Court, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Such persons may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately.

Provisions for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury.

27. In any case before the said High Court in which an European British subject is charged jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and the former, before the jury is empannelled, requires the majority of the jurors to consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans, the latter person shall be tried together with the former, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the former been tried separately.

Native may claim separate trial.

Provided that, in any such case, where the person not an European British subject so requires before the said jury is empannelled, he shall be tried separately by a jury of which at least one-half shall consist of persons not being Europeans or Americans.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

High Courts to try as Courts of Sessions.

28. The High Courts shall try as Courts of Session all cases committed to them, and the provisions of this Act shall be applicable to such trials, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

Exemption of High Courts from certain sections of Criminal Procedure Code.

29. The High Courts are exempt from the operation of sections three hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and thirty-five, three hundred and thirty-seven, three hundred and thirty-eight, three hundred and thirty-nine and three hundred and forty of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

and in any case coming before the Court in the exercise of its ordinary or its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in such manner as the Court, by any general rule, from time to time directs.

Certain sentences exempted from provisions of Criminal Procedure Code.

30. So much of section two hundred and eighty-seven of the said Code as requires the confirmation by the High Court of sentences of death passed by a Court of Session,

and so much of the same section as requires from the Court a statement of the grounds on which a person convicted of an offence made punishable with death by the Indian Penal Code has been sentenced to a punishment other than death,

shall not apply to sentences by the High Court passed in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction.

Provisions as to form of judgment, sentence or finding not to apply.

31. So much of the thirty-fourth Chapter of the said Code as requires judgment to be passed by a Criminal Court in any particular form, and as requires that the sentence or finding shall be recorded in any particular form, shall not apply to judgments, sentences or findings in trials before the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction;

but the High Court shall pass judgment and shall record or cause to be recorded the sentence and finding in such form as it thinks proper.

Power to reserve questions.

32. When any person has been convicted of an offence before a Judge of the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Judge, if he think

proper, may reserve for the decision of a Court consisting of such Judge and one or more other Judge or Judges of the High Court, any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person.

Procedure where no question reserved;

If the Judge reserve no such question, he shall forward the prisoner, with a copy of his sentence and a warrant for the execution of the same, to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail of the district or place in which the trial was held, and, on the receipt of the warrant, such Magistrate or other officer shall proceed as provided in the three hundred and fifth section of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

and when reserved.

If the Judge reserve any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail.

Procedure where decision is adverse.

If the decision on the question be adverse to the person convicted, the Court shall send a copy of its sentence and a warrant for the execution of the same to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail to which the prisoner shall have been remanded, and such Magistrate or other officer shall proceed as provided in the same section.

Power to award costs on petitions, &c.

33. Whenever any petition, application or motion is made in any matter coming before a High Court in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, the Court shall have power to award and apportion costs in any manner it may think fit.

False statements in support of petitions, &c.

34. Whenever a High Court requires the statements in support of any such petition, application or motion to be verified by a declaration in writing, the person making such verification shall, if any such statement is false, and if he either knows or believes it to be false, or does not believe it to be true, be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding.

Criminal Procedure Code generally applicable.

35. Save as is hereinbefore otherwise provided, the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the constitution and formation of juries for the purpose of trials before the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, and to trials before such Court, and to sentences by such Court, and to the carrying into execution of such sentences.

CHAPTER VI.

OF OFFENCES BY EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Punishment of offence in mofussil legally punishable upon conviction by a Magistrate.

36. If any offence which, by any Act of the Governor General in Council heretofore or hereafter passed, is declared to be punishable upon conviction by a Magistrate is committed by a European British subject beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Courts, the offender, if not otherwise punishable, shall be liable, upon conviction before one of the said High Courts, to the punishment to which by such Act he is declared to be liable upon conviction before a Magistrate.

Punishment of offences committed within local limits.

37. If any offence which, by any Act of the Governor General in Council heretofore or hereafter passed, is declared to be punishable upon conviction by a Magistrate, is committed by any person within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a High Court, the offender, if not otherwise punishable, shall be liable upon conviction before such Court to the punishment to which by such Act he is declared to be liable upon conviction before a Magistrate.

Saving of jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace.

38. Nothing in this chapter extends to any case in which jurisdiction is expressly given to a Justice of the Peace to convict the offender.

Construction of Acts declaring "Magistrate" to include Justice of the Peace.

39. Whenever, in any Act heretofore or hereafter passed by the Governor General in Council, the word "Magistrate" is declared to include a Justice of the Peace, such Justice of the Peace shall not by virtue of such Act be deemed to have jurisdiction to punish any offence unless the same is committed within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of a High Court.

CHAPTER VII.

OF POLICE MAGISTRATES IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS.

Parts of Criminal Procedure Code to apply in Presidency towns.

40. The following parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the Courts of the Police Magistrates and to the Police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, (that is to say)—

Sections three (*Pending cases*) and four (*Definitions*):

Chapter VI (*The place of Inquiry and Trial*) Sections sixty-three to seventy both inclusive:

Chapter VII (*Of Criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects*):

Sections seventy-one to seventy-five (both inclusive) eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-seven, eighty-eight:

Chapter IX (*Of Arrest without Warrant*):

Chapter X (*Powers of the Police to investigate*):

Section one hundred and ten, the words "and in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, any Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police," being inserted after "Magistrate of the first or second class:"

Section one hundred and fourteen, the words "Commissioner of Police" being substituted for the word "Magistrate:"

Section one hundred and twenty-four, the words "or in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, without the order of a Magistrate or a Commissioner of Police" being inserted in the first paragraph, after the word "Magistrate:"

Section one hundred and twenty-six:

Section one hundred and thirty-two, the words "Commissioner of Police" being substituted for "Magistrate of the District:"

Chapter XI (*Of complaints to a Magistrate*), except the second clause of section one hundred and forty-four:

Chapter XII (*Of the Summons*):

Chapter XIII (*Of the Warrant*):

Chapter XIV (*Preliminary*):

Part V (*Of Inquiries and trials*):

Chapter XV (*Of inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court*):

Chapter XVI (*Of the Trial of Summons Cases by Magistrates*):

Chapter XVII (*Of the Trial of Warrant Cases by Magistrates*):

Part VII (*Execution*), Chapter XXIII:

Sections three hundred and seven, three hundred and eight, three hundred and nine, three hundred and eleven to three hundred and eighteen (both inclusive) and three hundred and twenty-two:

Chapter XXIV (*Special Rules of Evidence in Criminal Cases*):

Chapter XXV (*Evidence how taken*):

Sections three hundred and thirty-one, three hundred and forty, three hundred and forty-two to three hundred and forty-five (both inclusive), there hundred and forty-seven and three hundred and forty-nine:

Chapter XXVI (*Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses*):

Chapter XXVII (*Of Search Warrants*) except section three hundred and eighty-five:

Chapter XXVIII (*Bail*), except sections three hundred and eighty-eight and three hundred and eighty-nine, and the last paragraph of section three hundred and ninety-eight:

Chapter XXX (*Miscellaneous Provisions*):

Chapter XXXI (*Lunatics*):

Chapter XXXII (*Contempts of Court*):

Chapter XXXIII (*Of the Charge*) except section four hundred and fifty-one:

Chapter XXXIV (*Of the Judgment, Order and Sentence*) except section four hundred and sixty-one:

Chapter XXXV (*Prosecutions in certain Cases*):

Chapter XXXVII (*Of Security for keeping the Peace*):

Chapter XXXVIII (*Of Security for Good Behaviour*):

Chapter XXXIX (*Local Nuisances*):

Chapter XLI (*Of the Maintenance of Wives and Families*).

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advocate General may exhibit informations to High Courts in matters of revenue, &c.

41. The Advocate General at the several Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay may exhibit, in behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to the local High Court, as occasion shall require, against any person subject to the jurisdiction of the said Courts, any information for any breach of the revenue laws, or for any fine, penalty, forfeiture, debt, or sum of money, committed, incurred or due by any such person in respect of any such law.

Such proceedings shall be taken upon every such information as may lawfully be taken, in case of an information filed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General, in the Court of Exchequer in England, for any offence committed against the revenue laws of England, or for any fine, penalty, forfeiture, debt, or sum of money due in respect thereof; so far as the circumstances of the case and the course and practice of proceeding in the said Courts respectively will admit.

All fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts, and sums of money, recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information, shall belong to the Government of India.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

A. ACTS.

No. and year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXXI of 1838.	Supreme Courts, Criminal Law	So much as has not been repealed.
XXII of 1839.	An Act for enabling persons charged with offences to make their defence more effectually	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1852.	An Act for further improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in the Territories of the East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVIII of 1859.	An Act to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate.	The whole.
XVIII of 1862.	An Act to repeal Act XVI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature.	Sections 1 to 46 (both inclusive) and sections 54 to 57 (both inclusive).
XIII of 1865	An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency Towns.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1866	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjáb and its Dependencies.	Sections 20 to 41 (both inclusive).

No. and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVI of 1866	An Act to relieve the Governor General of India in Council from the duty of signing the commissions mentioned in sections 22 and 44 of the High Courts Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865.	The whole.
XXIV of 1866.	An Act to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William.	Sections 2 to 17 (both inclusive).
XIII of 1869	An Act further to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.	Sections 1 and 2, and so much of sections 3 and 4 as relates to criminal jurisdiction.
XXII of 1870	An Act to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects.	Section three.

B. STATUTES.

No. and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Geo. III c. 63.	An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe.	Section 34.
33 Geo. III c. 52.	*An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* and Bombay.	Sections 153 and 154.
35 Geo. III c. 155.	*An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* Company's Charter.	Sections 100, 102, 103.
9 Geo. IV c. 74.	An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 21, 23, 24, 51, and 52.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Select Committee on the Bill which is now Act X of 1872 (*the Code of Criminal Procedure*), expressed their opinion that it was desirable that the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction should be regulated by the same law as that which applied to the other Criminal Courts of India. They did not, however, introduce into the Code the requisite provisions on this subject, as it was necessary to obtain the opinions of various authorities before making such a change in the law, and this would have delayed the passing of the Code till after Mr. Stephen had left India. These opinions have now been obtained, and the present Bill is an attempt to embody their result.

It will be seen that the Bill does not purport to regulate the practice of the Courts in issuing prerogative writs; and other omissions will doubtless be pointed out in the course of the careful scrutiny which, it is hoped, the Bill will undergo. On the other hand, it extends the greater part of the Code to the Courts of the Police Magistrates and to the Police of the Presidency Towns.

The Bill is divided into eight chapters, the first of which, amongst other things, repeals portions of the four Statutes and eleven Acts in which the criminal practice of the High Courts (which, for the purpose of the Bill, includes the Chief Court of the Panjáb) is now embodied.

Chapter II deals with Sessions, and is founded on 53 Geo. III, c. 155, s. 102 and Act XIII of 1865, s. 22, and the like enactments for the High Court of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Court of the Panjáb.

Chapter III, of Procedure on commitments, embodies the practice introduced by Act XIII of 1865, sections 4, 5, 6, 8, 27, 28 and 31, and followed in Acts XXIV of 1866, sections 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, and IV of 1866, sections 22, 24, 25, 27, 28.

Chapter IV relates to juries. It maintains the rules requiring twelve as the number of all juries, unanimity in the Presidency towns, and, elsewhere, a majority of not less than nine with the concurrence of the Judge (Act XIII of 1865, s. 37). The provisions as to common and special juries in the Presidency towns, and as to challenges of jurors in those towns, are taken from Act XIII of 1865, sections 11 to 21, both inclusive. The clauses relating to juries in the Mofussil, correspond with Act XIII of 1865, sections 35, 36, Act IV of 1866, sections 30, 31, Act XXIV of 1866, sections 11, 12, and Act XIII of 1869, section 1.

Chapter V contains sundry general provisions. It declares that the High Courts shall try as Courts of Session all cases committed to them. But it exempts them from the sec tions of the Code relating to the taking down of evidence. It renders certain provisions of section 287 of the Code, as to the confirmation of sentences of death and the statement of the grounds of conviction, inapplicable to sentences passed by the High Courts. It relieves them from the requirements of Chapter XXXIV of the Code, as to the form of judgment, sentence and finding. The rest of the Chapter gives power to reserve questions of law, or of the admissibility of evidence (Act XXIV of 1866, section sixteen), and prescribes the procedure (1) where such questions are, (2) where they are not, reserved. Power is also given to award costs on petitions, &c., made in matters coming before the High Courts in the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction, and provides a punishment for making false statements in support of such petitions.

Except as otherwise provided by the Bill, the Code will apply to the constitution and formation of juries, to trials, to sentences and to the execution of sentences.

Chapter VI, as to offences by European British subjects, is equivalent to Act XVIII of 1859, as amended by Act XXII of 1870, section three.

Chapter VII extends to the Police Magistrates and the Police of the Presidency Towns, such portions of the Code as seem applicable.

Chapter VIII comprises a single section (equivalent to 53 Geo. III, Cap. 155, section 100), empowering the Advocate General to exhibit informations to the High Courts in matters of revenue.

SIMLA, *The 12th July* 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 30 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVISED RULES FOR THE CUSTODY AND SALE OF POSTAGE LABELS.

No. 163, dated 7th February, 1872.

From—The HON'BLE R. S. ELLIS, C. B., Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Fort St. George,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPT.

I am directed to transmit copy of the Proceedings of this Government, of this date, relating to a traffic in postage stamps to the detriment of the public revenue, and to request that Clause 9 of the "Rules for the custody, distribution, and sale of Postage Stamp Labels," published on the 29th September 1866, may be modified, and that the rate of discount in the sale of postage stamps to officers of Government, whether employed in the Post Office or otherwise, and to all other persons, whether at the Presidency or elsewhere, be fixed at half an anna in the rupee.

No. 2508-491, dated 21st September, 1871.

From—The Postmaster General, Madras,

To—The Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept.

I have the honor to state, for the information of the Government, that it has come to my knowledge that a practice exists at Madras in connexion with the sale of postage stamps which causes considerable loss to the revenue.

2. The Government are aware that all Postmasters, Deputy Postmasters, and District Post Goomastahs, when purchasing stamps for retail sale, are allowed discount at the rate of one anna in the rupee, except at Madras, where, in consequence of the very large consumption of stamps, this privilege is not granted, and postal officers are allowed, in common with the public, a discount of only half an anna in the rupee on their purchases.

3. It appears that certain native traders in Madras employ postal servants at other places to purchase for them large supplies of postage stamps from local treasuries, at the higher rate of discount, for retail sale at Madras. They are thus enabled to undersell the postal officers, and I believe that, in consequence, a very considerable proportion of the stamps used in Madras are bought from these men, the revenue losing, of course, half an anna on every rupee's worth thus sold.

4. The part taken in this arrangement by postal servants is not against either law or regulation, but it is clearly an abuse of a privilege and ought to be put a stop to.

5. Having reason to be quite certain that one of my Deputy Postmasters was engaged largely in this trade, I removed him to a distant part of the Presidency, and I think it very improbable that his successor will follow the same practice.

6. But, from a correspondence which I have had with the Revenue Board on this subject, I have no doubt that many District Post Goomastahs also are engaged in it.

7. It appears to me that the first measure which should be taken is that every sale of stamps to a postal officer at the higher rate of discount should be vouched for by a written requisition, which should be attached to the periodical account or return of sales.

8. According to existing practice, I am informed that an officer in charge of a treasury has it in his power to enter any amount he pleases as sold at one anna discount, entering the balance as sold to private purchasers at half an anna discount, a power which it seems to me quite possible that a dishonest subordinate might make an improper use of.

9. The amount sold monthly to the Post Office being recorded at every treasury, there could of course be no objection to the officer in charge giving information on the subject to the Postmaster General or the Inspecting Postmaster on their applying for it; and I have no doubt that I could find means to check the traffic I have described as far as the servants of the Imperial Post are concerned.

10. As regards the District Post Goomastahs, some of whom, as I have remarked, I have no doubt are engaged in it, I leave it to the Government to decide what steps should be taken.

11. It is not probable that the trade will ever be carried on with any places except those which are near Madras or are connected with it by railway or coasting steamers.

No. 4826-D—1969-C, dated 16th December, 1871.

From—The Postmaster General, Madras,

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

With reference to the Order of Government, Public Department, dated 4th September 1871, No. 1361, I have the honor to state that the amount of stamps purchased for retail sale by the Vellore Post Office between 1st September 1870 and 30th April 1871 was Rs. 2,708, the discount upon which, at one anna per rupee, was Rs. 169-4-0. Of this amount, stamps of the value of Rs. 600 were, during that period, transferred to the Cautpaudy Post Office for sale, and that office obtained no stamps direct from the treasury.

2. There is no Imperial Post Office at Trivellum.

No. 4827-D—1969-C, dated 16th December, 1871.

From—The Postmaster General, Madras,

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

With reference to your memorandum No. 279, dated 12th October last, I have the honor to give in the margin the amount of postage stamps purchased in one year for re-sale at a discount of one anna per rupee by the Post Offices of Ootacamund, Trichinopoly, Cocanada, and Bellary.

		Yearly sale.	Discount at 1 Anna per Rupee.
Ootacamund	Rs.	8,072	504 8 0
Trichinopoly	"	7,904	494 0 0
Cocanada	"	5,748	359 4 0
Bellary	"	3,420	213 12 0

2. With regard to the Madras Post Office, I am unable to give you this information, as the Stamp Vendor in that office is not in the department, and keeps no account of his purchases or sales; and, as at Madras the treasury allows no higher discount to the Post Office than to the public, the Treasury Officer keeps no separate record of the amount sold to the Post Office.

3. It happens, however, that for three months in 1870 (owing to a misunderstanding of a new rule on the subject) the higher rate of discount was allowed to the Madras Post Office, and for those three months a separate record was kept, which shows that the average amount sold to the Post Office monthly, at a discount of one anna per rupee, was Rs. 1,900, while the average amount sold to the public monthly, at a discount of half anna per rupee, was Rs. 4,284.

Order thereon by the Madras Government.

On consideration of the papers above recorded, the Government are satisfied that the most effectual way of putting a stop to the traffic in postage stamps which the Postmaster General has brought to notice is to equalize the discount everywhere.

2. The present rates of discount of half and one anna have, it is observed, been fixed with the sanction of the Government of India, and any change must receive their sanction before being put into force.

3. The Government resolve, therefore, to submit copy of these Proceedings to the Government of India, with a request that the rate of discount in the sale of postage stamps to officers of Government, whether employed in the Post Office or otherwise, and to all other persons, whether at the Presidency or elsewhere, be fixed at half an anna in the rupee.

No. 3607, dated 9th October, 1872.

From—A. M. MONTEATH, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

In the 8th paragraph of the Resolution of Government in the Financial Department, No. 4450, dated 20th October 1871, I was directed to report "whether the use of (postage) labels of specified denominations may not be rendered compulsory for the payment of the

postage on letters despatched by the contract mail steamers to places out of British India, and, if so, whether the charge for discount on the sale of these labels may not be either stopped altogether or greatly reduced."

2. With your endorsement No. 2469, dated 3rd April 1872, I received for report copy of a letter from the Government of Madras, No. 163, dated 7th February 1872, with enclosed proceedings, in which it was proposed to abolish altogether the higher rate of discount (one anna per rupee) which is now allowed to Postmasters and other officers upon whom an obligation is laid to retail postage stamps, keeping the needful stock in hand for that purpose at their own risk and out of their own funds.

3. As regards the first suggestion, I may observe that the postage required for places beyond Indian limits ranges from four annas upwards, every stamp in the list, with the single exception of the half-anna label, being absolutely required to produce one or more of the various amounts chargeable. The suggestion therefore would affect not a selected class of stamps, but all stamps other than the half-anna label; and this being the case, the essential feature of the suggestion disappears. I may add that even had it been otherwise, I should have regarded with regret any measure which restricted the prepayment of foreign postage to particular classes of stamps.

4. Turning to the other proposal, I may observe that the existence of two rates of discount* in respect to the purchase of postage stamps from Government Treasuries or other local depôts has long been felt to be inconvenient and liable to abuse; but it has also been felt that the higher of these two rates was required to remunerate the vendors for the trouble and risk of the retail business. The lower or half anna rate of discount was therefore retained in the case of other purchasers, simply because it saved so much discount on the sales effected at that rate.

* *Viz.*, one anna in the rupee or 6¼ per cent. in the case of Postmasters and other officers required to retail postage stamps.
Half an anna in the rupee or 3⅛ discount in case of other persons.

5. I find that in 1870-71 the sale of postage stamps at the Government Treasuries and other local depôts was as follows:—

	Amount sold.	Amount of discount.
At 6¼ per cent. discount	Rs. 17,19,589	Rs. 1,07,474
„ 3⅛ „ „ „	„ 12,21,270	„ 38,165
TOTAL ...	Rs. 29,40,859	Rs. 1,45,639

The above stamps do not include the sale of service postage stamps on which no discount is allowed, and of which there is no provision for retail sale, the stamps required by public offices being purchased by them direct from the treasury.

6. Having carefully considered the subject, I have come to the conclusion that on the whole the best course is to do away altogether with the discount now allowed to purchasers from the treasury other than those who are required to perform the duties of retail vendors, and to allow to the latter a discount of half an anna in the rupee. These vendors will, under this arrangement, get a slightly larger business owing to the cessation of all pecuniary inducement to direct purchase at the treasury; yet even with this additional business their remuneration will unquestionably be very much reduced. But, as already stated, I look upon this plan as involving on the whole less objection than any other; and in special cases of hardship I may have to ask the Government for a small increase of salary by way of compensation.

7. In order to estimate the financial effect of my proposal, it is necessary to consider how the direct sales from the treasury to the public will be affected. I believe that the public purchase stamps at the treasury partly in consequence of the discount thereby obtained and partly as a matter of convenience, the treasury being to the residents in some parts of every station nearer to them than the Post Office. Assuming for the present that the direct sales from the treasury, amounting in 1870-71 to Rs. 12,21,270, would under the proposed modification be reduced by one half or say by six lakhs, the aggregate discount for that year would stand as follows:—

	Amount sold.	Amount of discount.
At 3⅛ per cent. discount	Rs. 23,40,859	Rs. 73,151
Without discount	„ 6,00,000	*Nil.*
	Rs. 29,40,859	Rs. 73,151
Actual amount of discount in 1870-71	... ...	„ 1,45,639
Saving by proposed measure	.....	Rs. 72,488

8. If the Government approve of my proposal, I shall arrange for carrying it out in communication with the Comptroller General of Accounts. It so happens that the rules for the custody, distribution, and sale of postage stamps require revision in many respects, and I shall take the opportunity of re-arranging the rules, submitting them when amended for the formal sanction of the Government of India.

No. 4220, dated 30th November, 1872.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.,
To—The Director General of the Post Office of India.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3607, dated 9th October 1872, proposing to reduce to 3½ per cent. the discount allowed to Post Office officials on the purchase of postage labels, and to discontinue all discount to other purchasers.

Your proposal is generally approved and sanctioned. In order, however, to afford all possible facilities to the public, District Officers should be authorised to license *bonâ fide* shop-keepers at their discretion to retail postage labels, allowing them discount on their wholesale purchases at the rate of 3½ per cent.

No. 5964, dated 19th February, 1873.

From—F. R. HOGG, Esq., Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

Referring to your letter No. 4220, dated the 30th November last, I have the honor to submit in proof a revised set of rules for the custody and sale of postage stamps.

2. If the Government approves of these rules, I propose to cause them to be promulgated after the 1st of May by circulation through the Comptroller General to all Treasuries. As will be observed from the heading, they are intended to have effect from the 1st of July (being the commencement of the second quarter), so that two months will be available for the preparation and circulation of the new forms. I do not propose to publish the rules in the Gazette till the 1st of July, for to do so would only encourage persons to lay in stock of stamps at the old rate of discount. Even with this precaution I have no doubt that the fact of a reduction of the discount will become known, and will produce a greater or less tendency to large purchases in advance; but this cannot be altogether avoided, for the new rate of discount must be simultaneously introduced in order to avoid complication of accounts, and the Treasuries must have reasonable notice of the change. But by keeping back the official promulgation till after the commencement of the next official year, the risk of seriously disturbing the yearly statistical returns of the Post Office will be avoided, for the purchases in advance in the early part of the year will be worked out before the year is over.

3. The reduction of privileged discount and the abolition of discount on other purchases, which form the main features of the new rules, have already received the approval of Government, and the other alterations of a detailed kind have been approved by the Comptroller General.

4. In Rule IX I have endeavored to embody the wishes expressed by Government in the letter under reply, but I have not adopted the precise terms of the restriction to "*bonâ fide* shop-keepers," as this would exclude many of the itinerant boxwalas and professional letter writers who form a useful agency for the distribution of stamps. The rule, as drafted, includes any persons who are *bonâ fide* retail vendors of postage stamps.

Extract from the Rules for the Custody, Distribution, and sale of Postage Labels.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WITH EFFECT FROM THE 1ST OF JULY 1873.

Local Depôts.

V.—Every treasury throughout India, including those attached to political, customs, and salt agencies, shall be a local depôt for the sale of postage stamps, provided that the value of the stamps sold at one time to any purchaser shall not be less than Rs. 5, and shall not include any fraction of a rupee. At any station at which there is a Collector of land revenue, neither a Salt Agent nor Collector of Customs shall be entrusted with the custody and sale of postage stamps. All sales under this rule will be for cash on delivery, and when the purchaser is one of those who are required to retail stamps under Rule VIII or is one specially authorised under Rule IX, a discount of one half anna per rupee will be allowed. But to purchasers, other than the above, no discount will be allowed, and officers in charge of local depôts must see that discount is not allowed except to the privileged officers above referred to. The sale of embossed envelopes shall be subject to the same conditions, except that they shall be sold in packets containing sixteen envelopes each, portions of a packet not being saleable. The price of each packet shall be the value of the stamps borne by the envelopes contained in it; the discount (if any) being calculated on that value.

The above rule is only partially applicable to "Service Stamps," which may be sold *only to Government officials, on a written application, accompanied by payment of the value in cash,* and on which *no discount is allowed.* A receipt containing in detail the gross value of each description of Service Postage Stamps sold will be granted by the treasury officer for the amount paid to him.

VI.—A supply equal to the probable consumption for five months of the district attached to each local depôt shall be kept in each, and as soon as the number in store has fallen below

the number expended during the preceding six months, the Collector, or other officer in charge of the depôt, shall indent on the central depôt of his Presidency for a number equal to the consumption of the last three months for which accounts have been rendered to the central depôt of the Presidency. If by any accident the stock of stamps of any value should run short before the receipt of a fresh supply from the central depôt, the officer in charge of the treasury will indent on neighbouring districts for a quantity sufficient to meet the demand, which may be supplied or not, according to the discretion, and on the responsibility of the officer indented on, with reference to the wants of his own district. It will be the duty of the Superintendent of Stamps of the Presidency to report to the Director General of the Post Office, for the orders of Government, every occasion on which it may appear from the monthly statement, or otherwise, that the store of stamps of any particular value, in any district, has fallen below the authorised amount.

Branch Depôts.

VII.—Every Branch Treasury, and every Tehsil Treasury, shall be a Branch Depôt for the sale of Postage Stamps under the conditions described in Rule V. It will receive its stamps from the Local Depôt to which it is subordinate, keeping always in store a supply sufficient to meet the probable demands of one month, estimated according to the average of former sales. It will keep an account of sales in the same form (3) hereafter prescribed for the Treasurer's account, and will indent for supplies in the same form (4) as hereafter prescribed for the Treasurer's indent. It will render an account monthly to the Local Depôt in Form 6*a*.

Retail sale of Stamps.

VIII.—A supply of stamps *for sale, by retail,* shall be kept available at every post office, receiving house, tehsildaree, thanna and every police station at which letters are received for despatch, and with every licensed stamp-vendor; and it shall be the duty of the officer, to whom the person in charge of any of the above-named places is subordinate, to take steps to ensure that the supply kept on hand is at all times equal to at least one week's demand. Persons in charge of the above-mentioned places will receive discount on purchases under Rule V.

This rule does not apply to "Service Stamps."

By the term "licensed vendor," as used above, is meant a stamp-vendor licensed under rules framed by the local Government in accordance with Section 48 of the General Stamp Act (XVIII of 1869).

Authorisation of certain retail vendors other than the above.

IX.—A district officer may authorise the grant of discount at half anna per rupee on purchases under Rule V to any person who is a *bonâ fide* retail vendor of postage stamps, although he may not be one of those required to retail them under the above rule. Such authority shall be given in writing, and must be produced by the person authorised when claiming discount on purchases: the authority will hold good for only 12 months from the date on which it is given, and may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the district officer. No such authority may be given to any person employed in a Government Treasury. A register showing the name, residence and occupation of every person so authorised, and the date of the authority, shall be kept by the district officer.

No. 1476, dated 7th March, 1873.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.,

To—The Director General of the Post Office of India.

In reply to your letter No. 5964, dated 19th February 1873, I am directed to inform you that the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the revised rules proposed by you for the custody and sale of postage stamps.

You are accordingly authorised to take the necessary steps for promulgating the new rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXI of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 31st May 1873.	For week ending 1st June 1872.	Total from 1st January to 31st May 1873.	Total from 1st January to 1st June 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
21st June 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	5,21,717	4,68,765	1,23,04,226	1,23,31,856	...	27,630
21st ditto ...	" Jubbulpoor	37,069	39,986	8,90,287	8,76,655	13,632	...
21st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	58,334	45,142	12,19,262	10,48,210	1,71,052	...
21st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	25,703	6,643	4,29,410	1,48,048	2,81,362	...
21st ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	95,843	83,042*a*	23,62,254	21,95,619*a*	1,66,635	...
14th ditto ...	Madras	1,45,332	1,16,687	31,25,212	25,48,204	5,77,008	...
21st ditto ...	Great Southern of India	25,577	15,329	5,38,249	3,33,436	2,04,813	...
7th ditto ...	Carnatic	752	894	18,771	17,311	1,460	...
21st ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula *	4,09,757	4,54,714	1,05,46,027	1,01,21,632	4,24,395	...
28th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,40,513	1,75,386	28,45,282	32,42,295	...	3,97,013
	TOTAL ...	14,60,597	14,06,588	3,42,78,980	3,28,63,266	14,15,714	...
	State.						
14th June 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,737	1,682	42,534	38,642	3,892	...
21st ditto ...	Nulhatee	1,384	1,283*b*	39,028	14,232*c*	24,796	...
	TOTAL ...	3,121	2,965	81,562	52,874	28,688	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,63,718	14,09,553	3,43,60,542	3,29,16,140	14,44,402	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.
(*a*) Exclusive of steamer earnings.
(*b*) For week ending 7th June 1872.
(*c*) Receipts from 1st April to 7th June 1872.

No. XXII OF 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 7th June 1873.	For week ending 8th June 1872.	Total from 1st January to 7th June 1873.	Total from 1st January to 8th June 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
21st June 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	4,70,984	4,32,584	1,27,75,210	1,27,64,440	10,770	...
21st ditto ...	„ Jubbulpoor	32,782	39,391	9,23,069	9,16,046	7,023	...
21st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	50,197	39,191	12,69,459	10,87,401	1,82,058	...
21st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	20,444	8,369	4,49,854	1,56,417	2,93,437	...
21st ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	1,08,000	90,481*a*	24,70,254	22,86,099*a*	1,84,155	...
14th ditto ...	Madras	1,48,149	1,26,604	32,73,361	26,74,808	5,98,553	...
21st ditto ...	Great Southern of India	26,180	14,528	5,64,428	3,47,964	2,16,464	...
7th ditto ...	Carnatic	769	716	19,540	8,026	1,514	...
21st ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	3,65,625	4,23,117	1,09,11,651	1,05,44,749	3,66,902	...
28th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,44,737	1,51,771	29,90,019	33,94,066	...	4,04,047
	TOTAL ...	13,67,867	13,26,752	3,56,46,845	3,41,90,016	14,56,829	...
	State.						
14th June 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,485	1,219	44,019	39,862	4,157	...
21st ditto ...	Nulhatee	1,615	1,508*b*	40,643	15,740*c*	24,903	...
	TOTAL ...	3,100	2,727	84,662	55,602	29,060	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,70,967	13,29,479	3,57,31,507	3,42,45,618	14,85,889	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.
(*a*) Exclusive of steamer earnings.
(*b*) For week ending 14th June 1872.
(*c*) Receipts from 1st April to 14th June 1872.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports

	Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.	QUANTITIES					
		Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Mediterranean Ports.	Other Countries in Europe.
		Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	15,538 0	402 0	...	...	...	1,339 0
	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.	Coconada, Godavery District	680 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Krishna ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly ditto	24,209 12	...	...	...	...	...
	Beypore, Malabar ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Tanjore ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Madura ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Vizagapatam ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of South Arcot ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	21,541 0	670 0	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay and Sindh.	Bombay	349,882 21	14,038 0	...	...	21,389 0	15,921 56
	Karachi	5,218 56	...	...	...	...	...
	Carwar	...	...	...	11,664 28	...	...
	Vingorla	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Viziadroog	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah.	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon	7,092 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-Phyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports in the Ramree District	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	424,160 89	15,110 0	...	11,664 28	21,389 0	17,260 56

OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

of India to British and Foreign Countries for the Month of June 1873.

OF COTTON EXPORTED TO

Suez.	Red Sea and Arabian Gulf.	Other Countries in Africa.	Aden.	Persian Gulf.	Mauritius.	Ceylon.	Straits Settlements.	China.	Australia.	North America.	TOTAL.
Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	...	40,569 0	...	...	57,850 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 33	...	...	...	...	24,209 45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,211 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,277 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,341 66	...	...	411,849 87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,517 0	...	...	7,735 56
...	...	24,287 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,951 56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,092 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,277 56	...	24,287 28	...	...	...	2 33	...	52,427 66	...	...	567,579 20

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Madras	Ganjam	11·0	11·0	...	...	...	...	19·7	19·7	...	30·5	30·5	...
	Vizagapatam	16·0	15·0	10·3	...	...	...	...	...	12·6	18·1	17·0	15·9
	Godavery	10·9	10·9	10·1	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	24·2	19·7	19·7	16·0
	Kistna	8·3	8·3	7·6	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	12·5	16·8	16·8	14·1
	Nellore	7·6	7·6	6·7	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	15·8	17·9	17·9	19·7
	Cuddapah	9·0	9·0	7·6	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	11·5	10·8	10·8	13·2
	Bellary	9·0	11·2	7·2	...	...	...	10·7	11·0	10·5	12·6	13·6	11·6
	Kurnool	9·5	9·5	10·7	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	12·0	13·4	13·4	13·4
	Madras	9·7	8·9	...	...	...	...	13·6	13·3	...	15·2	14·9	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·4	15·6	14·0	16·9	16·9	14·8
	North Arcot	9·1	8·7	10·3	...	...		17·5	17·5	16·2	18·9	18·9	16·7
	South Arcot	7·7	7·3	8·2	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	15·5	17·2	17·2	18·0
	Tanjore	8·7	8·7	8·7	...	...	...	14·3	14·3	13·2	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly	9·3	11·2	9·3	...	...	...	14·8	14·2	13·5	15·6	15·0	14·3
	Madura	9·8	9·8	7·7	...	...	...	15·3	14·9	12·0	16·2	16·2	12·6
	Tinnevelly	8·7	8·7		...	...	...	11·2	12·6	9·8	12·7	14·1	11·3
	Coimbatore	8·2	8·2	12·3	...	...	...	12·2	12·2	12·2	12·6	12·6	13·0
	Nilgiris	8·0	8·0	9·4	...	...	...	7·5	8·2	9·0	9·0	9·0	9·7
	Salem	9·7	9·7	11·1	...	...	...	14·6	14·6	14·6	15·5	15·5	15·5
	South Canara	8·1	8·9	...	...	...	...	9·6	8·2	...	11·0	11·0	...
	Malabar	8·2	8·8	...	...	...	...	13·3	14·2	...	14·1	15·2	...
Bombay	Bombay	11·1	11·1	...	20·9	18·8	...	7·4	8·0	...	13·8	11·3	...
	Ahmadabad	13·1	13·9	...	21·5	25·1	...	6·1	6·1	...	10·2	10·2	...
	Kaira	12·1	12·4	...	24·8	21·3	...	8·2	9·0	...	13·5	15·3	...
	Surat	11·6	11·6	...	6·9	6·9	...	7·7	8·1	...	9·8	11·6	...
	Broach	14·9	14·9	...	18·7	18·7	...	9·3	9·3	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Tanna	9·3	9·3	...	13·0	13·0	...	7·4	7·4	...	10·2	11·1	...
	Kolaba	9·4	9·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	13·0	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	12·5	13·2	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	10·0	10·0	...
	Nasik	12·7	12·7	...	...	...	...	5·3	5·3	...	10·6	10·6	...
	Ahmadnagar	15·4	15·8	...	30·8	31·8	...	7·3	7·3	...	8·4	8·4	...
	Poona	11·2	11·2	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	...	9·5	9·5	...
	Sholapur	18·0	17·6	...	12·8	12·8	...	9·0	8·8	...	11·0	10·4	...
	Kaladgi	11·7	11·3	...	...	...	...	6·8	6·8	...	7·2	7·2	...
	Satara	12·7	12·7	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	...	10·2	10·3	...
	Belgaum	10·7	10·7	...	...	...	...	8·3	8·3	...	8·8	8·8	...
	Dharwar	11·1	10·7	...	...	...	...	6·3	6·3	...	9·6	9·6	...
	Ratnagiri	8·4	8·4	...	...	...	...	8·7	8·7	...	13·4	13·4	...
	Kanara	9·3	9·3	...	...	...	...	8·9	9·3	...	11·2	12·1	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	8·0	9·0	...	...	...	...	8·0	8·0	...	10·0	10·0	...
	Aden	8·7	8·7	...	...	...	...	5·8	5·8	...	6·5	6·5	...
	Asirgarh	13·5	13·6	...	...	...	...	11·1	11·1	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Baroda	9·6	9·5	...	...		...	7·2	7·3	...	10·5	11·5	...
	Deesa	13·5	13·5	...	18·6	19·5	...	6·5	6·5	...	8·3	8·3	...
	Neemach	11·4	11·4	...	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...
	Nasirabad	14·1	14·5	...	20·7	21·2	...	6·5	6·5	...	7·5	7·5	...
	Rajkot	16·5	16·3	...	...	...	...	4·7	4·7	...	9·3	11·2	...
	Upper Sind	17·6	18·6	...	29·8	29·8	...	9·3	9·3	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Karachi	13·0	12·4	...	23·3	21·4	...	7·4	7·4	...	9·3	9·3	...
	Haidarabad	13·5	13·0	12·63	25·1	24·2	23·86	7·4	7·4	6·08	9·3	9·3	8·42
	Shikarpur	16·7	16·7	18·6	24·5	24·5	26·9	12·09	12·09	8·3	18·6	18·6	14·8
	Thar and Parkar	9·9	9·5	14·5	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	15·0	13·0	13·0	15·0
Bengal	*Western Districts.*												
	Burdwan	19·48	19·48	13·91	23·20	23·20	19·48	19·01	16·70	21·11	19·71	18·09	21·57
	Bancoorah	14·37	14·37	15·30	20·87	21·34	18·55	12·99	14·84	17·45	14·84	17·63	19·13
	Beerbhoom	13·45	12·99	15·77	18·55	18·55	21·34	14·84	15·30	19·48	16·70	17·16	19·48
	Midnapore	10·67	10·44	12·29	...	...	11·13	18·55	18·55	17·16	23·20	23·20	20·41
	Hooghly	13·91	13·91	16·70	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	14·84	17·16	17·63	18·55
	Howrah	13·91	13·91	13·91	23·20	23·20	20·41	14·37	13·91	14·84	18·55	18·55	18·55
	Central Districts.												
	24-Pergunnahs	12·35	12·35	18·55	18·55	18·55	20·87	7·43	7·43	7·43	17·40	17·63	18·55
	Nuddea	13·45	14·14	16·47	29·69	29·69	29·69	14·84	14·84	15·62	16·47	16·47	17·51
	Jessore	12·35	13·45	17·63	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	18·55	23·66	23·66	23·66
	Moorshedabad	16·70	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	14·84	13·91	17·16	17·16	17·16	16·70
	Dinagepore	13·45	13·45	21·80	20·87	20·87	19·01	18·55	18·55	21·34	22·27	22·27	25·97

OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of June 1873.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	37·3	...	...	...	...	38·4	38·4	...	15·7	15·7	...	
31·6	29·8	...	32·3	30·3	20·2	28·6	31·9	18·7	...	...	...	30·4	32·3	22·8	13·3	13·3	15·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·5	25·5	27·4	...	...	...	28·9	28·9	27·2	17·0	17·0	17·5	
...	...	...	...	...	19·7	20·8	20·8	18·0	...	...	...	24·8	27·6	25·5	16·9	16·9	16·1	
...	...	...	20·2	20·2	33·3	17·6	17·6	21·6	...	...	...	25·5	25·5	34·8	15·5	15·5	16·5	
25·8	25·8	21·8	19·2	19·2	22·9	21·7	21·7	20·9	...	...	...	26·6	26·6	26·6	16·8	16·8	18·7	
22·0	26·0	14·1	21·3	22·3	19·4	27·0	28·3	24·1	...	...	...	31·8	33·2	29·1	16·0	16·0	16·0	
23·4	23·4	22·2	24·3	25·6	25·6	21·0	22·4	25·2	35·4	35·4	35·4	20·6	...	...	14·6	14·6	16·2	
24·0	21·6	...	24·9	22·9	...	17·0	19·5	...	19·2	19·2	...	25·6	25·6	...	16·3	16·3	...	
19·8	19·8	...	20·2	20·9	...	19·0	19·7	20·4	...	...	...	26·2	26·9	28·5	16·9	16·9	...	
23·2	27·7	23·2	23·8	27·2	23·8	19·8	22·1	23·9	...	...	...	36·0	40·0	31·2	16·0	17·0	16·0	
20·2	22·3	25·2	...	...	31·4	18·4	19·7	20·5	...	...	...	23·8	24·6	31·3	16·4	11·7	17·6	
24·5	24·5	27·1	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	20·9	...	...	...	25·5	25·5	28·1	12·7	12·7	12·7	
21·4	23·8	26·2	...	...	...	23·0	23·0	25·9	16·9	16·9	19·4	27·1	27·1	32·0	15·7	15·7	17·4	
30·4	30·4	24·6	31·9	...	25·3	25·0	24·2	27·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·0	14·6	17·3	
18·4	19·7	...	...	...	...	17·5	19·0	20·4	...	...	...	20·5	21·8	...	17·0	17·0	17·0	
21·4	...	21·4	20·6	20·6	19·1	25·4	26·2	28·6	...	...	...	24·8	24·8	22·8	15·0	15·0	14·6	
15·8	15·8	23·8	18·7	18·7	24·5	15·6	15·6	19·1	...	...	...	19·0	19·0	25·2	10·7	10·7	9·8	
21·8	21·8	24·5	23·8	23·8	29·8	21·7	26·6	27·3	...	...	49·0	28·0	30·8	33·6	13·9	14·9	14·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	13·3	...	...	...	...	23·2	23·2	...	15·0	15·0	...	
...	...	...	20·4	21·9	...	20·5	19·7	...	...	...	...	22·1	24·1	...	16·0	16·0	...	
14·5	14·5	...	18·6	18·6	...	12·4	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·6	15·6	...	
16·4	18·5	...	17·9	20·0	...	15·4	16·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·4	14·5	...	
14·9	15·7	...	...	...	...	15·7	16·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·2	14·2	...	
13·9	15·4	...	15·4	15·4	...	11·6	11·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	...	
15·8	16·7	...	17·7	18·6	...	12·1	12·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	...	
13·0	14·0	...	14·9	14·9	...	11·2	11·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·3	11·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	8·5	...	
19·5	19·5	...	23·0	25·0	...	12·0	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7	10·7	...	
17·6	17·6	...	...	...	...	13·8	13·8	...	...	...	...	...			13·6	14·3	...	
21·7	22·7	...	26·2	26·6	...	15·0	15·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·6	12·9	...	A change in quantity will be observed under the heading of Rice, common, but it has been thought better to take Rice, Bengal, common, as the rice that is sold to the poorer classes. Hitherto Rice, Jerasal, had been quoted under the head Rice, common.
16·4	16·4	...	22·3	22·3	...	12·5	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8	14·4	...	
25·0	25·6	...	28·0	28·8	...	18·0	14·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	13·8	...	
19·0	23·5	...	18·1	23·1	...	9·0	9·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8	11·3	...	
18·9	18·9	...	20·2	20·2	...	12·9	11·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·2	11·7	...	
16·7	16·3	...	15·8	15·4	...	9·7	9·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	13·0	...	
15·6	16·5	...	17·5	17·5	...	8·9	8·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	10·1	...	
13·3	12·1	...	...	11·6	...	10·2	11·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	...	
16·8	14·9	...	15·9	15·9	...	10·3	10·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·2	14·9	...	
16·0	18·0	...	...	...	...	17·0	17·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	...	
11·7	11·7	...	14·4	14·4	...	8·7	8·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·1	30·1	...	
23·3	23·3	...	23·3	22·3	...	14·9	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...	
15·5	14·7	...	20·1	20·1	...	13·1	13·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	13·1	...	
15·1	15·1	...	16·6	16·4	...	15·8	16·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	29·8	...	
14·9	14·9	...	16·7	16·7	...	13·0	14·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	22·3	...	
17·2	18·5	...	21·7	23·1	...	20·1	20·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·6	37·6	...	
20·3	18·7	...	24·3	24·3	...	13·1	13·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·3	37·3	...	
31·7	31·7	...	29·8	29·8	...	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·3	37·3	...	
16·7	17·7	...	23·3	23·3	...	14·9	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·9	55·9	...	
19·5	19·5	18·24	24·2	25·1	20·58	15·8	14·9	12·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·3	37·3	46·78	The figures for Haidarabad, though entered in this statement, relate to the fortnight ending 5th July, the previous fortnight, and the corresponding fortnight of 1872.
33·4	32·5	29·6	27·9	24·5	26·04	20·4	21·3	19·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	35·3	37·2	
18·0	17·0	17·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	32·0	32·0	32·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	21·34	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	7·66	8·24	
25·05	25·05	24·71	32·47	33·40	25·97	20·41	20·87	16·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·20	7·43	8·18	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·94	20·41	22·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·47	17·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·78	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	18·55	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	8·13	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·77	24·77	24·71	...	...		...	...	...	8·24	8·24	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	19·48	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·05	25·05	25·05	...	...	...	...		...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·40	17·40	17·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·03	5·92	6·50	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Bengal—*contd.*	*Central Districts*—continued.												
	Maldah	16·70	16·70	18·55	32·47	37·11	35·25	16·23	19·48	22·27	16·70	20·41	23·20
	Rajshahye	13·91	15·30	15·65	29·69	29·69	24·35	13·91	13·91	15·65	20·00	20·00	22·27
	Rungpore	13·91	13·91	15·13	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	13·91	24·01	24·01	22·27
	Bograh	15·54	13·91	18·09	...	...	...	15·30	14·61	16·70	24·12	25·97	31·31
	Pubna	18·55	18·55	21·34	...	.	...	11·13	11·31	13·91	24·35	24·35	26·68
	Darjeeling	5·57	5·57	7·43	9·28	9·28	9·28	9·28	9·28	12·06	12·06	12·06	12·06
	Julpigoree	10·21	10·21	...	...	...	...	12·06	11·13	...	14·84	14·84	...
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca	12·52	10·91	15·65	19·48	24·12	37·11	20·41	19·48	19·48	25·97	27·83	25·97
	Furreedpore	18·55	18·55	23·20	37·11	37·11	32·47	9·28	9·28	9·28	20·87	20·87	24·12
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	17·63	24·12	24·12	23·20
	Mymensing	11·83	11·83	12·99	...	...	...	22·27	22·27	19·48	27·83	29·69	29·69
	Sylhet	9·28	7·43	9·51	10·67	10·67	10·67	22·27	20·41	22·74	31·54	29·69	37·11
	Cachar	8·24	8·24	8·70	...	...	...	22·86	24·71	22·86	24·71	28·30	29·69
	Chittagong	10·21	12·06	12·06	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	12·99	22·27	22·27	20·41
	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	15·77	16·70	23·20	22·27	24·12
	Tipperah	19·21	9·28	12·06		...	...	18·55	18·55	18·55	25·97	30·16	30·16
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	12·99	16·99	18·55	14·84	15·01
	Hill Tipperah	9·63	9·63	9·57	...	...	...	20·87	22·39	21·40	24·47	28·06	34·33
	Behar.												
	Patna	14·84	14·84	22·27	25·05	25·05	28·99	14·84	15·77	...	15·77	16·70	19·48
	Gya	12·52	14·84	16·70	20·41	25·05	30·61	10·21	11·13	10·67	12·06	15·30	16·70
	Shahabad	13·91	14·84	16·70	20·41	22·27	12·99	12·99	10·21	10·21	14·84	14·84	16·70
	Tirhoot	12·06	12·99	13·91	23·20	23·20	25·05	15·77	17·63	14·84	15·77	15·77	13·91
	Sarun	12·99	12·99	15·25	22·27	23·20	25·05	11·59	11·59	13·51	15·30	15·30	16·18
	Chumparun	14·84	14·84	16·70	30·61	32·47	31·54	11·13	12·06	11·13	16·70	16·70	18·55
	Monghyr	16·23	18·15	16·23	29·05	35·71	28·88	11·48	11·48	11·48	15·30	14·32	15·07
	Bhaugulpore	15·19	16·41	17·05	28·06	28·12	31·71	14·03	14·03	16·06	15·19	15·19	19·89
	Purneah	12·99	12·99	11·13	24·12	24·41	37·11	15·77	15·77	23·20	17·63	17·63	28·76
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12·99	15·77	14·84	...	...	...	12·99	12·52	18·55	14·84	15·30	22·27
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack	13·16	13·40	14·61	...	...	...	21·92	21·92	19·48	29·23	26·79	23·72
	Pooree	15·83	13·40	13·40	...	...	...	19·48	20·70	15·83	29·23	31·66	21·92
	Balasore	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	...	16·70	14·84	...	35·25	35·25	...
	Chota Nagpore.												
	Hazareebaugh	12·06	14·37	18·33	20·41	19·48	22·74	9·28	11·13	11·59	13·91	14·84	19·48
	Lohardugga	12·99	14·84	12·99	14·84	16·70	25·97	13·91	12·99	18·55	14·84	15·77	21·34
	Singbhoom	16·70	16·70	21·34	22·27	22·27	34·33	18·55	18·55	...	29·69	29·69	34·33
	Maunbhoom	13·91	14·84	13·91	22·27	25·97	22·27	14·84	14·84	15·77	19·48	20·41	22·27
	Assam and Adjacent Hills.												
	Gowalparah	24·59	24·12	18·55	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	12·29	18·55	20·41	18·55
	Kamroop	12·52	12·06	18·55	...	...	...	12·99	14·84	9·28	18·55	18·55	24·12
	Nowgong	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	12·06	16·70	16·70	16·70
	Seebsaugor	12·06	12·06	12·06	14·84	14·84	14·84	7·43	7·43	14·84	11·13	11·13	22·27
N. W. Provinces ...	Dehra Dhoon	No returns received.											
	Saharunpore												
	Moozuffernuggur												
	Meerut												
	Boolundshuhur												
	Allygurh												
	Kumaon												
	Gurhwal												

India for the 2nd half of June 1873 —continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·27	21·34	21·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·73	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·87	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·73	5·34	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	13·91	15·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·27	5·80	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·54	15·77	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·27	6·27	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·35	24·35	28·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·20	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	9·28	7·43	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	11·13	3·71	3·71	4·17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	6·50	...	
...	19·48	...	...	...	...	17·63	18·55	15·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	8·35	8·18	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·66	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	18·55	15·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	18·55	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·08	7·66	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	11·36	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·02	7·02	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·21	11·13	12·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·89	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·80	5·80	5·92	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·44	10·44	9·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·62	7·43	6·96	
...	...	...	25·05	25·97	32·00	24·12	26·44	32·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	20·41	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·15	6·50	6·73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·12	24·12	25·97	...	...	...	16·70	...	...	7·20	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·41	20·87	18·55	...	...	...	...	27·83	...	6·73	6·73	6·50	
...	...	...	18·55	14·84	...	22·27	23·20	20·58	...	...	...	28·76	29·69	...	6·73	6·73	7·60	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·12	24·12	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·27	6·27	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·14	27·13	26·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·67	6·67	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·59	24·47	26·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·02	7·02	7·02	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·34	21·34	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·86	5·86	6·79	
27·83	37·11	37·11	...	...	...	18·55	19·48	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·35	24·35	25·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·47	8·35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·15	21·92	17·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	6·15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	15·77	18·55	...	...	...	25·05	25·05	25·05	5·57	6·03	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	12·99	...	...	...	33·40	37·11	...	5·10	5·57	5·10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	4·64	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·81	6·50	6·73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	12·06	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·20	6·50	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	9·28	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	6·50	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·03	6·03	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	5·57	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common.)		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Bijnour	No returns received.											
	Moradabad												
	Budaon												
	Bareilly												
	Shahjehanpore												
	Terai Pergunnahs												
	Muttra												
	Agra												
	Furruckabad												
	Mynpoorie												
	Etawah												
	Etah												
	Jaloun												
	Jhansie												
	Lullutpore												
	Cawnpore												
	Futtehpore												
	Banda												
	Allahabad												
	Humeerpore												
	Jounpore												
	Bustee												
	Azimgurh...												
	Mirzapore...												
	Benares												
	Ghazeepore												
Panjáb ...	Dehli	17·72	18·66	18·66	26·12	26·12	28·92	...	...	...	8·39	9·33	8·39
	Gurgáon	17·43	18·25	18·07	23·26	25·48	25·53	...	...	...	9·68	9·08	9·27
	Karnál	21·16	21·46	20·52	31·43	31·72	29·39	...	...	...	11·83	11·83	11·19
	Hissár	20·23	20·52	16·56	33·76	35·1	22·16	...	...	...	9·85	9·68	10·03
	Rohtak	18·66	19·42	18·31	30·67	30·32	24·72	...	...	...	11·78	11·43	10·96
	Sirsá	22·97	23·61	17·08	41·05	42·27	21·57	...	...	...	11·48	11·48	10·26
	Ambálah	21·11	21·57	21·16	27·52	28·28	28·45	...	...	...	11·83	11·83	11·89
	Ludiánah	24·72	23·79	20·06	32·65	35·45	26·12	...	...	...	10·73	10·73	9·33
	Simla	15·51	15·97	14·63	21·11	21·75	20·17	...	...	...	8·98	8·98	8·45
	Jálandhar	26·36	27·4	21·81	36·85	35·45	34·29	...	...	...	10·73	10·73	9·33
	Hoshiárpúr	25·19	26·12	24·26	35·45	29·85	38·25	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	10·26
	Kángra	19·07	18·95	20·7	27·06	26·94	29·56	...	...	...	12·94	12·77	11·43
	Amritsar	25·95	26·71	19·59	35·45	37·32	26·41	...	...	...	16·44	16·44	17·72
	Siálkot	23·32	23·54	21·92	33·47	33·82	31·49	...	...	...	14·22	13·53	10·26
	Gurdáspúr	26·24	26·36	23·56	38·25	37·32	32·65	...	...	...	12·83	12·83	10·49
	Lahore	24·37	24·72	20·52	36·39	36·85	30·32	...	...	...	14·46	14·46	11·19
	Fírozpúr	26·24	28·8	20·64	43·61	44·78	25·66	...	...	...	12·83	12·83	10·49
	Gujránwála	21·46	21·92	19·88	33·59	35·74	30·79	...	...	...	13·06	13·06	9·62
	Ráwalpindi	19·01	18·77	17·55	28·4	28·1	25·07	...	...	...	8·8	8·92	8·28
	Jhelam	22·16	22·04	19·36	29·85	31·02	27·29	...	...	...	9·68	10·26	9·09
	Gujrát	21·92	22·45	21·22	29·56	30·15	29·21	...	...	...	10·96	10·96	9·97
	Sháhpúr	22·91	23·26	18·42	34·93	34·93	26·06	...	...	...	11·19	10·84	9·15
	Multán	21·69	21·46	19·12	28·22	27·99	26·59	...	...	...	10·73	10·49	10·03
	Jhang	25·36	25·36	20·05	37·03	37·03	27·35	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	8·68
	Montgomery	26·36	27·06	19·82	36·39	37·32	27·52	...	...	...	12·36	12·83	10·26
	Muzaffargarh	22·04	22·04	20·52	27·06	27·64	29·21	...	...	...	13·64	13·64	10·55
	Derah Ismael Khán	25·6	26·18	20·06	40·93	38·6	26·71	...	...	...	7·87	7·75	6·64
	Derah Ghazee Khán	22·5	21·86	22·04	28·92	27·93	27·23	...	...	...	18·95	19·24	19·24
	Bannú	31·66	31·02	22·68	60·76	60·36	41·57	...	...	...	6·59	6·59	6·41
	Pesháwar	22·16	22·04	16·97	46·47	46·94	31·31	...	...	...	9·5	9·5	7·52
	Kohát	20·23	19·82	17·84	40·46	40·46	29·74	...	...	...	13·12	13·12	11·89
	Hazára	18·02	17·72	16·13	34·81	33·76	26·12	...	...	...	6·59	6·88	6·59
Oudh ...	Lucknow	13·9	13·9	13·6	17·7	19·1	19·1	5·5	5·5	5·5	9·3	10·2	9·3
	Unáo	14·5	14·5	15·4	18·1	17·2	20·0	7·2	7·2	7·2	12·7	13·6	11·3
	Bára Banki	14·0	14·0	13·9	19·4	19·4	21·8	7·0	7·0	7·0	12·4	12·4	9·6
	Sítápur	15·4	17·1	17·1	20·7	23·5	26·3	7·5	7·5	8·0	12·2	12·2	11·2
	Hardui	14·3	14·5	16·6	20·0	20·3	24·4	5·6	5·6	4·8	12·2	12·2	8·7
	Kheri	15·8	16·7	17·2	24·2	25·1	33·5	7·4	7·4	7·4	12·5	13·0	8·3
	Faizabad	13·4	14·6	13·2	17·3	19·7	19·7	10·3	11·9	10·0	13·0	14·6	12·8
	Bharaich	14·9	14·9	12·3	20·5	23·3	20·5	11·1	13·0	10·2	12·1	13·9	11·2
	Gonda	13·6	13·6	12·7	19·5	18·7	17·0	7·6	7·7	7·6	12·7	12·7	11·0
	Raí Barelí	15·6	14·1	15·2	19·1	19·1	19·1	14·7	13·1	10·7	14·1	13·1	11·1
	Sultánpúr	13·3	13·3	12·8	17·3	17·3	18·6	10·6	10·6	9·7	11·5	12·4	11·1
	Pratábgarh	13·0	14·0	14·2	17·0	17·0	19·5	7·0	7·0	10·0	12·0	12·0	12·5

India for the 2nd half of June 1873 —continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
20·52	21·46	19·59	23·32	24·26	18·66	22·39	23·32	20·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·53	6·53	6·53	The figures for the Panjáb, though entered in this Statement, relate to the week ending 22nd June 1873, the previous week, and the corresponding week of 1872.
21·05	21·89	18·83	21·81	23·03	15·45	22·56	23·15	19·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·69	14·17	14·69	
26·12	26·76	14·46	29·56	30·5	13·99	27·81	28·16	21·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·75	
29·28	30·79	17·26	31·6	34·52	16·97	31·14	31·9	19·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·54	11·78	11·72	
27·52	27·06	18·89	27·99	29·62	20·76	26·88	27·64	18·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·23	7·28	7·58	
33·7	34·05	16·44	40·41	40·41	14·92	33·59	33·65	19·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·72	24·72	18·66	
23·15	23·67	19·77	25·48	26·41	21·98	26·24	27·06	22·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·04	8·04	7·87	
27·06	28·92	12·13	33·59	35·45	18·66	28·92	28·92	20·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·74	8·56	8·86	
16·32	16·79	13·99	...	...	...	17·72	18·54	17·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·59	6·59	6·0	
22·86	27·52	15·86	32·19	33·12	26·59	30·79	31·72	30·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·68	8·8	8·45	
27·06	27·06	25·19	28·92	27·99	26·12	28·9	29·85	25·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·39	
...	...	...	23·32	23·09	27·06	19·47	19·59	21·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·64	6·88	5·65	
28·28	28·28	19·24	29·21	30·15	20·06	27·52	27·81	21·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·98	8·98	8·92	
21·75	24·84	19·24	27·29	27·4	19·36	24·37	24·37	17·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·21	9·21	9·03	
24·26	24·26	20·52	27·52	27·52	22·16	29·62	30·55	19·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·98	8·98	8·63	
30·79	30·79	15·86	30·32	30·32	14·92	28·8	29·16	18·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·09	9·15	8·86	
37·55	37·55	16·79	42·33	42·33	19·12	32·65	33·82	21·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·63	8·63	8·63	
22·04	21·75	14·57	23·61	23·61	13·99	24·08	23·91	16·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·44	9·62	9·38	
22·86	22·91	18·83	22·04	22·04	20·81	25·48	25·31	26·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·63	9·56	9·79	
28·22	29·16	18·42	21·69	21·92	18·42	27·06	27·29	18·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·55	10·61	10·67	
23·32	23·03	20·81	20·35	20·52	23·61	21·75	21·75	16·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·62	9·62	9·85	
32·95	33·24	17·49	27·23	26·18	15·68	29·85	29·33	18·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·96	10·61	11·02	
23·32	23·32	20·99	23·56	23·56	21·69	20·52	20·76	17·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·86	8·88	9·09	
23·03	22·21	16·79	25·19	25·83	18·02	26·12	26·3	18·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·08	10·08	9·97	
...	...	...	27·99	27·99	15·39	31·95	32·42	23·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·74	8·68	8·51	
20·52	20·52	23·91	19·88	19·88	21·11	20·81	20·81	17·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	8·98	
36·09	37·55	26·12	40·7	39·3	24·61	34·29	35·04	20·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·85	10·03	9·33	
30·03	30·9	26·36	36·04	35·57	31·02	23·09	23·21	20·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·24	27·11	30·03	
45·07	45·07	19·42	46·65	46·65	23·32	43·24	44·08	27·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	97·2	97·2	93·3	
23·03	23·03	16·32	27·76	27·35	19·65	20·23	19·36	13·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·66	44·6	48·57	
30·9	30·9	23·79	28·57	28·57	21·34	26·18	26·18	19·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	95·16	95·16	95·16	
22·16	22·16	22·16	24·49	24·49	18·25	20·87	20·87	13·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·63	
13·9	14·4	13·4	12·1	13·0	7·4	17·7	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	6·7	
...	...	...	...	...		19·1	18·1	20·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2	7·2	6·7	
14·0	14·0	...	14·0	14·0	8·7	18·3	19·4	18·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	6·1	6·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	21·6	21·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	7·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·1	20·3	23·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	6·3	6·3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	20·5	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·0	19·0	18·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·1	7·1	6·7	
...	...	...	20·5	20·5	20·5	20·0	20·9	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·7	6·1	
...	...	...	16·1	16·1	21·2	17·0	17·0	17·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	6·0	5·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·2	22·2	20·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·3	7·3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·3	17·3	18·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·1	6·8	6·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·0	19·0	18·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	6·0	7·5	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per rupee by the standard											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	15·8	17·7	15·9	...	...	...	10·2	10·2	8·4	14·9	14·9	14·3
	Bhandara	20·0	21·6	...	...	...	...	10·0	11·0	...	20·0	20·4	...
	Chanda	17·1	19·0	10·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·8	14·7	9·7
	Wardha	14·9	15·8	20·5	...	...	...	6·9	6·5	7·4	9·3	9·3	11·2
	Balaghat	20·5	22·4	23·3	...	...	...	15·8	14·9	14·9	24·2	23·3	18·6
	Jabalpur	17·7	18·6	23·3	16·8	17·7	14·9	12·1	11·2	12·1	14·0	13·0	13·0
	Sagar	13·1	14·9	16·8	16·8	17·7	19·6	7·4	6·1	7·4	11·2	11·2	10·2
	Damoh	14·9	15·1	18·6	...	12·8	...	12·6	14·0	11·2	14·1	14·1	13·0
	Seoni	24·2	25·2	22·4	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	8·4	14·9	14·9	14·9
	Mandla	25·2	26·1	18·6	...	...	...	13·0	14·0	13·0	16·8	16·8	16·8
	Betul	19·6	19·6	13·5	...	...	...	13·0	13·0	7·9	14·5	14·0	8·8
	Chindwara	20·5	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	6·5	14·9	14·9	13·0
	Hoshangabad	16·7	16·7	13·4	...	7·4	7·4	9·3	10·2	8·3	10·2	11·1	9·3
	Narsinghpur	18·6	19·1	14·9	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	8·4	14·0	14·9	10·2
	Nimar	14·9	14·9	11·4	9·3	9·3	5·7	9·5	9·5	8·5	10·5	11·4	9·5
	Raipur	33·6	37·3	33·6	14·9	11·2	22·4	22·4	26·1	37·3	37·3	37·3	29·9
	Sambalpur	24·2	23·3	19·6	...	...	...	32·6	32·6	45·7	42·9	45·7	33·6
	Bilaspur	45·7	50·3	39·2	30·8	32·6	14·0	35·4	37·3	28·9	44·7	52·2	49·4
	Upper Godavari	13·0	12·1	12·6	...	...	...	93·0	74·0	6·0	12·1	12·1	9·3
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	13·0	14·0	10·2	...	...	...	11·5	11·4	7·5	13·5	12·2	8·4
	Bolaram	14·1	14·4	9·9	...	...	...	11·5	11·5	7·0	13·6	13·3	7·7
	Chudderghat	11·5	11·5	9·5	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	6·7	11·0	11·0	11·5
	East Berar.												
	Omraotee	13·9	13·9	12·1	12·1	12·1	9·3	8·3	7·4	7·4	11·1	11·1	9·3
	Ellichpur	14·3	14·5	14·6	...	...	...	9·3	9·2	9·5	10·8	10·9	10·5
	Woon	14·0	13·0	12·0	11·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	9·0	9·0	10·0	10·0	11·0
	West Berar.												
	Akola	13·0	13·9	13·2	...	...	...	7·4	6·5	4·8	...	...	...
	Buldana	13·9	13·9	8·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	7·4
	Bassim	12·3	12·1	8·8	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	5·3	9·3	9·7	6·2
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ... Wholesale ...	8·7	8·5	7·5	10·0	10·0	8·5	10·2	10·2	10·7	12·2	12·2	11·5
	Bangalore ... Retail ...	8·5	8·2	...	9·7	9·7	...	10·0	10·0	...	12·0	12·0	...
	Kolar ... Wholesale ...	8·5	8·8	8·8	...	...	...	17·2	17·2	13·4	21·1	21·4	16·8
	Kolar ... Retail ...	8·3	8·5	8·5	...	...	...	16·6	16·6	13·1	20·6	21·0	15·3
	Toomkoor ... Wholesale ...	10·5	9·5	9·5	10·5	9·5	10·0	13·0	14·0	14·0	17·0	17·0	17·0
	Toomkoor ... Retail ...	10·0	9·0	9·0	10·0	9·0	9·5	12·5	13·0	13·0	16·0	16·0	16·0
	Mysore ... Wholesale ...	8·5	8·3	9·6	...	...	...	11·4	11·4	10·7	12·4	12·5	11·6
	Mysore ... Retail ...	8·3	7·7	...	...	...	...	11·0	11·2	...	11·4	12·4	...
	Hassan ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... Retail ...	11·0	11·0	9·7	12·0	10·0	14·0	13·0	12·0	13·2	16·0	14·0	15·2
	Shimoga ... Wholesale ...	7·0	8·0	8·0	9·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	9·0	16·0	13·0	13·0
	Shimoga ... Retail ...	7·0	8·0	8·0	9·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	9·0	16·0	13·0	13·0
	Kadoor ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... Retail ...	11·0	11·0	14·0	...	...	...	13·0	13·0	12·0	16·0	16·0	14·0
	Chituldroog Wholesale ...	11·7	12·6	...	...	13·8	...	13·0	13·0	...	14·0	14·0	...
	Chituldroog Retail ...	9·0	9·0	9·0	12·0	12·0	11·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	13·0	13·0	13·0
	Coorg ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... Retail ...	8·1	7·5	7·8	8·0	7·7	8·6	9·9	10·0	11·1	15·2	15·1	16·2
Rajputana ...	Jaipur	14·37	14·37	...	20·87	21·34	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	...
	Kishengurh	16·23	16·23	...	14·14	14·14	...	...	...	...	6·73	6·73	...
	Alwar	16·39	17·20	17·74	21·90	22·58	23·92	10·21	10·74	10·21	11·01	11·28	10·75
	Bhurtpur (City)	15·30	14·37	...	18·55	18·55	...	7·43	7·66	...	8·35	8·35	...
	Dholepur (City)	14·20	12·76	...	16·47	16·00	...	...	...	...	8·81	7·43	...
	Ajmir	13·05	13·05	12·70	18·55	19·65	19·13	6·09	4·87	4·35	7·43	6·62	7·43
	Deoli	12·12	12·06	...	18·55	18·09	...	6·62	6·62	...	8·35	8·35	...
	Erinpoora	12·52	12·76	10·67	16·00	17·63	16·00	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	5·57
	Sirohi	12·06	12·06	9·98	18·55	19·48	14·84	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	5·10
	Aboo	10·34	11·44	8·81	14·61	16·23	12·38	...	...	...	7·43	8·71	6·96
	Bundi	12·2	13·2	...	18·8	20·9	...	...	...	...	6·5	7·4	...
	Kota	...	13·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	..
	Tonk	13·7	14·1	...	19·1	20·0	...	...	...	...	6·7	7·4	...
	Jhalra Patan	10·0	12·5	...	14·0	...	...	...	...	...	9·3	8·4	...
	Shahpoora	12·9	13·2	...	21·8	23·0	...	...	...	...	9·9	10·0	...
	Marwar	12·52	...	...	14·61	...	...	6·03	...	...	7·43	...	..
	Meywar	11·59	11·59	...	19·48	18·09	...	...	...	...	9·28	8·47	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	21·0	21·0	...	35·0	36·0	...	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	...
	Bickaneer	12·3	13·7	...	20·5	18·1	...	6·4	6·6	...	10·2	10·0	...
Central India.	Indore	12·70	12·87	13·45	...	...	...	8·35	9·28	6·96	9·28	10·21	...
	Gwalior	13·22	13·45	12·99	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	8·58	8·58	8·85
	Guna	15·77	15·77	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...	11·13	11·13	...
	Ratlam	12·76	12·99	14·84	...	...	...	9·10	9·28	11·59	13·40	12·58	14·84
	Baghelkhand	14·84	15·77	16·70	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	14·84	14·84	15·77

India for the 2nd half of June 1873—concluded.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	20·5	22·4	16·8	16·8	17·7	14·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	8·1	
...	...	...	21·4	24·4	...	19·4	19·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...	
...	...	...	19·8	21·3	15·9	18·4	18·4	11·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·4	6·5	5·9	
...	...	...	18·6	20·5	26·1	14·9	14·9	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·4	23·3	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·6	
15·8	16·8	12·1	...	...	...	20·5	23·3	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	8·4	6·5	
17·7	18·6	...	...	...	...	16·1	17·7	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	20·5	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	5·1	5·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	24·2	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9	7·4	7·0	
...	...	...	28·0	28·0	23·3	30·8	32·6	28·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·6	6·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·2	17·7	13·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	5·6	6·1	
...	...	...	26·1	28·0	20·5	23·3	23·3	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	7·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·2	18·2	13·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·9	5·9	5·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	15·8	15·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7	5·7	5·3	
28·0	28·0	14·9	26·1	26·1	14·9	13·1	14·1	11·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·0	7·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	29·9	26·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·6	20·5	16·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	6·0	6·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	44·7	45·7	32·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	5·6	5·6	
...	...	...	28·0	26·1	21·4	14·9	14·9	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	6·1	
26·5	29·6	16·3	22·4	21·6	17·3	13·4	13·6	9·7	60·0	4[illegible]·0	60·0	33·6	39·1	18·8	9·8	9·8	8·9	
...	...	...	20·2	19·6	16·7	13·0	12·8	9·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	9·5	8·3	
24·0	24·0	18·0	21·0	21·0	18·0	13·5	13·5	11·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	9·0	
20·5	16·9	13·0	2 ·3	22 3	16·7	13·0	13·9	12·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	8·7	7·4	
19·0	20·0	17·5	23·4	23·0	21·8	13·8	14·2	14·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9	8·3	7·3	
...	...	...	24·0	20·0	22·0	14·0	13·0	14·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0	6·0	8·0	
19·5	18·6	13·2	23·3	24·2	19·8	14·9	14·9	13·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·5	
18·6	18·6	10·2	20·5	18·6	10·2	13·0	13·9	10·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
13·0	15·3	12·1	17·7	19·5	15·3	13·6	13·4	6·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·0	5·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	26·0	27·0	...	...	...	41·0	42·0	46·0	13·2	13·2	13·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·0	25·5	...	...	...	...	40·0	41·0	...	13·0	13·0	...	
22·2	28·6	48·5	...	26·6	57·0	24·0	30·0	34·8	...	28·6	59·2	42·2	52·5	61·8	13·8	14·6	14·9	
21·2	27·7	48·1	...	25·6	56·1	22·8	29·7	34·6	...	28·2	58·2	41·2	51·5	60·8	13·5	14·3	14·6	
21·0	21·0	21·0	21·0	21·0	25·0	28·0	31·0	34·0	62·0	62·0	65·0	72·0	7[illegible]·0	72·0	13·0	13·0	1[illegible]	
20·0	20·0	20·0	20·0	20·0	24·0	27·0	30·0	33·0	60·0	60·0	64·0	64·0	64·0	64·0	12·0	12·0	1[illegible]·0	
...	...	...	50·2	52·4	...	27·2	26·2	36·5	...	...	...	42·0	43·4	40·0	9·6	9·8	12·0	
...	...	...	48·2	50·3	...	26·3	25·2	...	...	...	...	39·3	39·7	...	9·4	9·4	10·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·0	26·0	40·0	...	...	...	46·0	46·0	53·0	11·0	11·0	10·5	
...	...	...	30·0	32·0	30·0	25·0	25·0	30·0	...	...	...	36·0	36·0	48·0	9·0	9·0	9·0	
...	...	...	30·0	32·0	30·0	25·0	25·0	30·0	...	...	...	36·0	36·0	48·0	9·0	9·0	9·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	22·0	34·0	...	...	...	36·0	36·0	48·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	
41·5	30·5	...	44·5	45·6	...	...	32·6	...	...	...	...	61·0	...	...	...	...	...	
28·0	28·0	30·0	40·0	40·0	38·0	28·6	30·0	30·0	...	...	...	58·0	58·0	55·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	22·1	28·3	...	...	...	38·5	38·3	48·7	10·3	10·9	10·9	
19·94	19·48	...	17·63	20·87	...	16·70	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	16·70	...	
17·63	17·63	...	25·97	25·97	...	16·12	16·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·37	14·37	...	
19·89	20·42	18·81	19·89	23·11	20·96	20·42	21·23	18·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·72	24·72	26·94	
15·30	13·91	...	15·77	16·70	...	18·09	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·11	37·11	...	
15·65	13·91	...	17·22	15·77	...	15·77	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·58	22·27	...	
17·80	18·09	15·54	19·13	18·84	17·80	17·63	17·80	15·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·18	32·18	34·79	
13·22	16·70	...	16·70	17·86	...	16·93	17·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·78	24·12	...	
14·84	15·77	11·13	16·23	16·70	14·84	15·54	15·54	10·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·11	37·11	37·11	
18·55	18·55	14·84	14·84	15·77	11·13	15·77	15·77	11·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·39	46·39	37·11	
14·29	14·13	10·91	...	...	...	11·57	15·29	9·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	19·5	19·5	...	18·6	19·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·2	32·6	...	
...	...	...	...	18·6	...	...	15·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	...	
...	...	...	20·0	21·6	...	19·1	19·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	37·2	...	
...	...	...	14·9	14·4	...	9·8	10·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	24·7	...	
20·7	22·3	...	21·8	24·0	...	18·6	19·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	36·5	...	
12·52	...	...	12·76	...	...	13·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·23	15·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·97	25·97	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·0	30·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16·0	16·4	...	18·2	17·2	...	14·1	15·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·4	59·1	...	
17·11	18·55	12·99	17·11	19·01	17·63	12·41	12·35	12·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14·37	14·14	14·37	15·77	16·23	15·77	14·37	15·77	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11·13	11·13	...	18·55	18·55	...	17·63	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·54	15·54	17·63	15·89	16·06	18·55	14·84	16·00	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	18·55	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. OF GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or ten Rupees eight annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Forecasts of expenditure from loan funds on Railways and Irrigation Works.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 377A—G, dated Simla, the 18th July 1873.

Read—

Memoranda Nos. I, II and III, with accompanying tables prepared in the Public Works Department Office, on forecasts of expenditure on, and returns from, the Railway and Irrigation Works now in hand and previously constructed, embracing both Guaranteed and Loan Works.

OBSERVATIONS.—The expenditure upon Railways and Irrigation Works, as well as the liabilities which have already been incurred, or are likely to be incurred, by the State for the construction of such works, have now and will continue to have an important bearing upon the finances of India.

2. The Governor General in Council, being desirous, so far as the nature of the case admits, of forming an estimate of the results of the expenditure which has been incurred or is contemplated upon such works, (whether from capital raised through the agency of Guaranteed Companies, or supplied directly by the State from loans or surplus revenue), directed calculations to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the probable results—

1st.—Of the expenditure already incurred upon Guaranteed Railways and upon Irrigation Works;

2ndly.—Of the completion of the Guaranteed Railroads; and

3rdly.—Of an annual expenditure of about three millions sterling upon State Railways, and one and a half millions upon Irrigation Works during the next five years.

3. These calculations are contained in the Memoranda and Tables now under consideration. They have not been compiled for the purpose of showing the profit or loss upon any particular work, but solely with a view to give the best available materials for forming an opinion whether or no the expenditure already incurred, coupled with that which is contemplated during the next five years, will produce an increased annual charge upon the General Revenues.

4. The manner in which the calculations have been made reflects credit upon the officers of the Public Works Department. The estimates of the cost of construction are not in all cases complete, and it is to be expected that some of the original estimates will be exceeded. The precaution has, therefore, been taken of allowing in the forecast larger sums for the probable cost of the works than are shewn either in the detailed or rough estimates for the works. The estimates of income have been taken at very moderate amounts; new works are not calculated to produce any considerable return during the period embraced by the forecast; the traffic on the Guaranteed Railways is expected to give a moderate increase of net revenue, and this expectation does not appear unreasonable, as several hundred miles of new lines will be opened for traffic, and thus a considerable amount of guaranteed capital which has hitherto been employed upon construction will begin to give a return.

5. It is assumed in the calculations that the funds required for State works during the five years included in the forecast will be borrowed at the rate of 4 per cent. Interest on the whole Capital expenditure is a part of the actual cost of such works, even though the money be not borrowed but provided from surplus revenue; for were the surplus not so appropriated, debt and the charge upon the revenues for interest might be reduced. At the same time, for the purpose of this estimate, it is to be borne in mind that so far as the expenditure upon these works is provided for (as in the present year) from the revenues without further borrowing, their construction will not cause any addition to the amount of interest now paid from the public revenue.

6. Although the estimates have been framed with great caution, there exist so many disturbing causes which may affect them that the results have been put forward with considerable reserve, and can only be so accepted by the Government.

7. It is, however, satisfactory to know that, so far as reliance can be placed upon the most carefully prepared estimates, no additional annual charge upon the revenues is likely to result from the past and contemplated expenditure upon Railroads and Irrigation Works; and His Excellency in Council considers that the scale of annual expenditure for the next five years upon which these calculations are based, may, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, be accepted as a guide for future operations; and that, in the course of the next five years, an addition of 2,700 miles of Railway, and Irrigation Works calculated to secure from liability to drought 50,000 square miles of country, will probably be provided without any financial difficulty.

8. The works specified in the lists appended to the Memoranda have been selected as being those most likely to be commenced within the period embraced in the forecast; but their insertion in the lists does not imply that they have received the sanction of Government. The sanction of any particular work will depend upon the consideration of estimates and plans which, in respect to some of the works included in the lists, have not yet been elaborated, and upon the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

9. The margin of annual expenditure which is left unappropriated to works already sanctioned and commenced will permit of the rate of annual expenditure being contracted, if a reduction should be found necessary.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Secretary of State be addressed accordingly.

Ordered, also, that this Resolution, with the papers now read, be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MEMORANDUM No. I.

On the forecasts of Guaranteed and Loan Works expenditure and income from 1872-73 *to* 1877-78, *including Railways and Irrigation Works.*

THE probable effect on the finances of the operations on Loan Works is considered in detail in the Memoranda Nos. II and III, and the results only will be brought together in this Memorandum.

Irrigation Works.

2. The works in hand and in contemplation are given in the list accompanying Memorandum No. II, by which the total expenditure required is estimated at £20,325,000. Of this sum, £4,589,000 has already been spent, and during the next six years, including 1872-73, the outlay will be about £8,489,000; of this last amount, £625,000 will be paid by the Puttialla and other Sikh States, and the balance of £7,864,000 must be raised by loan, or paid from surplus of ordinary revenue over expenditure.

3. The increased charge for interest, supposing the whole of the funds to be borrowed, is shown in the first column of the following table, the estimated increase of net revenue in the second column, and in the third column the net increase of annual charge, by deducting the increased net revenue from the charge for interest:—

Year.	Interest charge at 4 per cent.	Increased net revenue.	Increase of annual charge.
	£	£	£
1872-73	38,760	...	38,760
1873-74	89,400	20,000	69,400
1874-75	148,400	40,000	108,400
1875-76	206,360	60,000	146,360
1876-77	262,400	80,000	182,400
1877-78	314,560	100,000	214,560

4. The calculation has not been carried beyond 1877-78; but, as regards the works included in the forecast, after this, the outlay will fall off, and the income of the new works will come in to lessen and ultimately remove the burden.

Railways.

5. The projects for State Railways actually in hand, or under contemplation, are shown in Statement No. 2 accompanying Memorandum No. III, which contemplates from 1874-75 an outlay of three millions sterling annually.

6. Deducting the income expected from State Lines according to the lowest calculations made, from the charge for interest, the annual burden on the finances will be as follows:—

Year.	Miles of new railway open.	Interest charge at 4 per cent.	Net earnings.	Increase of annual charge.
		£	£	£
1872-73	...	129,780	...	129,780
1873-74	150	235,679	13,700	221,979
1874-75	775	357,880	77,500	280,380
1875-76	1,335	478,280	200,250	278,030
1876-77	1,810	598,280	280,550	317,730
1877-78	2,125	718,280	340,000	378,280

7. The expenditure up to the end of 1877-78 is calculated to complete 2,700 miles for working in 1878-79.

8. But there is another consideration to be brought to bear—this is, the profits to be expected from the Guaranteed Lines. In respect to this, we are in a rather uncertain position. The earnings of the railways, after increasing up to the year 1870, have gone back owing to a decline of traffic. The earnings of the calendar year 1872 show a recovery, but in consequence of the time at which it took place, the results of this revival appear in the financial year 1871-72, while in the financial year 1872-73 the decline is mainly due to large adjustments between Capital and Revenue. These will not occur again, and the final effect of the adjustments is, on the whole, favourable to the State; but they appear for the financial year 1872-73 as a serious increase of burden. The consideration of the probable net returns from the Guaranteed Lines, for the years embraced in the forecast, is fully discussed in the accompanying Memorandum, No. III.

9. The estimated net annual charge for interest on account of Guaranteed Railways is given in the first column of the following table: this result, added to the net annual charge for the State Lines, gives the entire net annual burden to the State on account of Railways:—

Year.	Net annual charge on account of Railways.		
	Guaranteed.	State.	Total.
	£	£	£
1872-73	2,209,600	129,780	2,339,380
1873-74	1,836,200	221,979	2,058,179
1874-75	1,631,000	280,380	1,911,380
1875-76	1,567,250	278,030	1,845,280
1876-77	1,487,250	317,730	1,804,980
1877-78	1,397,250	378,280	1,775,530

10. Finally in the following table, the estimated net annual charge for Irrigation Works is added to the aggregate estimate of the net annual charge for Railways:—

Year.	Net annual charge on account of		
	Railways.	Irrigation.	Total.
	£	£	£
1872-73	2,339,380	38,760	2,378,140
1873-74	2,058,179	69,400	2,127,579
1874-75	1,911,380	108,400	2,019,780
1875-76	1,845,280	146,360	1,991,640
1876-77	1,804,980	182,400	1,987,380
1877-78	1,775,530	214,560	1,990,090

11. It will be seen that, taking Guaranteed and Loan Works together, and supposing these estimates to be fairly reasonable, the operations contemplated by Government are not likely, on the whole, to involve any increased annual charge upon the State.

12. But the net return of the Guaranteed Railway traffic is a seriously disturbing element in the calculations, and it is therefore only with much diffidence that any estimate can be made.

13. It may be useful, however, to show briefly by another mode of calculation how far this element of uncertainty affects the forecast.

14. The gross estimated expenditure for the five years from 1873-74 to 1877-78 (both inclusive) is shown from the tables to be as follows :—

		£
Upon Guaranteed Railways		4,950,000
„ State Railways at 4 per cent. ...	13,808,000	
„ „ „ at 4½ „ ...	804,000	
		14,612,000
„ Irrigation Works		7,410,000
Total ...		26,972,000

15. For the purpose of calculating the increased charge for interest in the year 1877-78, as compared with the year 1872-73, these figures require modification on two points—

1*st.*—On the 31st March 1873 the balance of Guaranteed Railway funds already raised and in the hands of the State is estimated to have been £2,741,000, upon which sum interest was paid in the year 1872-73; deducting that sum from the estimated expenditure upon Guaranteed Railways of £4,950,000, there remains to be raised by means of the Guaranteed Companies the sum of £2,209,000.

2*nd.*—From the total estimated expenditure upon Irrigation Works of £7,410,000, there should be deducted the sum of £515,000 which will be contributed by the Sikh Rajas, leaving a balance of £6,895,000.

16. Making these necessary modifications, the following will be the calculation of the increased charge for interest in 1877-78, as compared with 1872-73, assuming that all the money is provided by loan, and provided at the commencement of the year in which it is required, and that the rate of interest for the money raised by the Guaranteed Railway Companies and for the Holkar State Railway will be 4½ per cent., and for that raised by the Government of India 4 per cent. :—

Guaranteed Railway expenditure—

				£
£2,209,000 at 4½ per cent.				99,405

State Works—

	£			
Railway	13,808,000			
Irrigation	6,895,000			
Total ...	20,703,000	at 4 per cent.	828,120	
Add Holkar Railway ...	804,000	at 4½ „	36,180	864,300
			Total ...	963,705

17. In order to meet this increase of charge, it is estimated that there will be the following receipts :—

	£
1*st.*—Increased returns from existing works of Irrigation ...	100,000
2*nd.*—Net traffic returns from State Railways, 2,125 miles, at £160 a mile	340,000
3*rd.*—Net traffic returns on 900 additional miles of Guaranteed Railways, at £200 a mile	180,000
	620,000
Leaving ...	343,705

to be provided by the growth of traffic on existing lines, in order to meet the increased charge for interest.

18. The above brief calculation, however, only shows the result it would be necessary to arrive at in order to keep up an equilibrium with the present state of the Railway and Irrigation finances. The forecast tables go further

and show an improvement, inasmuch as there is a reduction of net charge from £2,378,140 in 1872-73 to £1,990,090 in 1877-78, being a difference of £388,050. This is wholly due to the estimate of Guaranteed Railway traffic. The estimated increase within the period embraced in the forecast is £1,000,000, together with a saving of £59,850 in the Government expenditure on land and supervision, which will diminish as the lines are completed. On the other hand, no advantage has been taken of the fact that a sum of £2,741,000 is already in hand, and interest already being paid thereon (£137,050), nor of the probability of future capital being raised at 4½ instead of 5 per cent. (£11,045). Thus we have:—

	£	£
Increase of net earnings in forecast		1,000,000
Saving in land, &c.		59,850
		1,059,850
Interest on £2,741,000	137,050	
Difference ½ per cent. interest	11,045	
		148,095
		911,755
Deduct—Improvement in financial condition		388,050
Balance of net earnings as shown in paragraph 17 ...		523,705

of which £180,000 was set down to 900 miles of new line, and £343,705 as the minimum of growth of traffic on previously existing guaranteed lines required to prevent increase of charge to the State.

19. The estimate made of the net traffic receipts for Guaranteed Railways for 1877-78 in the forecast is £3,470,000; by that time it is calculated that there will be 6,070 miles of rail open, so that the net receipts per mile open have been calculated at £572.

20. It will be seen from the figures given in the explanation of the estimates of net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways for 1872-73 and 1873-74, appended to Memorandum No. III, that the net receipts per mile of railway open were—

	£
In 1868	653
1869	618
1870	593
1871	533
1872	550

21. The calculation adopted in the forecast puts the net traffic receipts per mile at a less figure than the actual results for either of the three favorable years, 1868 to 1870, but somewhat higher than those of the two unfavorable years, 1871 and 1872. Even if the figures of the last year or of the most unfavorable year (£550 or £533 instead of £572) were taken, still the general conclusion would not be affected, as the net annual charge would not exceed that estimated for the current year. And, further, if we are contented with the calculation of paragraph 17, the net receipts would come to £493; traffic receipts at which low figure would be sufficient to prevent any increase of charge to the State.

MEMORANDUM, No. II.

On the forecast of irrigation charges.

On the whole, it is believed that we are getting such a return from past expenditure on Irrigation Works, that they have thrown no burden on the finances; but until the returns are completed the result cannot be told certainly.

2. The following gives the best information available:—

	Capital Account to end of 1871-72.	Interest at 4 per cent.	Net income as per latest information.
	£	£	£
Madras (for 30 works only)	(c) 1,307,000	52,280	(c) 367,000
Bombay, excluding Sindh	(c) 798,000	31,920	1,500
Bengal	2,163,000	86,520	—22,500
North-Western Provinces	3,331,000	133,240	(a) 166,000
Punjab	2,260,000	90,400	(b) 188,000
Sindh...	(c) 800,000	32,000	190,000
TOTAL	10,659,000	426,360	890,000

(a.)—Includes increase of land revenue due to the canals, of £ 44,000.
(b.) Ditto ditto £ 98,000.
(c.) (c.) (c.)—Amounts not known. These are approximate sums.

3. Besides these works, we have the project of the Madras Irrigation Company. This Company has a guaranteed capital of one million sterling at 5 per cent., and a loan of State funds of between £500,000 and £600,000. The works have not yet begun to yield any net returns.

4. The present burden on the finances on account of this Company is, therefore, here taken at £ 50,000 per annum, which is to be added to the £426,360 in the foregoing table. This makes the total charge for interest £476,360, while the estimated net income is, as above, £890,000. As far as existing information goes, therefore, the net result of the entire outlay on Irrigation Works up to the year 1872-73 is a return of £413,640 per annum above the interest at 4 per cent. per annum on the first cost of the works.

5. The works now in hand and contemplated are given in the accompanying table. The rate of expenditure set down is that which is calculated on the whole to be the most advantageous, considering the establishments available and the probable rate of growth of the irrigation.

6. Some of these works, as those at the Godavery and Kistna, are extensions of projects previously carried out with great success. These will, doubtless, pay well. The Bombay projects are more experimental. There are in that Presidency no large works in full operation. The capital outlay, however, is comparatively small, and the extension of the projects will be limited until experience has proved that they will pay. In Sindh, the works are for the most part what are called inundation canals. They come into operation only where the Indus is in flood, and afford means of cultivation in localities where there is practically no rain. These works are always found to pay well when their extension is kept within the limits of the possible spread of cultivation.

7. In the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal there are two great projects; neither is in the Province of Bengal Proper. The Orissa Scheme was first undertaken by a Company, and was purchased by the Government. The famine of 1866 justifies the expenditure of a large sum in order to guard against the recurrence of such a calamity, and though the growth of irrigation will be slow, it is believed that ultimately the canals will at least pay interest on the Capital laid out. At present there is no net return. The Soane Works are in the Province of Behar, where the climate more resembles that of the North Western Provinces, in which canal irrigation has been practised with success. Some of the canals will be ready to receive water and commence irrigating next year.

8. In the North-Western Provinces, the Ganges Canal has paid interest on the average of the last five years at 5 per cent. Some original defects of construction still require to be remedied, and the completion of the network of distributing channels is in hand; the Agra Canal is a new work, the head of which is formed by a weir across the Jumna a few miles below Delhi; water

will probably be admitted next year, and the nature of the climate is such that there is no doubt that the water will be acceptable. The Lower Ganges Canal is a new project just set in hand ; it is to take up the irrigation of the Doab where the original Ganges Canal leaves off ; the country is well-suited for canal irrigation. The Eastern Ganges Canal, amongst the contemplated projects, is intended to take water from the Ganges to irrigate the western part of Rohilkund, which has in former years suffered severely from famine, and where water will be as valuable as on the western side of the Ganges.

9. The works contemplated on the Baree Doab Canal involve the construction of a second head to obtain an additional supply of water, to be followed by remodelling and extensions as in the case of the Ganges Canal; the water in this tract is most valuable, and there is every hope that this canal will pay well when brought into proper working order. The Sirhind Canal is a new project with a head on the Sutlej at Roopur ; it is intended to water the dry tract between the Jumna and the Sutlej, and though the works will be expensive there is every prospect of its paying; the Puttialla, Jheend, and Nabha States join the British Government in undertaking this work.

10. The extensions of the Western Jumna Canal also involve improvements; this work is the oldest of the canals in the North-West of India; it was originally a Mahomedan work, and was re-opened by the British Government in 1821; since then it has much more than re-paid, with interest, the entire capital expended on it. The original works, however, were very defective, and in the early days of irrigation the drainage in that dry tract was not much regarded, while the cultivators were allowed to take their distributing channels from the main canal much as they pleased. As the irrigation has developed, the evils of these arrangements have been seriously apparent; drainage is interfered with and unwholesome swamps formed; the partial remedies applied from time to time have failed to keep pace with the requirements of the irrigation. It is desirable to extend the irrigation, but this cannot be satisfactorily done unless it be accompanied by a complete revision of the main canal and distribution channels. The income derived from irrigation here is so large that there is no doubt the cost of the works will be fully covered by the returns.

11. No profits have been calculated on from any of the new works within the period embraced in the forecast. It is found by experience that, as a rule, the growth of irrigation from new canals is slow, and in the first few years the canals hardly pay working expenses, if so much. It is safe, therefore, to abstain from reckoning on any returns. Some of the works may give a small profit; others will probably not pay working expenses.

12. The only source of increased income to be reckoned on, therefore, is the growth of the returns from the canals already working. It has been found from experience that returns continue to grow long after the works are apparently in full use. A great deal of the growth of income arises from the economical management of the water, which is due to experience and constant efforts to economize it, so that after a time more acres are irrigated from a given supply of water than at first. But growth also takes place by a larger supply of water being taken up for irrigation. The Western Jumna Canal was opened in 1821, and the Eastern Jumna Canal in 1830. In both the income is still growing; it rises greatly in years of drought, and falls back more or less in years of plentiful and well-timed rain ; but on the whole it grows.

13. It is not, of course, possible to give any accurate estimate of the probable total growth of the entire income from the whole of the Irrigation Works. The local circumstances are different in each case, and the returns depend much on the seasons. It would not be right to neglect the fact of this growth on the one hand, or to rely too much upon it on the other. What has been done is to consider the probability of growth under various aspects in reference to the local circumstances in each case, in reference to the general growth of income in past years, in reference to the "duty" to be expected from each cubic foot

of water supplied, and so forth. Several calculations have been made from these data, and the lowest of them has been taken; it gives the following result, which the best authorities agree in considering quite safe:—

				£
Increase of net revenue over that for 1871-72 in 1873-74			...	20,000
Ditto	ditto	1874-75	...	40,000
Ditto	ditto	1875-76	...	60,000
Ditto	ditto	1876-77	...	80,000
Ditto	ditto	1877-78	...	100,000

14. The intended capital outlay upon new works is shown in the following table, together with the interest upon it at the rate of 4 per cent., and deducting from the charge for interest the estimated increase of revenue, the result—that is the net increase of annual charge on account of Irrigation Works—is shown in the last column:—

	Total Capital outlay.	Less contributed by Sikh States.	Net Capital outlay from Imperial funds.	Interest charge at 4 per cent.	Increase of net income.	Net increased annual charge.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1872-73	1,079,000	110,000	969,000	38,760	...	38,760
1873-74	1,356,000	90,000	1,266,000	89,400	20,000	69,400
1874-75	1,575,000	100,000	1,475,000	148,400	40,000	108,400
1875-76	1,549,000	100,000	1,449,000	206,360	60,000	146,360
1876-77	1,501,000	100,000	1,401,000	262,400	80,000	182,400
1877-78	1,429,000	125,000	1,304,000	314,560	100,000	214,560

IRRIGATION

Rough forecast of money likely to be required

Province.	No.	Name of Work.	Estimated cost.	Approximate expenditure to end of March 1872.	1872-73.
		Sanctioned altogether or in part.	£	£	£
Madras	1	Completion of Godavery Delta Works ...	246,000	81,000	18,000
"	2	Ditto Kistna ditto ...	570,000	95,000	11,000
"	3	Ditto Pennair ditto ...	55,000	40,500	8,500
"	4	Cauvery Delta Improvements ...	90,000	32,000	13,000
"	5	Other Projects	263,000	49,500	27,500
Bombay	6	Moota Project	*500,000	263,000	37,000
"	7	Taptee Project	300,000	11,000	8,000
"	8	Other Projects	350,000	267,000	25,000
Sindh	9	Various small schemes	131,000	103,000	7,000
"	10	Eastern Narra, Jhambrao and Mitrow Canals	867,000	246,000	10,000
"	11	Desert Canal	†96,000	...	...
Bengal	12	Orissa Project	2,770,000	1,719,000	203,000
"	13	Soane Project	3,775,000	444,000	244,000
North-Western Provinces...	14	Remodelling Ganges Canal (including new branches) and completing distributaries	850,000	218,000	37,000
" " " ...	15	Agra Canal	575,000	313,000	105,000
" " " ...	16	Lower Ganges Canal	1,699,000	12,000	48,000
Punjab	17	Baree Doab Canal. Extension and improvements including Lower Baree Doab	1,100,000	164,000	63,000
"	18	Sirhind Canal	2,980,000	410,000	174,000
"	19	Western Jumna Canal Extensions ...	1,170,000	71,000	44,000
Minor Provinces ...	20	Minor Works	100,000	2,000	*a*—23,000
		TOTAL ...	18,487,000	4,541,000	1,060,000
		Contemplated.			
Madras	21	Pennair Extension and others ...	410,000	...	...
North-Western Provinces...	22	Eastern Ganges Canal	845,000	21,000	2,000
" " " ...	23	Other Projects	328,000	15,000	5,000
Punjab	24	Swat River Project	147,000	3,000	5,000
"	25	Other Projects (Derajat Canal) ...	§ ...	9,000	7,000
Central Provinces ...	26	Ramteak Project	108,000	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,838,000	48,000	19,000
		GRAND TOTAL ...	20,325,000	*b*4,589,000	1,079,000
		Less to be contributed by Native States	...	...	110,000
		Net grant from Imperial Funds ...	...	...	969,000

* Allowing for continuation of portion beyond Poona.
† Sanctioned for the present against "Ordinary."
‡ The total contribution required will be £1,062,200.
§ Under survey. Estimates not yet prepared.
a Refunded from Ordinary Grant on account of Sardah
Less the probable expenditure on Minor Works

b Excludes outlay on works already completed, and not
Note.—Items 3, 6 to 8, 10, 12, 13, 15 and 18

WORKS.

from Loan Funds during six years.

Probable expenditure for					Total from 1st April 1872.	Deduct to be contributed by Native States.	Total Loan Funds required during six years.	No.
1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
49,000	40,000	40,000	18,000	...	165,000	.....	165,000	1
16,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	147,000	.....	147,000	2
6,000	...	...	...	...	14,500	.....	14,500	3
1,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	58,000	.....	58,000	4
19,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	166,500	.....	166,500	5
61,000	19,000	...	...	...	117,000	.....	117,000	6
8,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	216,000	.....	216,000	7
28,000	16,000	14,000	...	...	83,000	.....	83,000	8
3,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	...	28,000	.....	28,000	9
5,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	95,000	.....	95,000	10
...	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	70,000	.....	70,000	11
167,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	1,010,000	.....	1,010,000	12
243,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,487,000	.....	1,487,000	13
47,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	264,000	.....	264,000	14
101,000	56,000	...	...	...	262,000	.....	262,000	15
135,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	823,000	.....	823,000	16
75,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	458,000	.....	458,000	17
290,000	256,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,470,000	‡625,000	845,000	18
56,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	.....	500,000	19
16,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	98,000	.....	98,000	20
1,326,000	1,373,000	1,292,000	1,256,000	1,225,000	7,532,000	625,000	6,907,000	
...	202,000	257,000	245,000	204,000	957,000	.....	957,000	21
6,000								22
8,000								23
4,000								24
12,000								25
...								26
30,000	202,000	257,000	245,000	204,000	957,000	.....	957,000	
1,356,000	1,575,000	1,549,000	1,501,000	1,429,000	8,489,000	625,000	7,864,000	
90,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	125,000	625,000	.....	.....	
1,266,000	1,475,000	1,449,000	1,401,000	1,304,000	7,864,000	.....	.....	

funds for which, if sanctioned, will be provided for from grants for contemplated projects.
but will probably be ultimately charged to "Loan Funds." Grant for 1873-74 £ 15,000.
but only £ 625,000 will be required within the six years.

Canal Project	...	...	...	£34,000
during this year	...	...	...	£11,000
			Net Difference £—	23,000

included in this scheme.
include outlay against capital account from ordinary funds.

MEMORANDUM, No. III.

On the forecast of Railway charges.

THE accompanying forecast of the charges on the revenues on account of Railways has been prepared in the following way :—

2. Statement No. I shows the total capital expenditure on Guaranteed Railways up to the close of 1871-72, and the estimated expenditure thereafter for each year up to 1877-78. The figures for 1872-73 and 1873-74 are taken from the Regular and Budget Estimates of expenditure in India, and from estimates of expenditure in England prepared in the India Office. The rates of exchange fixed in the contracts have been followed in this Statement and in No. III, in converting rupees into sterling. There is not much room for difference of opinion as to the general sufficiency of this forecast. It cannot be absolutely said that one or two millions more than are here estimated could not be properly spent in enlarging the conveniences of, or improving, the existing Guaranteed Railways, but it may be affirmed that there is no immediate need for any further expenditure than is there set down, nor any near prospect of its being required.

3. Statement No. II gives similar information in regard to State Railways. These figures are based on the best available information as to the probable cost of each Railway, and on the assumption that a yearly total expenditure of three millions sterling will be met by the State.

4. In this table all Railways belonging to the State are included, except the Patree Salt Branch, which may be looked upon as a tramway for the service of the Salt Works, and has been paid for out of current revenue. First come the open Lines—two in number—the Calcutta and South-Eastern, which was surrendered by the Company that had constructed it, and the Nulhattee Branch, which was purchased.

5. The second group consists of sanctioned Lines in more or less advanced stages of progress. In this group is included the Holkar (State) Railway, which is made with funds lent for the purpose by the Maharaja to the British Government at 4½ per cent. interest.

6. The third group consists of Lines which may probably be undertaken hereafter, and for which projects and estimates have been prepared. The total annual expenditure on all the State Lines from the years 1874-75 onwards is taken at £3,000,000, but in order to allow of any modification that circumstances may require, or more precise information may show to be necessary, the annual expenditure on the third group of Lines (with the exception of the Gwalior Railway, for which Maharaja Scindia has undertaken to contribute a loan at 4 per cent. interest) is only shown in the gross, and not parcelled off between the several Lines, as is done in the second group of "sanctioned" Lines.

7. The rejection of any one or more of the proposed Lines need not, then, affect the total annual expenditure either on the third group, or on all the Lines taken together, which may be adjusted to the estimated figure of three millions sterling a year from 1874-75 onwards.

8. In Statements III and IV we arrive at the effect of the foregoing estimates on the annual revenues of India. Statement III exhibits the total of the capital expenditure on Guaranteed Railways as detailed in No. 1, and the interest thereon.

9. It is clear that much of the value of this forecast depends upon the estimate of the net traffic receipts. For the years 1872-73 and 1873-74, the estimates lately submitted are taken—for 1874-75 the increase is taken at £270,000—and for subsequent years, the annual increase is estimated at £100,000. A brief explanation of the estimates for 1872-73 and 1873-74, abstracted from the reports already laid before the Government of India, is attached to this Memorandum. It is believed that this estimate is not oversanguine. A comparatively small development of any new paying traffic on one of the great lines would make the estimate too low.

10. In Statement IV a similar process is repeated for the State Lines, but with a little difference. The Holkar 4½ per cent. loan of one million is shown by itself, and the interest is calculated separately. The Nizam's State Railway is not taken into account at all, as the funds are provided by the Nizam. But all other Railways are supposed, for the purposes of this forecast, to be constructed from funds raised by loans bearing interest at 4 per cent. The only head calling for further remark is that of "net traffic receipts." It is quite impossible to foretell with any accuracy what these will be on lines of a novel character, which pierce districts where trade does not run in the well-worn channels occupied by some of the Guaranteed Lines. All that can be done is to study the results of the Guaranteed Lines, and such statistics of the new districts as can be obtained, and then to frame an estimate, leaving a wide margin for unknown contingencies. This has been done, and of four different estimates, three of which were prepared on different plans, the lowest has been taken. It is believed that these figures represent a very low estimate of the probable returns of the State Railways. For the year 1873-74, the Budget Estimate of net receipts has been taken as a guide.

11. Lastly, Statement No. V shows the Guaranteed and State Railway net charges together. The "total" figures in this return show the whole estimated net charge on the revenues, on account of all the Railways, on the basis of calculation explained in this Memorandum.

Explanation of estimates of net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways for 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

The Regular Estimate of net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways for 1872-73 is £2,470,000, the Budget Estimate having been £2,924,000—a decline of £454,000. Of this sum, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway accounts for £315,000, the Bombay and Baroda Railway for £41,600, and the Eastern Bengal Railway for £88,000. A great portion of the last two differences is explained by the expenditure in restoring the works injured by floods being met from the Revenue Advance Account. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the decrease is partly attributable to a decline of traffic, and partly to the adjustment in the course of year of certain charges between Capital and Revenue, which throw a large charge on the revenue of the year.

The actual net traffic receipts applied in reduction of the charge for guaranteed interest have been—

	£
1868-69	2,230,527
1869-70	2,628,942
1870-71	2,556,781
1871-72	2,868,948
1872-73, Regular Estimate	2,470,000
1873-74, Budget Estimate	2,900,000

Before the last figure can be accepted, it is necessary to show the decrease in 1872-73 is not due to any general decline of traffic that can be considered permanent. This can best be deduced from the Revenue Accounts, which show the actual earnings and actual expenditure for each calendar year.

Year.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Miles open.	Percentage of earnings absorbed in working.
	£	£	£		
1868	5,353,209	2,874,503	2,478,706	3,931	53·7
1869	5,739,382	3,226,878	2,512,504	4,065	56·2
1870	6,246,591	3,411,959	2,834,632	4,780	54·6
1871	6,125,332	3,444,361	2,680,971	5,025	56·2
1872	6,373,390	*3,510,353	2,863,037	5,209	55·1

* Exclusive of £64,329, expended on works rendered necessary by the floods of 1871 and 1872, part of which is chargeable to Capital.

It appears from this that, although there has been a decline of traffic on the two chief Railways of the country, the gross earnings for the year 1872 were greater than those of any preceding year. And while the cessation of the work of construction has thrown on the Revenue Account the whole cost of such charges as were previously shared with the Capital Account, the cost of working has not increased in such a way as to neutralise the benefit of the increase of earnings.

During the year 1873-74, the open mileage will exceed 5,600 miles and some new traffic may be expected. On the old lines the state of the goods traffic will depend on many circumstances which cannot be foreseen with precision. In the passenger traffic, however, an increase may be confidently expected. The number of 3rd and 4th class passenger tickets (which constitute 95 per cent. of the whole number) issued during a series of years has been—

	No.
Year ending 30th June 1867	12,849,975
" " 1868	14,490,165
" " 1869	15,340,194
" " 1870	16,750,537
" " 1871	17,368,575
" " 1872	18,391,485

It is calculated that an increase of 10 per cent. over the number of passengers carried in the year ending 30th June 1872 would yield £150,000 of additional earnings.

Bearing in mind the present position of trade, and the circumstances affecting the different Railways, it is considered that £2,900,000 should be taken as the best estimate that can now be formed of the net traffic receipts for 1873-74.

STATEMENT No. I

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Approximate Statement of past expenditure and probable future Capital outlay (both in England and India) during six years ending 31st March 1878.

Name of Railway.	Length.	Total estimated cost after reduction of stores in hand to normal amount.	Estimated expenditure to end of March 1872.	Probable expenditure in 1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Six years ending 1877-78.
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula	1,286	23,525,000	23,250,000							
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	313	7,725,000	7,665,000							
Ditto ditto ditto—Ahmedabad to Wudwan	77									
Madras	857	10,650,000	10,040,000							
Ditto Beypoor to Cannanore (*if sanctioned*)	57									
East Indian, including Jubbulpore Extension	1,503	30,700,000	*30,726,000							
Great Southern of India	168	2,850,000	1,722,000							
Ditto Southern Extensions	216									
Carnatic—Arconum to Conjeveram	18¾	55,000	93,000							
Ditto Madras to Cuddalore	85	510,000								
Ditto Cuddalore to Tanjore	80	480,000								
Eastern Bengal	157	3,050,000	2,893,000							
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	662	10,400,000	10,220,000							
Oudh and Rohilkhund	544	6,000,000	3,400,000							
Ditto Moradabad to Ramnuggur†	47									
	6,070¾	95,945,000	90,009,000	986,000	1,525,000	2,000,000	825,000	400,000	200,000	5,936,000

* It is estimated that the account of capital expenditure on the East Indian Railway will be reduced by £118,000 in 1872-73, and £335,000 more in 1873-74. The reduction of the stores in hand will cause similar decreases on other Lines.

† To this is now added a proposal for about 110 miles of railway from Moradabad to Saharunpore. This is not included in the Statement, not being either provided for in the contract or sanctioned.

STATEMENT

STATE

Approximate Statement of past expenditure and probable future Capital

NAME OF RAILWAY.	Length.	Actual cost.	Approximate expenditure from loan funds to end of March 1872.	1872-73.
OPEN LINES.	Miles.	£	£	£
Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	...	A 529,000	
Nulhattee Branch	27½	...	30,000	
TOTAL ...	55½	559,000	559,000	...
SANCTIONED LINES IN PROGRESS OR FINISHED, BUT NOT OPEN.*		Estimated cost.		
Rajpootana—Agra to Sambhur Junction	185½	1,030,000	113,000	281,000
" Sambhur Junction to Nusseerabad with Salt Branch ...	69	415,000		
" Delhi to Rewaree, including Furrucknuggur Branch ...	58	780,000	172,000	138,000
" Rewaree to Bandikuri Junction	84			
Punjab Northern—Lahore to Jhelum	101	650,000	B 739,000	420,000
" " " three large bridges with protective works	3	1,200,000		
" Jhelum to Rawulpindee...	69	475,000		
Indus Valley—Mooltan to Rohree	270	1,760,000	122,000	243,000
" Kotree to Rohree, with Indus Bridge	222	1,560,000	...	
Wurdah Coal Branch	50	400,000	C 4,000	102,000
Holkar State—Khundwah to Indore	85½	1,000,000	36,000	160,000
TOTAL ...	1,197	9,270,000	1,186,000	1,344,000
PROPOSED LINES.				
The Sindia State Railway	82	750,000	...	...
Indore to Oojein and Neemuch...	169	1,046,600	32,000	13,000
Western Rajpootana—Ahmedabad to Deesa and Ajmere ...	330	1,650,000	...	...
Neemuch to Nusseerabad	134	823,400	...	...
Northern Bengal	200	1,500,000	5,000	11,000
Rangoon to Prome...	160	895,000	...	...
Carwar to Gudduk	145	1,015,000	34,000	14,000
Gudduk to Bellary...	90	500,000	...	...
Nagpoor to Chutteesgurh	130	780,000	...	...
Third rail from Kotree to Kurrachee and from Mooltan to Lahore on the Guaranteed Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railways ...	...	345,000	...	...
Puttamby to Cochin	60	600,000	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,500	9,905,000	71,000	38,000
TOTAL ...	2,752½	19,734,000	1,816,000	1,382,000
Add—Expenditure by Secretary of State on stores not appropriated to any particular line	...	...	22,000	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,752½	19,734,000	1,838,000	1,382,000
LINES NOT CHARGEABLE TO THE REVENUES OF BRITISH INDIA.				
Nizam's State—Waddy to Hyderabad	123	1,100,000	120,000	600,000
Khamgaon Branch	7½	49,000	49,000	...
Oomraotee "	5½	47,000	47,000	...

A. Excludes outlay of £ 108,500 from ordinary grant on purchase of land and control and £30,000 loss by Exchange. As also
B. Excludes £6,000 debited to ordinary grant.
C. Excludes £3,000 debited to ordinary grant.

No. II.

RAILWAYS.

Outlay (both in England and India) during six years ending 31st March 1878.

Probable expenditure in						Remarks.
1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Six years ending 1877-78.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
						* This excludes the Patree Branch, length 23 miles, to be executed from the Ordinary grant; estimated cost £100,000.
575,800	475,200	...	...	...	1,332,000	
276,800	193,200	...	...	...	608,000	Delhi to Rewaree opened since this table was first compiled.
566,100	300,000	293,900	...	...	1,580,000	
609,200	745,800	900,000	700,000	...	3,198,000	
246,500	44,500	...	...	...	393,000	
283,800	440,200	80,000	...	...	964,000	Loan at 4½ per cent. from Holkar.
2,558,200	2,198,900	1,273,900	700,000	...	8,075,000	
26,800	300,000	300,000	123,200	...	750,000	Loan at 4 per cent. from Sindia. Ditto to extent of £750,000
27,000	501,100	1,426,100	2,176,800	3,000,000	7,169,000	Minor past expenditure on Surveys defrayed from the Ordinary grant, is excluded.
53,800	801,100	1,726,100	2,300,000	3,000,000	7,919,000	
2,612,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	15,994,000	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,612,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	15,994,000	
380,000	...	...	...	...	980,000	Constructed at charge of the Nizam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

£88,050 due to debenture holders, and which has still to be paid, so that the total outlay on the line has been £755,550.

STATEMENT No. III.

Approximate Statement of the total net charge on the Revenues of India on account of GUARANTEED RAILWAYS, *for the six years ending 31st March* 1878.

	Actual outlay to end of March 1872.	Estimated outlay in 1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital outlay in each year ...	.....	986,000	1,525,000	2,000,000	825,000	400,000	200,000
Total ditto to end of each year ...	90,009,000	[a] 90,995,000	92,520,000	94,520,000	95,345,000	95,745,000	95,945,000
CHARGES ON STATE—							
Interest on total ditto at 5 per cent	.....	4,549,750	4,626,000	4,726,000	4,767,250	4,787,250	4,797,250
Land and Control	.....	129,850	110,200	75,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
TOTAL GROSS CHARGE ...	.....	4,679,600	4,736,200	4,801,000	4,837,250	4,857,250	4,867,250
ESTIMATED NET EARNINGS ...	.....	2,470,000	2,900,000	3,170,000	3,270,000	3,370,000	3,470,000
NET CHARGE ON REVENUE ...	.....	2,209,600	1,836,200	1,631,000	1,567,250	1,487,250	1,397,250

[a] The capital actually paid up and bearing interest on 31st March 1872 was £93,565,648 and on 31st March 1873 it is estimated to amount to £93,735,924.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Approximate Statement of the total net charge on the Revenues of India on account of STATE RAILWAYS *for the six years ending 31st March* 1878.

	Actual outlay from loan funds to end of March 1872.	Estimated outlay in						Remarks.
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	
Lines constructed or purchased from 4 per cent. loans.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Capital outlay in each year ...	...	1,222,000	2,328,200	2,559,800	2,920,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Total ditto to end of each year ...	1,802,000	3,024,000	5,352,200	7,912,000	10,832,000	13,832,000	16,832,000	The cost of the Patree Branch is not included in this Statement.
Interest on total ditto at 4 per cent. ...	...	120,960	214,088	316,480	433,280	553,280	673,280	
Line constructed from 4½ per cent. loan.*								* This is the Holkar (State) Railway.
Capital outlay in each year ...	...	160,000	283,800	440,200	80,000	.....	.....	
Total ditto to end of each year ...	36,000	196,000	479,800	920,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Interest on total ditto at 4½ per cent.	...	8,820	21,591	41,400	45,000	45,000	45,000	
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGE ...	...	129,780	235,679	357,880	478,280	598,280	718,280	
Estimated net earnings	...	...	13,700	77,500	200,250	280,550	340,000	
NET CHARGE ON REVENUE ...	...	129,780	221,979	280,380	278,030	317,730	378,280	
			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Average length of line estimated to be open for traffic during each year	...	...	150	775	1,335	1,810	2,125	

STATEMENT No. V.

SUMMARY.

Approximate Statement of the total net charge on the Revenues of India on account of ALL RAILWAYS *for the six years ending* 31*st March* 1878.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Guaranteed Railways	2,209,600	1,836,200	1,631,000	1,567,250	1,487,250	1,397,250
State Railways	129,780	221,979	280,380	278,030	317,730	378,280
TOTAL ...	2,339,380	2,058,179	1,911,380	1,845,280	1,804,980	1,775,530

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 24th July 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Deficiency of rain is still complained of in the Northern, Central, and South-Eastern portions of Madras. In Mysore prospects continue bad, and the rains still hold off. In Bombay more rain is generally required. In Sindh prospects have slightly improved, and caterpillars have disappeared from the Delta Districts. In Bengal the crops, though backward, are improving, but a heavy fall of rain is much needed. In the North-Western Provinces the fall has been ample, and sufficient for all crops except rice. In the Punjab, Oudh, Rajpootana, and Central India there has been sufficient rain, and prospects are generally favourable. In the Central Provinces the fall has been rather scanty, and more is wanted for the rice crop. In Hyderabad very little rain has fallen and more is urgently required.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS	Kistna	July 23 ...	.....	July 24	Season not promising; rain insufficient, ·71 at Masulipatam; eight feet water over anicut; little water in tanks. Seed beds prospering under channels; ploughing not commenced where no rain; early dry crops sown in uplands. Prices slightly rising in three taluks, Markets well supplied; pasture insufficient; small-pox prevalent; fever declining; cattle disease fatal in four taluks.	General prospects satisfactory except in Kurnool and Kistna.
	Kurnool	" ...	.....	"	Rain-fall about an inch in three days in Kurnool, little or none elsewhere, crops consequently fading. Prices rising; markets tolerably supplied; pasture and water procurable in plains; about 2½ feet water over Sunkesala anicut. Men and cattle unhealthy.	
	Negapatam ...	" ...	.....	"	Rain wanted; freshes in rivers, almost full; no supply to tanks. Crops in good order; no harvests; markets well supplied and prices steady. Health good but for small-pox in some parts.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS.—(*continued.*) ...	Trichinopoly ...	July 23 ...	.....	July 24	No rain; water-supply sufficient, except in Perambalur and Udazarpolium. Crops in good order; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture scarce. Health good but for small-pox in Trichinopoly.	General prospects satisfactory except in Kurnool and Kistna.
	Calicut ...	" ...	4·80	"	Season favorable for crops. Heavy rain from 13th to 16th; damaged houses and crops in several places near rivers and streams; markets well supplied; prices slightly falling; pastures flourishing. Fever and small-pox slightly prevalent.	
	Sind.					
	Kurrachee	" ...	.....	"	River on 21st instant 13 feet 10 inches high; lower than last year by 3 feet; caterpillars have disappeared; locusts again in Eastern portion of Dadu talooks; rice 7·46 sers; wheat 11·19 sers.	
	Hyderabad	" ...	.....	"	River rising slowly; slight rain-fall in Southern taluks; prospects of cultivation not yet good; rice cultivation slightly injured by insects.	
	Shikarpoor	" ...	.....	"	A few drops of rain on the night of the 21st instant; crops suffering in many places for want of water; nights continue cool; strong breeze blowing from south-west last night; no sickness.	
	Upper Frontier ...	" ...	.....	"	River rising to the west; several deaths from heat.	
	Goojerat.					
	Ahmedabad	" ...	0·21	"	More rain wanted, particularly for rice; public health good.	
	Kaira	" ...	0·18	"	More rain required for rice; weather and public health good; bajri 14·9 sers; rice 8·2 sers.	

BOMBAY	Surat	" ...	0·43	" ...	Weather, crops, and public health good; wheat 13·25 sers.
	Bharoch	" ...	0·22	" ...	Public health and crops good; bajri 16·75 sers.
	Khandesh and Nassick.				
	Khandesh	" ...	.....	"	Cotton crops promising; injury to bajri crops from insects continues; bajri 19 sers.
	Nassick	" ...	0·37	"	More rain wanted; sowing progressing; crops fair, except in Malligam, Baglan, and Niphar; public health good.
	Tanna	" ...	4·68	"	Seasonable fall of rain for crops; weather good; rice 8 to 13 sers; wheat 9 to 12 sers; bajri 14 to 15 sers.
	Deccan.				
	Poona	" ...	0·55	"	Crops suffering for want of rain in Serur, Bhimthurry, and Indapoor taluks; rain-fall generally good in remaining five taluks; weather and public health good; bajri 16·42 sers.
	Ahmednugger ...	" ...	0·10	"	Rain much wanted; weather good; sowing progressing; bajri 22·4 sers.
	Sholapoor	" ...	.....	"	Rain much wanted; fever in Kurmála; jowari 26·13 sers.
	Sattara	" ...	3·49	"	Rain sufficient throughout; fever in Sattara, Jaoli, and Koregum taluks; bajri 18 sers.
	Southern Mahratha Country.				
	Belgaum	" ...	3·0	"	Want of rain and consequent scarcity even of drinking water; young crops yet healthy; public healh good; dengue in some villages of Sumpgaum.
	Dharwar	" ...	.....	"	Rain-fall sufficient, especially in Goulgoond and Nurgoond; sowing in most parts delayed; prospects of heavy rain.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
	Southern Mahratha Country,—(contd.)					
BOMBAY,—*continued* ...	Canara	July 23 ...	.....	July 24	Rain-fall favorable; crops satisfactory; fever slightly prevalent in some villages.	
	Kattiawar and Gaikwar's Territory.					
	Rajkote	" ...	4·0	"	Crops good; bajri 20·46 sers.	
	Wudwan	" ...	.....	"	Weather cloudy; early crops want rain; cotton sowing progressing; public health in Jhallawar and Bhownuggur districts good.	
	Baroda	" ...	0·20	"	Crops healthy; bajri 13 sers; public health good.	
BENGAL	Burdwan	July 22 ...	4·47	July 23	Weather cloudy, but sultry; crops, amun being transplanted.	*Public Health.* Burdwan.—Fever prevalent.
	Twenty-four Pergunnahs ..	" ...	3·72	"	Weather close with almost daily rain-fall; crops doing well; transplantation of amun commenced.	Twenty-four Pergunnahs.—General health good; no fresh cases of small-pox reported at Satkhira.
	Dacca	" ...	2·24	"	Weather favorable; more rain fell during the week; prospects of crops good, except in the west, where some damage has been done.	
	Patna	" ...	1·84	"	Weather clear and cloudy with occasional showers; the rain has greatly benefitted the bhadoi, but more is wanted for rice crops.	Patna.—Sporadic cases of cholera still continue, and the disease has appeared in the epidemic form in Bikrum.
	Bhagulpore	" ...	1·40	"	Weather good; rain to the south, but scanty in the north; crops generally favorably reported on; but more rain is very necessary; the aughany rice cannot be planted out.	Thanna jurisdiction, Bhagulpore.—General health good. Kâmroop.—Public health good.

	Cuttack	" ...	1·41	"	Rain at Jajpore, Kindrapara and Juggutsingpore Sub-divisions; heavy rains urgently needed.	*General remarks.* Crops backward in almost all places, in consequence of want of timely rain, but since the rains set in they are gradually reviving and progressing fairly; some loss already caused by drought.
	Kâmroop	July 21 ...	*Nil.*	"	Weather hot, clear and oppressive; tea, cotton and sugarcane crops progressing favorably; aus nearly all reaped; shalee dhan being planted out; want of rain much felt.	
North-Western Provinces.	Goruckpoor	.....	1·1	July 24	Sugar-cane has suffered.	*General Remarks.* Weather most favorable, and agricultural prospects everywhere good. The rice backward in Rohilcund and Benares. Health of province good.
	Benares	.....	5·6 in east 1·5 in west.	"	Rain sufficient for all crops except rice.	
	Mirzapoor	.....	2·3 to 7·8	"	All reports of the most cheerful character.	
	Allahabad	.....	4·0	"	Sowings nearly completed.	
	Banda	.....	4·0	"	Season most favorable.	
	Humeerpoor ...	.....	2·2 to 7·8	"	Ploughing, sowing and weeding go on briskly.	
	Cawnpore	.....	15· in west to 3· in Cawnpore.	"	Ploughing and sowing going on well; cotton and jowar above ground.	
	Futtehgurh	.....	1·3	"	1·3 in Futtehgurh itself; more rain in district; and rain not general enough.	
	Agra	.....	9·6	"	Heavy and general rain throughout district.	
	Jhansi	.....	6·9	"	Prices still high; distress in Eastern Pergunnahs continues.	
	Boolundshuhur ...	.....	4·9	"		
	Allyghur	.....	·5 to 1·7	"	Enough rain has fallen for ploughing.	
	Bareilly	.....	2·2	"	2·2 at Bareilly; 2·6 in parts of the district; rain not heavy; rice sowings backward.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
North-Western Provinces.	Moradabad	.....	2·2	July 24	Rice not yet generally sown.	*General Remarks.* Weather most favorable, and agricultural prospects everywhere good. The rice backward in Rohilcund and Benares. Health of province good.
	Bijnour	.....	1· to 2·4	"	The usual quantity of rice has not been sown; more rain needed.	
	Meerut	.....	2·4	"	....	
	Saharunpore ...	.....	4·7	"	....	
Punjab	Lahore	July 24 ...	.....	"	No rain, but season excellent; crops all being sown; prices falling.	
	Rawalpindi and Umballa...	" ...	.....	"	Abundant rain; crops and health good.	
	Delhi	" ...	4·2	"	Since last report rain favorable for sowing, and operations well advanced; health fair.	
	Peshawur	" ...	.....	"	Rain fallen pretty freely except in Peshawur tahsil; health good; autumn ploughings being carried on.	
	Mooltan	.....	.....	July 25	Weather hot; no rain; sowing operations in progress, but want of rain much felt; canal supply not timely and abundant; health good.	
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	.....	.....	"	No rain; crops fair; health good.	
Oudh	Lucknow	.....	2·20	July 24	In Hurdui and Pertabgurh a deficiency of rain is complained of, but elsewhere the rain though not heavy has been continuous and sufficient; price of grain falling, agricultural prospects on the whole favorable.	
	Faizabad	.....	·50	"		
	Raipoor	July 19 ...	1·75	"	Weather seasonable; prospects favorable; cattle disease prevalent.	

CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Bilaspoor	" ...	·41	"	Weather damp; sowing and transplanting rice progressing.	Rain wanted in Chattisgarh in Bhandara, Chanda, Seoni, and Jabalpoor for rice; a good fall of rain last night at Nagpoor and promise of more, but a heavy fall is required to remove altogether apprehensions for rice.
	Sumbulpoor	" ...	4·76	"	Prospects excellent; public health good.	
	Chanda	" ...	·90	"	Seasonable weather; prospects favorable; dengue and small-pox abating.	
	Upper Godaveri ...	July 18 ...	*Nil.*	"	No rain; break causing apprehension, but sowings progressing.	
	Damoh	July 21 ...	8·10	"	Sowings progressing favorably, public health good.	
	Saugor	July 23 ...	2·00	"	Prospects favorable; district now healthy.	
	Seoni	" ...	2·25	"	Some anxiety from deficient rain-fall, but no damage yet; general health good.	
	Wurdah	" ...	·40	"	Sowings completed; dengue and small-pox still prevalent.	
	Bhandara	July 21 ...	1·00	"	Rain insufficient and transplanting rice delayed; jowar thriving; weather cloudy; public health good.	
	Narsinghpoor ...	July 23 ...	5·50	"	Weather favorable, prospects good, prices stationary.	
	Jubbulpoor	" ...	3·90	.....	Heavy rain wanted in rice country; prospects fair; prices fallen slightly.	
	Nagpoor	" ...	·32	July 24	Rain wanted for transplanting rice; other khureef sowings nearly completed; prices slightly increased; small-pox and dengue present.	
	Hoshungabad ...	" ...	3·9	"	Prospects fair; health good.	
	Baitool	.....	·47	"	Crops progressing; small-pox decreasing.	
	Nimar	July 23 ...	·68	.....	Agricultural prospects and public health good; prices stationary.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,	East Berar ...	.....	0·20	July 24 ...	Weather has been cloudy with occasional slight showers; rain is now wanted; dengue on the increase.	
	West Berar	July 23 ...	.....	"	Agricultural prospects fair; crops at present in good order, but rain urgently needed; dengue fever very prevalent.	
MYSORE AND COORG ...	Bangalore	" ...	.....	"	Weather cloudy, but no rain anywhere in the district during the week, except an occasional drizzle. Agricultural prospects have in no way improved; the lands continue fallow, and the prices of articles of consumption to rise. The reports regarding the existing crops are very discouraging; in many places the hot weather and sugarcane crops are withering from want of water. The health of the people continues to be slightly affected by the present state of the weather.	No perceptible change since last report. Rains still keep off, and agricultural prospects are becoming critical; but if rains fall in August the staple crop (raggi) may be saved; no fear of absolute scarcity of grain, owing to large supplies in store.
	Mysore	July 24 ...	0·38	"	Rain holding off, only 0·38 having fallen. Crops withering in all taluks save Heggadavan, Akote and the western portion of Periyapattna. Distress felt in the town of Mysore from want of water.	
	Hassan	July 20 ...	0·79	"	Rain-fall at head quarters 0·79; sky overcast with clouds; occasional drizzling and high winds. Owing to the want of sufficient rain in all the taluks except Munzerabad, Maharajdroog and Augulgode, the young crops are withering. Small-pox and ague prevalent in several localities. The health of the town of Hassan and of the district generally good.	
	Shimoga	July 19 ...	1·50	"	Rain-fall 1·50; cloudy; occasional high winds, also light showers. Crops in the hill tracts good, but in the plains want of rain is much felt; health of the people good; fever not unusually prevalent.	

	Coorg	.....	.....	.....	No report; supposed to be owing to an interruption in telegraphic communication.	
RAJPOOTANA ...	Serohie	July 21 ...	2·80	July 24	Tanks nearly full; wells filling; prospects of crops very good; health good; flights of locusts seen in Sath and Khoonee pergunnah.	
	Meywar	July 19 ...	1·45	"	Tanks low in Oodeypore district; water in wells abundant; sowing completed under most favorable circumstances, and a good portion of it is in vigorous growth; health very good.	
	Khairwarra.					
	Hilly Tracts ...	July 23 ...	14·0 Since monsoons commenced.	"	Crops progressing; public health good.	
	Marwar	July 20 ...	5·0 Since monsoons commenced.	"	Cultivators have finished ploughing and sowing; flight of locusts on 17th instant from east to west.	
	Ulwur	July 15 ...	2·83	"	No scarcity of water; prospects of crops fair; rain has generally fallen over the whole State, and only a few villages have been entirely passed over; several cases of cholera reported from south of State in Rajghur district; general health good.	
	Dholepore	July 24 ...	.....	"	Rains heavy; crops promising; health good.	
	Ajmere and Mhairwarra ...	" ...	.....	"	After good rains some fine weather, which was wanted; tanks filled; agricultural prospects hopeful; health good; prices steady.	
CENTRAL INDIA ...	Indore	July 23 ...	1·87	"	Prospects good.	
	Gwalior	" ...	7·75	"	Rain heavy and continuous; health good.	
	Neemuch	" ...	3·01	"		
	Rutlam	" ...	2·86	"	Crops flourishing; health good.	
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	" ...	7·02	"	Sowing going on; Nagode free from cholera.	
BRITISH BURMAH ...	Rangoon	July 24 ...	.....	"	... ...	Public health and crops in normal condition; supply of rain general, except at Thayetmyo, where there is want of rain and some cholera.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. 75.]

No. 31 of 1873.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations

PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Supdt of Govt Printing, and other Govt Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and corporations

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:
The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1873

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.
The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Bill, 1873

SUPPLEMENT

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 29th July 1873.

No. 2472.—Lieutenant F. D. Raikes, of the Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner in British Burmah.

This cancels the appointment made in Notification No. 1537, dated 28th April last.

No. 2489.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate Henry Holmes Sutherland, Esquire, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

The 30th July 1873.

No. 2498.—So much of Home Department Notification, No. 4496, dated the 5th December last, as replaces Mr. G. L. Weidmann, of the Bengal Civil Service, at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, is cancelled, and that officer will continue attached to the British Burmah Commission.

The 1st August 1873.

No. 2521.—The following list of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough or special leave on the 30th June 1873, is published for general information :—

No.	Names.	Substantive Appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.
		GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	Hon. Sir John Strachey, K. C. S. I.	None	November 19, 1872 ...	May 18, 1874.	
2	H. D. Sandeman	Accountant General, Bengal	March 28, 1873 ...	March 27, 1874.	
3	E. F. Harrison	Comptroller General	March 1871 ...	March 1873.	
4	W. Waterfield	Accountant General, North-Western Provinces ...	April 14, 1873 ...	November 13, 1874.	
5	A. M. Monteath	Director General of the Post Office of India ...	March 10, 1873 ...	March 9, 1875.	
6	A. P. Howell	Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department.	March 15, 1872 ...	March 14, 1874 ...	Permitted by the Government of India to return on or about the 20th November 1873.
		SPECIAL LEAVE.—*Nil.*			
		LOWER PROVINCES.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	J. W. Dalrymple	Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Furlough for one year.		
2	R. Alexander	Judge of Cuttack	November 8, 1871 ...	November 7, 1873.	
3	H. R. Madocks	Ditto of Bhaugulpore	April 1, 1872 ...	September 30, 1873.	
4	F. J. Cockburn	Ditto of Sylhet	May 22, 1872 ...	May 21, 1874.	
5	A. Hope	Ditto of Sarun	April 7, 1873 ...	April 6, 1875.	
6	R. P. Jenkins	Commissioner of the Patna Division	April 1, 1872 ...	March 31, 1874 ...	Has applied to resign the Service.
7	G. Bright	Judge of Hooghly	November 4, 1871 ...	November 3, 1873.	
8	F. R. Cockerell	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs ...	April 8, 1872 ...	December 7, 1873.	
9	A. R. Thompson	Secretary to Government of Bengal, Judicial and Political Departments.	March 1, 1872 ...	August 28, 1873.	
10	Sir W. J. Herschel	Judge of Nuddea...	August 1, 1872 ...	January 31, 1874.	

11	E. Grey ...	Judge of Moorshedabad	February 28, 1873	...	February 27, 1874.	
12	R. L. Mangles ...	Additional District and Sessions Judge of all the Districts in the Patna Division.	February 19, 1873	...	February 18, 1874.	
13	S. S. Hogg ...	Chairman of the Justices for the Town of Calcutta, and Commissioner of Police.	March 4, 1872	...	November 3, 1873.	
14	W. Macpherson ...	Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack	January 3, 1873	...	November 19, 1874.	
15	F. G. Millett ...	Ditto of Bancoorah	March 14, 1873	...	March 13, 1874.	
16	J. B. Worgan ...	Ditto of Purneah	May 6, 1872	...	May 5, 1874.	
17	J. D. Maclean ...	Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta	March 18, 1872	...	March 17, 1874.	
18	N. S. Alexander ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Maldah.	January 18, 1872	...	November 25, 1873.	
19	J. Tweedie ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Nuddea.	March 19, 1873	...	February 18, 1874.	
20	G. Graham ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, 24-Pergunnahs.	September 11, 1872	...	December 10, 1873.	
21	G. E. Makgill ...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, 24-Pergunnahs.	April 12, 1872	...	April 11, 1873.	... Has applied to resign the Service.
22	H. Beverley ...	Inspector General of Registration	January 6, 1873	...	January 5, 1875	
23	J. O'Kinealy ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, Jessore.	September 30, 1871	...	September 29, 1873.	
24	A. Weekes ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Purneah ...	February 12, 1872	...	February 11, 1874	
25	R. H. Pawsey ...	Ditto ditto Mymensingh ...	February 26, 1872	...	October 25, 1873.	
26	R. Porch ...	Ditto ditto Burdwan ...	March 15, 1872	...	July 11, 1873.	
27	C. E. C. Merington...	Out of Employ	September 26, 1872	...	September 25, 1873	... Has applied to resign the Service.
28	F. H. McLaughlin ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore ...	April 2, 1873	...	April 1, 1874.	
29	F. W. J. Rees ...	Ditto ditto 24-Pergunnahs ...	September 30, 1871	...	September 29, 1873.	
30	W. M. Clay ...	Ditto ditto Rungpore ...	November 18, 1871	...	November 17, 1873.	
31	E. J. Barton ...	Ditto ditto 24-Pergunnahs ...	November 8, 1871	...	November 7, 1873.	
32	R. M. Towers ...	Ditto ditto Nuddea ...	April 26, 1872	...	April 25, 1874.	
33	E. V. Westmacott ...	Ditto ditto Dinagepore ...	November 15, 1872	...	February 14, 1874.	
34	G. M. Currie ...	Ditto ditto Cuttack ...	April 2, 1872	...	April 1, 1874.	
35	F. W. V. Peterson ...	Ditto ditto Sylhet ...	October 1, 1872	...	September 30, 1874.	
36	W. H. Grimley ...	Ditto ditto Backergunge ...	January 22, 1872	...	January 21, 1874.	
37	D. W. M. Testro ...	Ditto ditto Shahabad ...	August 14, 1872	...	August 13, 1874.	
38	H. Mosley ...	Ditto ditto Chittagong ...	April 10, 1873	...	December 9, 1874.	
39	T. E. Coxhead ...	Ditto ditto Gya	April 8, 1872	...	April 7, 1874.	
40	G. K. Webster ...	Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga	February 24, 1872	...	February 23, 1874.	
41	C. C. Quinn ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore ...	April 22, 1872	...	April 21, 1874.	
42	T. M. Kirkwood ...	Ditto ditto Cuttack ...	March 1, 1872	...	February 28, 1874.	
43	G. J. B. T. Dalton ...	Ditto ditto Bhaugulpore ...	March 30, 1872	...	March 29, 1874.	
44	A. Manson ...	Ditto ditto Pooree ...	November 1872	...	November 1874.	
45	A. P. MacDonnell ...	Ditto ditto Tirhoot ...	July 5, 1872	...	November 4, 1873.	
46	T. D. Beighton ...	Ditto ditto Burdwan ...	April 6, 1872	...	December 5, 1873.	
47	C. D. C. Winter ...	Ditto ditto Cuttack ...	June 6, 1872	...	September 5, 1873.	... Was allowed three months' privilege leave on the 6th June 1872. Obtained 12 months' extension on medical certificate from the Secretary of State.
48	J. Whitmore ...	Ditto ditto 24-Pergunnahs ...	February 2, 1873	...	May 1, 1874.	
49	H. G. Cooke ...	Ditto ditto Chittagong ...	October 26, 1872	...	October 25, 1873.	
50	H. R. Greaves ...	Ditto ditto Pooree ...	May 7, 1873	...	November 6, 1874.	
51	F. H. Barrow ...	Ditto ditto Pubna ...	September 11, 1872	...	September 10, 1873.	
52	D. W. Marsden ...	Ditto ditto Cuttack ...	February 16, 1871	...	August 15, 1873.	

No.	Names.	Substantive Appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.

LOWER PROVINCES,—*continued.*

SPECIAL LEAVE.

1	J. D. Ward	Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong ...	May 5, 1873 ...	November 4, 1873.	

NOTE.—Total absent 53
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces 252
Percentage of absentees 21

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

FURLOUGH.

1	Hon'ble R. A. J. Drummond ...	Commissioner of Revenue	March 25, 1872 ...	March 24, 1873 ...	Granted one year's extension by the Secretary of State.
2	W. Blunt	Joint-Magistrate, 1st Grade	April 27, 1873 ...	October 26, 1873.	
3	W. A. Forbes	Commissioner of Revenue	April 14, 1873 ...	October 13, 1874.	
4	R. C. Oldfield	District and Sessions Judge	December 2, 1872 ...	December 1, 1873.	
5	J. W. Power	Ditto ditto	April 14, 1873 ...	April 13, 1875.	
6	W. H. Dashwood	Magistrate and Collector	April 21, 1873 ...	October 20, 1873.	
7	W. Johnston	None.	November 13, 1870 ...	November 12, 1872 ...	Granted twelve months' extension by the Secretary of State.
8	H. M. Chase	Magistrate and Collector	February 1, 1872 ...	January 31, 1874.	
9	C. A. Daniell	Ditto ditto	March 3, 1873 ...	January 2, 1874.	
10	E. Waterfield	None.	November 26, 1872 ...	November 25, 1873.	
11	E. Colvin	Magistrate and Collector	April 22, 1872 ...	April 21, 1874.	
12	W. C. Turner	None.	October 9, 1872 ...	October 8, 1873.	
13	P. Wigram	None.	November 11, 1872 ...	November 10, 1873.	
14	W. Young	Joint-Magistrate, 1st Grade	January 15, 1872 ...	January 14, 1874.	
15	W. Oldham	Ditto ditto	March 4, 1872 ...	March 3, 1874.	
16	G. L. Lang	Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, Jhansie ...	October 7, 1871 ...	September 23, 1873.	
17	S. M. Moens	Settlement Officer, 2nd Grade	November 1, 1872 ...	October 31, 1874.	
18	W. M. Tidy	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	April 29, 1872 ...	February 28, 1874.	
19	F. Henvey	Joint-Magistrate, 1st Grade	December 2, 1871 ...	August 19, 1873.	
20	R. J. Leeds	Joint-Magistrate, 2nd Grade...	March 18, 1872 ...	January 17, 1874.	
21	W. W. G. Cornwall	Assistant Settlement Officer, 1st Grade	March 10, 1873 ...	November 9, 1874.	
22	J. Quinn	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	April 7, 1873 ...	December 6, 1874.	
23	J. Smith	Ditto ditto	March 31, 1873 ...	September 30, 1874.	

24	P. Whalley	Under-Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces ...	February 26, 1872 ...	February 25, 1874.		
25	J. H. Carter	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	March 10, 1873 ...	March 9, 1875.		
26	S. O. B. Ridsdale	Settlement Officer, 3rd Grade	March 3, 1873 ...	November 2, 1873.		
27	J. C. Leupolt	Joint-Magistrate, 2nd Grade	June 21, 1872 ...	December 20, 1873.		
28	W. Irvine	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	March 18, 1872 ...	March 17, 1874.		
29	J. H. Lloyd	Ditto ditto	May 28, 1873 ...	...	...	Since dead.
30	J. M. Pears	Ditto ditto	December 2, 1872 ...	December 1, 1874.		
31	H. P. Mulock	Ditto ditto	March 18, 1872 ...	September 17, 1873.		
32	R. Evans	Ditto ditto	December 24, 1871 ...	December 23, 1873.		
33	R. Smeaton	Assistant Settlement Officer, 3rd Grade	June 6, 1873 ...	December 5, 1873.		
34	J. G. Laidman	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	April 10, 1873 ...	December 9, 1874.		
35	M. D. E. Chalmers	None.	January 20, 1871 ...	September 19, 1872	...	Granted twelve months' extension by the Secretary of State.

SPECIAL LEAVE.

1	A. L. M. Phillipps	District and Sessions Judge	April 28, 1873 ...	October 27, 1873.		
2	M. Brodhurst	Ditto ditto	May 5, 1873 ...	November 4, 1873.		
3	A. R. S. Pollock	Magistrate and Collector	April 28, 1873 ...	October 27, 1873.		
4	S. S. Melville	Ditto ditto	April 14, 1873 ..	October 13, 1873.		
5	E. Rose	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	February 3, 1873 ...	August 2, 1873	...	Granted four months' extension on medical certificate by the Secretary of State.

NOTE.—Total absent 40
Total of Civil Servants employed in the North-Western Provinces 194
Percentage of absentees ... ... 20·61

PUNJAB.

FURLOUGH.

1	E. A. Prinsep	Settlement Commissioner	March 1, 1872 ...	February 28, 1874.		
2	J. G. Cordery	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class	May 10, 1873 ...	Not known.		
3	J. W. Smyth	Ditto ditto	April 21, 1873 ..	November 21, 1873.		
4	Lepel H. Griffin	Under Secretary to the Government of Punjab ...	April 7, 1873	April 6, 1875.		
5	H. W. Steel	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class	Obtained two years' furlough in March 1872	...	...	Date of departure not reported.
6	G. Smyth	Ditto ditto 2nd Class	November 1, 1872 ...	October 31, 1874.		
7	M. Macauliffe	Ditto ditto 3rd Class	February 1872 ...	February 1874.		
8	H. Priestley	Ditto ditto ditto	March 26, 1873 ...	March 25, 1874.		
9	C. P. Bird	Ditto ditto ditto	August 1, 1872 ...	September 30, 1873.		

No.	Names.	Substantive Appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.

PUNJAB,—*continued.*

SPECIAL LEAVE.

1	G. W. Rivaz	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class	April 1873 ...	September 1873.	
2	J. C. Brown	Ditto ditto	April 7, 1873 ...	October 6, 1873.	

NOTE.—Total absent 11
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Punjab 81
Percentage of absentees ... ... 13·5

OUDH.

FURLOUGH.

1	A. F. Millett	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade	April 10, 1872 ...	December 9, 1873.	
2	J. T. Crawford	Ditto ditto 3rd Grade	November 1, 1872 ...	October 31, 1874.	

SPECIAL LEAVE.—*Nil.*

NOTE.—Total absent 2
Total of Civil Servants employed in Oudh 26
Percentage of absentees ... ... 7·69

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

FURLOUGH.

1	T. E. Ellison	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class	March 31, 1873 ...	March 30, 1875.	
2	A. H. L. Fraser	Ditto ditto	May 5, 1873 ...	May 4, 1874.	

SPECIAL LEAVE.—*Nil.*

NOTE.—Total absent	2
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Central Provinces	21
Percentage of absentees	9·5

BRITISH BURMAH.—*Nil.*

MYSORE AND COORG.—*Nil.*

HYDERABAD.—*Nil.*

NOTE.—Grand Total of absentees	114
Grand Total of Civil Servants employed on the Bengal Establishment	618
Percentage of absentees	18·44

No. 2522.—Mr. D. W. Marsden, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of six months' leave, on medical certificate.

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 1st August 1873.

No. 509.—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 821, dated the 24th December last, notifying the date of return from leave, and resumption of the duties of his office by Mr. E. J. Jackson, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, *for* "the 11th instant" read 11th November.

No. 511.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major T. G. Montgomerie, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, the following promotion is made with effect from 10th March 1873 :—

Mr. W. G. Beverley, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendents, *vice* Captain Pullan.

With reference to Notification No. 451, dated 5th July, Captain H. Trotter, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, was relieved of his duty in the Survey Department on the 6th April last.

The following promotions are made with effect from 6th April last, consequent on the transfer of Captain H. Trotter, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to the Foreign Department :—

Lieutenant W. W. Rogers, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Deputy Superintendents.

Lieutenant H. J. Harman, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendents, *vice* Lieutenant Rogers, R. E.

FORESTS.

The 30th July 1873.

No. 897.—The transfer of Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, from the Punjab to the North-Western Provinces, published in Notification No. 635, dated 3rd ultimo, is cancelled.

The transfer of Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, from the North-Western Provinces to Bengal, and his promotion to the 2nd Grade of Assistant Conservators, is also cancelled.

Mr. P. Gough, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to Bengal.

GENERAL.

The 1st August 1873.

No. 623.—The prize offered by the Government of India in Resolution No. 431-40, dated 31st October 1871, for the compilation of the best Manual of Family Medicine for India, has been awarded to Surgeon-Major W. J. Moore, of the Rajpootana Political Agency.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 30th July 1873.

No. 1709.—With reference to Notification No. 1245 P, dated 11th June 1873, the following Proclamation, issued by the Governor-General of Netherlands India, is published for general information :—

PROCLAMATION.

"The Governor-General of Netherlands India, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands East of the Cape of Good Hope—

"Brings to the notice of every one whom such may concern, that, in consequence of the state of war, in which the Government of Netherlands India is engaged with the Kingdom of Acheen, the harbours and landing places, coasts, rivers, bays, and creeks of the aforesaid Kingdom and its dependencies are declared to be in a state of blockade, with all the consequences thereon depending, and that the Commander of the fleet stationed in the waters of Acheen is charged with the execution of this measure."

GENERAL.

The 29th July 1873.

No. 1633.—With reference to Notification No. 861G of the 4th April last, Mr. W. Wavell, Collector of Moorshedabad, officiated as Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad from the 10th to the 13th April 1873 (both days inclusive).

No. 1635.—*Appointment.*—Major C. G. Gunning, of the Madras Staff Corps, to officiate as Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Mackeson.

No. 1637.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. Thomson and Dr. R. Brown respectively made over and received charge of the office of Political Agent at Munnipoor, on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

The 1st August 1873.

No. 1651.—*Leave.*—Captain F. A. Wilson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Guardian and Tutor to His Highness the Nawab of Jowrah, is granted three months' privilege leave, from the 25th instant, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1652.—Lieutenant E. L. Durand, 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, will conduct the duties of Guardian and Tutor to His Highness the Nawab of Jowrah, in addition to his own, during the absence of Captain Wilson on privilege leave.

No. 1661 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mohamed Shahabood-Deen Khan Bahadoor to be an Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the 13th of June 1873.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 30th July 1873.

No. 2005.—Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of June last, contrasted with those on the same date for the last two years:—

	June 1871.	June 1872.	June 1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	3,99,40,681	2,93,90,621	2,84,68,304
Bengal	2,15,32,913	2,34,60,715	2,33,21,946
British Burmah	30,62,151	22,12,222	37,10,698
North-Western Provinces	2,68,11,724	3,02,77,709	2,93,87,528
Oudh	65,09,676	68,85,980	80,43,681
Punjab	1,33,45,801	1,49,55,259	1,39,68,247
Bombay	4,31,38,454	6,45,52,706	3,75,75,341
Central Provinces	89,58,742	99,01,932	84,28,273
Madras	3,11,87,203	3,33,97,139	3,83,77,803
Total ...	19,44,87,345	21,50,34,283	19,12,81,821

The 31st July 1873.

No. 2011.—The Hon'ble V. H. Schalch is appointed to be a Director of the Bank of Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A Money, or until further orders.

The 1st August 1873.

No. 2049.—The estate of the late Mrs. Catherine Lindsay having escheated to the Crown, the assets thereof will be remitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, if no claim thereto is established within one year from this date.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th July 1873.

No. 796 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 652, dated the 24th June 1873, Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., Second in Command of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, will have the rank of Major while holding that appointment in the Corps.

No. 797 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to approve of the formation of a Volunteer Corps in South Behar, to be designated the "South Behar Volunteer Rifle Corps," and to notify the following appointment:—

To be Captain and Commandant.

Mr. H. C. Levinge.

No. 798 *of* 1873.—The following Orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

No. 186, *dated the* 19*th June* 1873.—Granting Surgeon-Major B. Williamson, M. B., in medical charge of the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, four months' leave of absence, from 13th June 1873, to remain at Bangalore on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, in extension of, and without prejudice to, the privilege leave granted him by the Resident's General Order No. 83 of 1873.

No. 198, *dated the* 28*th June* 1873.—Granting Lieutenant N. Powlett, Subaltern, No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, general leave of absence for six months, from the 15th March 1873, for the purpose of proceeding to Bombay to study Persian.

No. 799 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 265, dated 13th March 1872, notifying the dismissal from the service of Native Medical Pupil Kurreem Khan, for "No. 61," read *No.* 100.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 800 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Henry Brabazon Urmston,—20th July 1873.

No. 801 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Students of the Nagpore Medical School, having passed the prescribed examination, are admitted into the Service as Hospital Assistants of the 3rd class, with effect from the 1st April 1873; the services of Hoosain Mahomed Khan and Ruffe Odeen are placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service, and those of the others at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces:—

Hoosain Mahomed Khan.	Imom Khan.
Mahomed Yacub.	Juggenath Thewaree.
Ruffe Odeen.	Mohen Lall.

Ramchunder Vishno.

No. 802 *of* 1873.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 181 of 12th December 1833, the under-mentioned heir is admitted to the Native Family Pension, from the date specified opposite to her name, and the Pay Master of Pensioners in whose Circle the individual resides will furnish the prescribed Rolls to the Department of Audit and to the parties concerned :—

Name of Claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	Amount of Pension.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.					
														Rs. A. P.		
Hurkorie	50	..	5	2	Brahmin ..	Care-worn face; no particular marks.	Urgoopoor, Oonao	Mother ..	Bhowanee Doobey.	Sepoy ..	4th Regiment Native Infantry.	28th January 1871.	18th March 1873.	2 12 0	For Life	N. W. Provinces.

Arrears of pension restricted to two years antecedent to the date of Committee's proceedings.

No. 803 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Captain G. J. Skinner, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—arrived at Bombay, 16th July 1873.

No. 804 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified :—

Surgeon-Major R. T. Lyons, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 600 of 1873,—per *Australia*, 16th July 1873, from Calcutta.

No. 805 *of* 1873.—1st Class Hospital Assistant Ramjan, attached to the Pooree Pilgrim Hospital, having completed 30 years' service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on the stipend of his rank, the same to be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces circle of payment.

No. 806 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Elwyn, Bengal Staff Corps,—23rd July 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonels Peter Henry Peck Gill, Bengal Staff Corps.; Charles Frederick Hicks, Bengal Staff Corps; and William John Ward, Bengal Staff Corps, —25th July 1873.

No. 807 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned men of the 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, declared unfit for further service by an Annual Invaliding Committee, are transferred to the Pension Establishment :—

Rank.	Names.	In what Rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
Bugle Major ...	Narain Sing	Bugle Major ...	Punjab.
Bugler ...	Jowahir Sing ...	Bugler ...	"
Sepoy ...	Fazildad	Sepoy ...	"
" ...	Luchman Sing ...	" ...	"
" ...	Mahomed Bux ...	" ...	"
" ...	Bool Sing	" ...	"

No. 808 *of* 1873.—With reference to paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 34 of the 11th January 1869, it is hereby notified that applications for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, from Officers of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers not employed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, should, in future, be submitted by the Local Governments or Administrations or Departments under which the officers may be serving, direct to the Government of India, in the Military Department, instead of through the Adjutant General's Office as heretofore.

The 31*st July* 1873.

No. 809 *of* 1873.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that the designations of the Brigade Major, Hyderabad Contingent, and of the Staff Officer, Punjab Frontier Force, will henceforth be that of Assistant Adjutant General, and that the tenure of these appointments will, for the future, be limited to five years, as in the case of other similar appointments.

No. 810 *of* 1873.—The following extract from a list of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

No. 9 *of* 1873.—List of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, &c. :—

Permitted to Return.

RANK.	NAME.
Captain	E. W. Smyth.
Captain	G. J. Skinner.
Surgeon	F. P. Edis.
Apothecary	B. Prince.

Granted extensions of leave.

RANK.	NAME.	PERIOD.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
Lieutenant-Colonel	G. C. Huxham	4 months ...	Sick certificate.
" "	W. E. Warrand, R. E. ...	6 " ...	"
" "	A. M. MacKenzie	6 " ...	"
Captain	A. F. Jones	6 " ...	"
"	W. Battye	6 " ...	"
Brevet-Captain	W. Wilmer	6 " ...	"
Surgeon-Major	G. B. Hadow	3 " ...	"
" "	J. Duncan	2 " ...	"

INDIA OFFICE,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT;
4th July 1873.

(Sd.) T. T. PEARS, *Major-General,*
Military Secretary.

No. 811 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant F. R. Begbie, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, *vice* Major E. B. Ward, who vacates the appointment on promotion to the substantive rank of Field Officer,

The 1st August 1873.

No. 812 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to re-appoint Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. MacGregor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Quartermaster General, for a further term of five years, from the 10th August 1873, the date of the expiration of his present tour of staff service.

No. 813 *of* 1873.—The following temporary promotion is made in the Warrant Grade of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, with effect from the 19th May 1873 :—

Conductor S. Vandress to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary, in room of Conductor and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Baker, transferred to the seconded list, and during the period Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign H. Telfer may officiate as Assistant Commissary, or until further orders.

No. 814 *of* 1873.—Ressaldar Buldeo Sing, of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, is, as a special case, transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, on the pension of his rank, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of the corps.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces' circle of payment.

No. 815 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonels Erskine Grant Langmore, Bengal Staff Corps, and John Peter William Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps,—28th July 1873.

No. 816 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Frederick William Graham,—26th July 1873.

Major William Turton Fagan,—28th July 1873.

No. 817 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain William George Cubitt, v. c.,—26th July 1873.

No. 818 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Horace Howell,—26th July 1873.

No. 819 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned short-service men, who have been declared unfit for further service by Annual Invaliding Committees, are transferred to the Pension Establishment on the date on which they shall each complete fifteen years' service :—

Rank.	Names.	In what Rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
	A. Battery, F. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.		
Syce ...	Dereough	Syce ...	Allahabad.
	H. Battery, 8th Brigade Royal Artillery.		
Syce ...	Beekah	Syce ...	Allahabad.
" ...	Budloo	"	"
Jemadar Syce ...	Jugga	Jemadar Syce ...	"
Grass-cutter ...	Juggorie	Grass-cutter ...	"

Rank.	Names.	In what Rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
	C. Battery, 16th Brigade Royal Artillery.		
Syce ...	Nunkoo (3)	Syce	
" ...	Pursun	"	
Joorawalla Grass-cutter.	Kunhaie	Joorawalla Grass-cutter.	
Joorawalla Grass-cutter.	Buctower	Joorawalla Grass-cutter.	
	13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers).		
Sowar ...	Jowaher Sing	Sowar ...	Punjab.
	21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.		
Sepoy ...	Jamal	Sepoy ...	Punjab.
" ...	Jewan Singh	" ...	"
" ...	Chet Sing	" ...	"
" ...	Gunda Singh	" ...	"
" ...	Uttan Singh	" ...	"
" ...	Lankkoo	" ...	"
" ...	Hakim Singh	" ...	"
" ...	Gokul Singh	" ...	"
	27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.		
Sepoy ...	Moujah	Sepoy ...	
	37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry.		
Sepoy ...	Dabee Deen	Sepoy ...	Allahabad.
" ...	Khushial	" ...	"
" ...	Het Sing	" ...	"
" ...	Kure Sing	" ...	"
" ...	Made Khan	" ...	"

No. 820 *of* 1873.—Ressaidar Kurreemoolla Khan, of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, declared unfit for further service, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, on the pension of his rank, with effect from the date on which he may be struck off the strength of the corps.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces' circle of payment.

No. 821 *of* 1871.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain John Herschel, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—under the Regulations of 1868.

NOTE.—The period will be notified hereafter.

No. 822 *of* 1873.—With reference to paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 75, dated the 25th January 1872, Captain H. Howell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Captain in G. G. O. No. 818 of 1873, is permitted to retain the appointment of Quartermaster of the 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 26th July 1873.

No. 823 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army:—

30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Jowahir Sing to be Subadar, from the 4th July 1873, *vice* Khan Sing, "Bahadoor," invalided.

Jemadar Bookun Sing to be Subadar, from the 15th July 1873, *vice* Phoola Sing, invalided.

Havildar Jye Sing to be Jemadar, from the 4th July 1873, *vice* Jowahir Sing promoted.

Havildar Maha Sing to be Jemadar, from the 15th July 1873, *vice* Bookun Sing promoted.

No. 824 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned corps of the Punjab Frontier Force:—

1st Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Hakim Singh to be Jemadar, from the 1st May 1873, *vice* Attar Singh, invalided.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th July 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 11th to the 24th July 1873 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	REMARKS.
Bengal Staff Corps	Major R. M. Sewell ...	24th June 1873	Rohtuck.		
Medical Department.	Surgeon J. L. Stewart ...	5th July 1873	Dalhousie.		
2nd Battalion 12th Foot.	Surgeon B. Reed ...	Do. do.	Ferozepore.		
Royal Engineers	Lieutenant W. W. Darby ...	7th do.	Rozel, Chukrata.	Intestate.	

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 25th July 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amount on account of the Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer, as specified in the Statement published below, has been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

Statement of deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of the Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's British Military Service, from 18*th to* 24*th July* 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estate.	Amount of donation batta due to Estate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
	Commissioned Officer.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
19th July 1873	(a) Richard Bonnor Maurice	Lieutenant...	Royal Artillery	...	1st March 1873...	Intestate	1,293 5 9	...	1,293 5 9					
						TOTAL ...	1,293 5 9	...	1,293 5 9					

(a).—Next of Kin, Mother, Mrs. Bonnor Maurice, 29, Inverness Terrace, Paddington, London, Administrator General administering.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 25th July 1873.

No. 492.—Mr. G. Pothecary, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Western Circle, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence of Captain R. G. Smyth, R. E., on privilege leave, or until the return from leave of Mr. W. Smith, Superintending Engineer.

The 28th July 1873.

No. 493.—Mr. D. A. Duns is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Holkar (State) Railway.

No. 494.—Mr. R. Heenan, Superintendent of Works, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Mooltan District, during the absence on leave of Mr. Rayne.

No. 495.—Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is granted leave for three months on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 395, dated 5th June 1873.

The 29th July 1873.

No. 496.—Mr. G. J. Lynn, Temporary Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is confirmed in that appointment, with the rank of Assistant Controller, 3rd Grade (Supernumerary).

No. 497.—Mr. J. Cassidy is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Temporary Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to Hyderabad, for employment on His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.

The 30th July 1873.

No. 498.—Mr. H. Edgar, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is transferred to the Rajpootana (State) Railway.

The 31st July 1873.

No. 500.—Baboo Russick Lall Roy is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade and posted to Bengal, Provincial Establishment.

TELEGRAPH.

The 31st July 1873.

No. 499.—Mr. D. E. J. Walker assumed charge of the 2nd Division, Persian Telegraph, from Mr. J. R. Preece, on 1st June 1873, from which date the latter officer reverted to his acting appointment as Senior Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Hoeltzer.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R. A.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1873.

On and after the 3rd instant, Part I of the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the *Gazette* as well as the *Supplement* will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Communications relating to the other Parts, and remittances, should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 21st July 1873.

Lieutenant H. A. Vincent, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, from the date in August on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 22nd July 1873.

With reference to Notification No. 1227G, dated 30th May last, Captain G. F. Blowers, Boundary Settlement Officer, Bundelkhund, received charge of the Office of the Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Maunpore, from Major W. Kincaid, on the forenoon of the 18th July 1873.

JOHN WATSON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Aboo, the 16th July 1873.

Captain P. W. Smith, of the General List, Infantry, assumed charge of his appointment as Adjutant, Mhairwara Battalion, on the forenoon of the 11th July 1873.

The 17th July 1873.

No. 61*M.*—Surgeon Major W. Eddowes, in medical charge of the Deolee Irregular Force, has been granted 90 days' privilege leave of absence from 10th September 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

LEWIS PELLY, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th July 1873.

No. 37.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Baboo Hurree Singh, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, for six months, on medical certificate, from the 21st instant, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 28th July 1873.

No. 36.—Mr. W. Oldham, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for twenty days from 21st instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd July 1873.

No. 64.—Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Lucknow Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 25th July 1873.

No. 65.—Mr. J. H. Kenyon, Sub-Engineer, Umballa Division, is allowed fifteen days' privilege leave, from such date as he is able to avail himself of it.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 26th July 1873.

No. 12.—Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Dansey, Barrack Master, Nynee Tal, returned on 30th April from the privilege leave granted in Inspector General's Notification No. 22 of 24th March 1873.

L. RUSSELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

6th Circle.

Allahabad, the 29th July 1873.

No. 11.—With reference to Notification No. 58 of 7th July 1873, of Inspector General of Military Works, Lieutenant D. McLeod, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Fyzabad Division, Military Works, availed himself of three months' privilege leave on the 24th instant.

G. T. PLUNKETT, *Lieut., R. E.,*
for *Supdg. Engr., 6th Circle, Military Works.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th July 1873.

No. 14.—Captain J. Eckford, R. E., a Superintendent of the 2nd Grade in this Department, availed himself, on the morning of the 17th July 1873, of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 379 of the 28th May 1873.

The 1st August 1873.

No. 15.—Mr. J. W. Duthy, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st July 1873.

No. 16.—Mr. J. G. Cairns, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd July 1873.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

John Thomas Hatchell Halliday, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Benares, died at Benares on the 27th April 1873.

Alfred Joseph Lumby Hepworth, formerly of Idle in the Parish of Caverley in the County of York, Surgeon, but late of Ahmednugger in Bombay, Surgeon to Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment of Hussars, died at Alexandria in Egypt on the 3rd March 1872.

Richard Bonnor Maurice, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, died at Cawnpore on the 1st March 1873.

Edward Hippolyte Clifton, of Great Britain, a British subject, died at Coire in Switzerland on the 10th August 1872.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 21st July 1873.

No. 176.—Mr. E. Douglas, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Kotri Division, is granted two months' privilege and 15 days' departmental leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 177.—Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sehwan Division, is granted leave for 3 months to study the Native languages, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 178.—Mr. W. Wiseman, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sehwan Division, is granted 15 days' departmental leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 179.—Mr. F. H. Swan, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Larkhana Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month.

No. 180.—Mr. R. Gatmell, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month from the 23rd instant.

No. 181.—Baboo Poornoo Chunder Bhuttachargee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Rehtee Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 23rd July 1873.

No. 995.—Pending the confirmation of the Government of India, Mr. W. W. Clarke, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from the 1st August 1873.

No. 996.—G. R. Clarke, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted two months and twenty-eight days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st August 1873.

JAMES COLLET,
Supdg. Engr., W. Rajpootana Railway Survey.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 19th July 1873.

No. 75.—Notification No. 9, dated 25th January 1873, transferring Baboo Chunder Kant Chuckerbutty, Supervisor, 1st Grade, from the Goojranwalla Division to the Bukralla Division, is cancelled.

No. 76.—Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, attached to the Chenab Section, passed the departmental standard examination in Native languages on the 28th June 1873.

No. 77.—Mr. W. Foster, Assistant Engineer, Bukralla Division, of the Rawulpindee District, is allowed 2 months' privilege leave.

No. 78.—With reference to Notification No. 67, dated 5th July 1873, granting Mr. R. T. Mallet, Superintendent of Works, Ravee Section, 2 months' privilege leave, this officer availed himself of this leave on the 17th July 1873.

No. 79.—With the approval of Government, Mr. W. Harvey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, will officiate as Executive Engineer, and be in charge of the Ravee Section, during Mr. Mallet's absence.

H. LEONARD,
Chief Engineer.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 23rd July 1873.

No. 313*E.*—Mr. J. Barron, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 16th instant, of the leave granted him in Notification No. 180E, dated 19th May 1873.

H. W. WARDEN,
Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer,
Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Delhi, the 28th July 1873.

No. 319*E.*—With the sanction of Government of India, Public Works Department, Fitter Wilson is transferred from the Delhi to the Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Superintending Engineer,
Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Agra, the 29th July 1873.

No. 618*E.*—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. J. O'Connor, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of Controller, Rajpootana (State) Railway Accounts, from the 5th August 1873, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

J. G. FURNIVALL,
Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engr.,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The University Examinations in Arts of 1873-74 will be held on the under-mentioned dates:—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 1st December, and followings days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 29th December, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 1st November.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 2nd December.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

SENATE HOUSE;
The 10th July 1873.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Registrar.

NOTICE.

The Myanoung District is in future to be designated the Henzada District. All letters, &c., for the head quarters to be addressed to Henzada.

Letters, &c., for the Assistant Commissioner, Myanoung, to be addressed to Myanoung, and for the Assistant Commissioner, Tharawaddee, to Mengyee.

HENZADA,
The 23rd June 1873.

W. DECOURCY IRELAND,
Deputy Commissioner, Henzada.

NOTICE.

Certain effects belonging to the estate of Maria Peters *alias* Mendun, who died intestate on the 27th June 1873, being at the time of her decease in the service of Mr. T. H. Fisher, C. S., Banda, now under the seal of this Court, and will be delivered to any one duly authorized to receive the same. If not claimed within one month from this date, the property will be sold.

BANDA;
JUDGE'S COURT,
The 8th July 1873.

MUHAMED WAJIHOOLLAH KHAN,
Subordinate Judge,
In charge of Judge's Office.

Report of a Deserter from the 5th Battery, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery,—dated at Agra, this 26th day of July 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name	Age.	Size.		Color of			Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Cap	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair.	Eyes.											
No 700, Corporal John Sharp.	31 years 9 months and 12 days	5	9	Fresh.	Light Brown.	Grey	24th July 1873.	Agra (Royal Artillery.)	13th October 1865	Carlisle.	Glasgow.	Smallpox.	Laborer.	Regimental White.	Ditto.	Ditto.	

J. M. MACINTYRE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commanding Royal Artillery.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th July 1873.

To TREASURY OFFICERS.—The six hundred blank forms of Remittance Transfer Receipt (India), No. 34451 to 35050, the loss of which was advertised in the *Gazette of India* of 28th June last and two successive issues, have been found and are in use in the Ajmere Treasury.

E. KELLNER,
Assistant Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th July 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	15,50,646	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office (Rs. 2,02,07,320 6 3)	4,47,72,305	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Branches .. (Rs. 2,45,64,985 6 10)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,47,04,527	1	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,28,693	13	10
Sundries	6,15,579	5	2
TOTAL ...	9,39,71,752	10	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	1,69,84,271	6	10
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	39,77,496	7	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	16,66,297	5	2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...	2,35,38,831	3	6
Dead Stock	11,35,711	4	4
Stamps	13,892	3	0
Balances with other Banks ...	4,46,750	13	4
Sundries	3,66,954	9	10
Bullion	5,20,594	13	9
	4,86,50,800	3	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,36,02,062 9 1)	4,53,20,952	7	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 3,17,18,889 14 5)			
TOTAL ...	9,39,71,752	10	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 31st July 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acott. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 21st, 1873 ...	...	...	...	38,811	14,41,487
„ 22nd, „ ...	...	...	...	38,811	14,41,487
„ 23rd, „ ...	...	...	...	1,74,333	14,41,487
„ 24th, „ ...	...	...	...	1,76,830	14,41,487
„ 25th, „ ...	...	...	...	1,76,830	14,41,487
„ 26th, „ ...	...	...	...	1,76,830	14,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 28th July 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5878 ...	A/VT 74181 ...	100 ...	Baboo Woomachurn Bose.
	„ 86077 ...	100 ...	
	„ 67032 ...	100 ...	
	„ 71991 ...	100 ...	
	„ 91283 ...	100 ...	
	„ 54842 ...	100 ...	
	„ 78034 ...	100 ...	
	„ 99910 ...	100 ...	
	„ 82584 ...	100 ...	
	„ 55837 ...	100 ...	
5880 ...	A/XR 84442 ...	1,000 ...	Jetmull Luchmeeloll.
5885 ...	L/Y 84339 ...	20 ...	A. Lumsden, Esq.
5888 ...	A/VT 80383 ...	100 ...	Baboo Peary Mohan Som.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5879 ...	A/XS 34057 wrongly joined „ 34059	10 ...	W. H. Pringle, Esq.
5881 ...	L/S 06875 ditto... „ 06876	10 ...	Soonderjee Walljee & Co.
	A/VU 72202 ditto... „ 72203	10 ...	
	A/VE 66991 ditto... „ 66992	10 ...	
5882 ...	L/TU 78548 ditto... „ 78547	5 ...	Baboo Kalikomal Moitro.
5883 ...	L/X 85662 ...	10 ...	Baboo Umesa Chandra Mukerjea.
5884 ...	L/Y 65949 ...	20 ...	Baboo Nilcunto Coomar.
5886 ...	L/YE 27513 ...	20 ...	Haberally Mollah.
	A/VP 34302 ...	20 ...	
	A/VE 32504 ...	50 ...	
	A/VS 81389 ...	50 ...	
5887 ...	A/VP 45570 ...	20 ...	H. B. Urmston, Esq.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
CALCUTTA,
The 31st July 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

NAGPORE CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTE.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
F/J 48317 ...	50 ...	Kummooroodeen, Sub-Overseer of the Public Works Department, Camp Seepree.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
NAGPORE,
The 22nd July 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accountant General,
Central Provinces,
In charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

OVERLAND MONEY ORDERS.

Simla, the 22nd July 1873.

On and after the 1st August 1873, the charge for Overland Money Orders will be regulated by Schedule 9 (exchange rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* per rupee) instead of Schedule 8 (exchange rate of 1*s.* 10¼*d.* per rupee) of the revised Tariff which accompanied the notice issued by this Office under date the 23rd January 1873.

G. BATTYE,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 30th July 1873.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 5th August 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 4th.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Réunion can be sent by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for Singapore and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Sirius*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 11th August, at 7 P. M.

The 31st July 1873.

Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Java*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sutarday, the 2nd August, at 7 P. M., instead of Friday, the 1st, as previously notified.

The 1st August 1873.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 8th August, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Coconada*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 8th August, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, also for the United States of America *viâ* Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 8th August, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad, and Bussorah, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 9th August, at 7 P. M.

The under-mentioned letters are detained in the Unclaimed Letter Department of the Calcutta General Post Office for prepayment of postage :—

No.	*Origin.*	*To whom addressed.*	*Destination.*	*Deficient Postage.* Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Calcutta ...	C. Alexander, Esq. ...	Melbourne ...	0	2	0
2.	Ditto ...	Mr. William Kerr ...	Ditto ...	0	2	0

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 25th July 1873.

Audher Chunder Rana.
Baboneau, E. A.
Barmot, Mrs.
Barrington and Co.
Blaire, Capt.
Boerreson, Revd. H. P.
Brewer, T. S. M.
Bristel, Dr.
Brown and Co., A. and A. G.
Burton, H. S.
Charden, Mrs. E.
Connolly, B. B.
Dobbs, Kidd and Co.
Drury, Miss H.
Duddy, J. C.
Dundis, G. A.
Editor of the Bungodoot.
Foiseyth, W. N.
France, N.
Franz, P.
Gardener, Miss.
Gopaul Chundy Ghose.
Grant.
Greenway, W. J.
Grish Chunder Dey.
Hassambhoy Cassambhoy.
Howatson, E.
Jones, Mr.
Joseph, A. W.
Kali Prasanna Mukherjee.
Lynch, Mrs. L.
Madaray, C.
Maxfield, W. M.
Mohes Chunder Roy.
Mothura Dass.
Murray, G.
Nolan, E.
Pambutty Nauth Chowdry.
Puruceram.
Reundal, Mrs.
Schokman, G. R.
Simpson, Capt. F. R.
Smith, Mr.
Smith, Mrs. L.
Trimble, J. G.
Vachers, H.
Warrick.
Watson and Co.
Weedon, T. M.
White, G.
Wilson.
Williams, A. S.
Williamson and Jolly.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Comyn, A. D.
Durga Ramkit and Co.
Grant, H.
Guthartz, E.
Jeffreys, A. T.
Maugan, F.
McCarthy, Monsieur C.
McNamara, W. J.
Munci Mundil.
Rowe, H.

Registered Letters.

Anna Karah.
Anderson, W. H.
Abdool Gufur.
Bannedass Chatterjee.
Beshoo Churn Sing.
Bahareelaul.
Cumpsty, Capt.
Emam Ally.
Hussen Ally Abdool Rohoman.
Harding, Mrs. M.
Jugoma Dowla Nabaub.
Jugo Nauth Doss.
Khutter Mohun Palit.
Khutter Nauth Dutt.
Main Chunder Burrooah.
Shooseeboosun Mookerjee.
Sardham, J.
Sonee, Mr.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Just Published—New edition.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st June 1873. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 4 annas; payable in advance.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price 1 Rupee; packing and postage 4 annas.*

ARMY LIST—Reduced Price.

The price of the next and subsequent Numbers of the Bengal Official Quarterly Army List will be reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per copy for town subscribers, and from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 4-8 for copies sent by post.

Copies of the Number published on 1st July are still available at present rates—Rs. 5 and Rs. 5-8.

A Narrative of the Russian Military Expedition to Khiva, under General Perofski, in 1839. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 7 annas.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., half calf, cloth.

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the Orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M. A., M. D., LL.D., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs. 10; packing and postage, Re. 1-6; payable in advance.*

Just Published.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Part II. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5; packing and postage Re. 1-12; payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage Re. 1-8; payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th July 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1873.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL ACT, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

I.—Preliminary.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
   Existing extensions and appointments.
   Existing assessments and bye-laws.
   Former proceedings.
3. Interpretation-clause.
4. Power to extend Act to towns.
   Objection to such extension.
   Procedure thereon.
5. Power to define limits of towns to which Act extends.

II.—Appointment, Duties and Powers of Committees.

SECTIONS.

6. Appointment of Committee.
7. Power to levy rates or make assessments.
   Objection to rates.
   Procedure thereon.
8. Power to make rules for collection and application of rates.
9. Recovery of rates.
10. Municipal Fund.
11. Duties and powers of Committees.
12. Provision for Police.
13. Power to make bye-laws as to business and officers.
14. Power to make rules.
15. Rules to be confirmed and published.
16. Power to enter on private property.
17. Power to suspend or limit powers of Committees.

III.—Suits by and against Committees.

18. Suits by and against Committees.
    Contracts of Committees.
    Liability of Members of Committees.
19. Bar of suit in absence of one month's notice of cause of suit.

IV.—Penalties.

20. Penalty on member or servant of Committee being interested in contract made with Committee.
21. Penalty for infringement of rules or non-payment of fines.
22. Prosecutions.
23. Recovery of fines.

An Act to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in towns in the Central Provinces, and for police, conservancy, local improvements, and education in such towns, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Act No. XV of 1867 (*to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Panjáb, and for other purposes*), Act No. XXVI of 1850 (*to enable improvements to be made in towns*), Act XVIII of 1864 (*to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the city of Lucknow*) and Act XXII of 1865 (*to amend Act No. XVIII of* 1864) are repealed so far as they affect the Central Provinces.

Existing extensions and appointments.

But all extensions and appointments made, and all limits defined, under any of the said Acts, shall be deemed to be respectively made and defined under this Act. And an extension of any particular provision of Act No. XV of 1867 shall be deemed to be an extension of the corresponding provision of this Act.

Existing assessments and bye-laws.

And all assessments, bye-laws, rules and regulations of any kind, relating to matters provided for by this Act, which may heretofore have been made or approved by the Chief Commissioner, shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

Former proceedings.

And all proceedings taken under any such assessments, bye-laws, rules and regulations shall be deemed to be as valid as if they had been taken under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Chief Commissioner."

"Chief Commissioner" means Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

"Committee"

"Committee" means a Municipal Committee under this Act.

Power to extend Act to towns.

4. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*, declare his intention to extend this Act, or any of its provisions, to any town in the said territories.

Objection to such extension.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such extension may, within six weeks from the date of the said publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and the Chief Commissioner shall take such objection into consideration.

Procedure thereon.

When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Chief Commissioner, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been so sent in) if, in his opinion, they are insufficient, may, by like notification, effect the proposed extension.

Power to define limits of towns to which Act extends.

5. For the purposes of this Act, the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the *Central Provinces Gazette*, declare what shall be deemed to be a town for the purposes of this Act, and define the limits of any town to which this Act has been extended.

II.—Appointment, Duties and Powers of Committees.

Appointment of Committee.

6. In every town to which this Act is extended, the Chief Commissioner shall appoint, or cause to be appointed, a Committee consisting of not less than five members.

Such members may be appointed as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs, either *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by any other of such methods:

Provided that (except with the approval of the Governor General in Council) not less than two fifths of the members of a Committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of Government.

The Chief Commissioner may—

(*a*) from time to time remove any of the members of any Committee, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them;

(*b*) determine the time and manner of the election of those members whom he may direct to be appointed by election, and the persons by whom they shall be elected, and generally make such rules as he thinks fit for regulating such election;

(*c*) appoint the President and Vice-President or either of them, of any Committee, or authorise any Committee to appoint, by election from the number, such President, or Vice-President, or both.

No appointment under this section, other than the appointment by election of a Vice-President shall be valid unless and until it is notified in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

Power to levy rates or make assessments.

7. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may from time to time make in this behalf,

every Committee intending to impose taxes for the purposes of this Act shall, from time to time give public notice of such intention, and shall such notice define the persons or property within the town to be taxed for the purposes of this Act and the amount or rate of the taxes to be imposed hereunder.

Objection to rates.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such notice may, within a fortnight from the date of the said notice, send his objection in writing to the President of the Committee, and the Committee shall take such objection into consideration and report their opinion thereon to the Chief Commissioner.

Procedure thereon.

When a fortnight from the date of the said notice has expired, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been sent in) if, in the opinion of the Committee, they are insufficient, the Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to be notified in the *Central Provinces Gazette*, define the persons or property and the amount or rate of the taxes aforesaid, and may then impose such taxes accordingly.

Power to make rules for collection and application of rates.

8. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

as to the persons by whom, and the manner in which, any assessment of taxes under this Act shall be confirmed,

and for the collection of such taxes;

and for the safety and due application of them when collected;

and for the rendering and publishing of such estimates and accounts relating to the expenditure of the Municipal Funds, in such form as he may think fit.

No tax shall be collected under this Act, until the assessment thereof has been confirmed by the persons and in manner for the time being prescribed by such rules.

Recovery of rates.

9. Rates and arrears of rates imposed under this Act may be recovered as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

Municipal Fund.

10. All sums received by the Committee of any town to which this Act extends, and all fines levied under this Act, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund of such town, and shall, together with all property which may become vested in such Committee, be under their control, and shall be applied by them as trustees for the purposes of this Act.

The Municipal Fund shall, as a rule, be kept in the Government Treasury of the District or in the Bank (if any) to which the Government Treasury business shall have been made over.

But in places where there is no such Treasury or Bank, the said fund may, with the previous consent of the Local Government, be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and re-payment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government in each case thinks sufficient.

No disbursement of the Municipal Fund or any part thereof shall be made except under the signature of the President or Vice-President and one other member of the Committee.

Duties and powers of Committees.

11. Every Committee, so far as the Municipal Fund at their disposal permits, shall in the first place

(a) make provision out of such fund for a police establishment in manner hereinafter mentioned;

and shall then

(b) keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and water-courses of the town for which they are appointed, clean and repaired;

and may then

(c) do all acts and things necessary for the construction, repair and maintenance of local public works of general utility;

(d) make provision, by the establishment of new schools or the aiding of already existing schools or otherwise, for the promotion of education;

(e) make provision for promoting the public health, safety, comfort and convenience.

Provision for police.

12. Every Committee shall set apart out of the Municipal Fund such sum as the Chief Commissioner from time to time requires for the maintenance of the police establishment in the town for which the Committee is appointed.

Power to make bye-laws as to business and officers.

13. Every Committee may make bye-laws for regulating—

the time and place of their meeting;

the conduct of their business;

the division of duties among the members of the Committee;

the duties, salaries, appointment, suspension and removal of the officers and servants of the Committee;

and other similar matters.

Power to make rules.

14. Any Committee may make rules—

(a) for declaring what acts or omissions within the limits of the town shall be considered to be public or common nuisances under the Indian Penal Code, or under Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*:

(b) for defining the cases, manner and times in and at which the officers of the Committee may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances:

(c) for securing a proper registration of births and deaths;

(d) and for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Act.

The Committee may, from time to time, repeal, alter or add to any rules made under this section.

Rules to be confirmed and published.

15. No rule, and no alteration or repeal of or addition to a rule, shall have effect until it has been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner.

All rules made under this Act, and all bye-laws made under section thirteen, and all alterations and repeals of and additions to such rules and bye-laws shall, before coming into force, be published for such length of time, and in such manner, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs.

16. The officers of the Committee shall have power to enter upon private property, for the detection and abatement of nuisances, when the Committee has, under section fourteen, clause (*b*), made rules regulating the exercise of such power.

Power to enter on private property.

17. The Chief Commissioner may, by order, suspend or limit all or any of the powers of any Committee, and may also cancel any of their proceedings, rules or bye-laws, and remit or reduce any tax which they have imposed.

Power to suspend or limit powers of Committees.

III.—Suits by and against Committees.

18. Every Committee shall sue and be sued in the name of their President.

Suits by and against Committees.

Every contract made on behalf of any Committee in respect of any sum or property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the President or Vice-President (if any) and at least two other members of the Committee.

Contracts of Committees.

No contract, unless so executed, shall be binding on the Committee on whose behalf it is made.

No member of a Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Committee; but the funds from time to time in the hands of the Committee shall be liable for and chargeable with contracts duly made as aforesaid.

Liability of members of Committees.

Every member of a Committee shall be liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the Committee, to which he has been a party, or which happens through, or is facilitated by, his neglect of his duty;

and he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such Court as the Chief Commissioner directs as for money due to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

19. No suit shall be brought against a Committee or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done, or purporting to be done, under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Committee, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff.

Bar of suit in absence of one month's notice of cause of suit.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the right to sue and not afterwards.

And if any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before the suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

IV.—Penalties.

20. No member or servant of a Committee shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Committee, and if any such person be so interested he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such member or servant, and shall be liable to a fine of five hundred rupees:

Penalty on member or servant of Committee being interested in contracts made with Committee.

Provided that no person, by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered Company, shall be disqualified from acting as a member or servant of a Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such Company and the Committee.

Nevertheless it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a member of the Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Committee and such Company.

21. Whoever infringes any rule made and confirmed as directed in this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing infringement, to a fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after notice from the Committee of such infringement.

Penalty for infringement of rules or non-payment of fines.

In default of payment of any fine imposed under this section, the defaulter shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight days.

22. Prosecutions under this Act for infringements of rules may be instituted before any Magistrate by the Committee, or by any person authorized by the Committee in this behalf.

Prosecutions.

23. Fines imposed under this Act may be recovered in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Recovery of fines.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th July 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in four months :—

No. 11 OF 1873.

THE HIGH COURTS' CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL, 1873.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF SESSIONS.

4. Time of holding sittings.
5. Place of holding sittings.
   Notice of sittings.

CHAPTER III.

OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS.

6. Consideration and amendment of charge.
   Charge to be recorded.
   Copy of charge.
7. Copies of depositions.
8. Effect of charge.
9. Entry on unsustainable charge.
   Effect of entry.
10. Custody pending direction as to place of trial.
    Procedure thereafter.
11. Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

CHAPTER IV.

OF JURIES.

(a) *Of Juries generally.*

12. Trials to be by jury.
    Number of jurors.
    Unanimity necessary in presidency towns.
    Majority of nine in Mofussil.
    Acquittal in default of unanimity of majority.

(b) Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.

SECTIONS.

13. Trials before special jury.
14. Jurors' book.
15. Number of special jurors.
16. Exemption of special jurors.
17. Lists of common and special jurors.
18. Discretion of officer preparing lists.
19. Publication of lists.
20. Number of jurors to be summoned.

(c) Challenges of Jurors in Presidency Towns.

21. Peremptory challenge.
Challenge on cause.
22. Trial of challenge.
23. Powers of Presidency High Courts as to jurors.

(d) Of Juries in the Mofussil.

24. Summoning jurors.
Military men not exempt.
25. Juries for trial of European British subjects.
26. Trial of European British subject and Native jointly charged.
27. Provision for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury.
Native may claim separate trial.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

28. High Courts to try as Courts of Sessions.
29. Suspension in High Courts of certain sections of Criminal Procedure Code.
30. Certain sentences exempted from provisions of Criminal Procedure Code.
31. Provisions as to form of judgment, sentence or finding not to apply.
32. Power to reserve questions.
Procedure where no question reserved; and when reserved.
Procedure where decision is adverse.
33. Power to award costs on petitions, &c.
34. False statements in support of petitions, &c.
35. Criminal Procedure Code generally applicable.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFENCES BY EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

36. Punishment of offences in Mofussil legally punishable upon conviction by a magistrate.
37. Punishment of offences committed within local limits.
38. Saving of jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace.
39. Construction of Acts declaring 'Magistrate' to include Justice of the Peace.

CHAPTER VII.

OF POLICE MAGISTRATES IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS.

40. Parts of Criminal Procedure Code to apply in Presidency towns.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTIONS.

41. Advocate General may exhibit informations to High Courts in matters of revenue, &c.

Schedule of repealed enactments.

A Bill to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, and to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates and to the Police of the Presidency towns; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1873."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the *first* day of *January* 1874.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule, but not so as to revive any practice thereby abolished.

And all rules made under any of the said enactments shall be deemed to have been made under this Act, so far as they are consistent herewith.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"High Court."

"High Court" includes all High Courts established or to be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the Chief Court of the Panjáb and such other Courts as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, declare to be invested with the powers of a High Court under this Act, and

"Chief Justice."

"Chief Justice" includes also the Senior Judge of a Chief Court.

"Clerk of the Crown."

"Clerk of the Crown" includes also a Crown Prosecutor and any officer specially appointed by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government to discharge the functions given by

this Act to the Clerk of the Crown in respect of any sittings of a High Court in a place other than its usual place of sitting.

"Magistrate" includes also a Police Magistrate in the Presidency towns.

"Magistrate."

CHAPTER II.

OF SESSIONS.

Time of holding sittings.

4. For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings four times at the least in every year, on such days and at such convenient intervals of time as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints.

Place of holding sittings.

5. The High Court shall ordinarily hold its sittings at the seat of the Local Government; but it may, from time to time,

in the case of the High Court at Fort William with the consent of the Governor General in Council,

in all other cases, with the consent of the Local Government,

hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the Chief Justice appoints.

Notice of sittings.

Due notice shall be given beforehand in the local Official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court, and all sittings held in accordance with such notice shall be regular and legal sittings of the High Court.

CHAPTER III.

OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS.

Consideration and amendment of charge.

6. When any person is committed for trial before a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, or if there be not a Clerk of the Crown, a Judge of the High Court, shall, on receipt of the charge, peruse and consider it, and may, if it appear necessary or expedient so to do, amend, alter or add to the same.

Charge to be recorded.

The charge, with such amendments, alterations or additions, if any, shall be recorded in the High Court,

Copy of charge.

and the person charged shall be entitled to have a copy of such charge with such amendments, alterations or additions (if any) gratis.

Copies of depositions.

7. The person charged shall also be entitled to copies of the examinations of witnesses upon whose depositions he has been committed, on payment of a reasonable sum for the same, not exceeding one anna for each folio of ninety words.

Effect of charge.

8. Upon charges recorded as aforesaid, persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and (subject to the provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure as to the amendment and alteration of charges, and subject also to the provisions of the next following section) shall be tried upon the charges so recorded.

Entry on unsustainable charge.

9. When any charge recorded as aforesaid appears to the High Court, at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, to be clearly unsustainable, an entry to that effect may be made on the charge by a Judge of the Court.

Effect of entry.

Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge, but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged, unless and until three years from the time of making the entry have elapsed, at the expiration of which period, if no fresh charge has been brought on the same matter, he shall be considered as having been acquitted.

Custody pending direction as to place of trial.

10. Pending the directions of the High Court as to the place of trial, every person committed for trial before a High Court shall (if not out on bail) be committed by the Magistrate for intermediate custody to the nearest criminal jail in which he can be most conveniently confined.

Procedure thereafter.

If the trial be directed to be held at the usual place of sitting of the Court, the Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such usual place of sitting, or shall commit him to the jail at such place.

If the High Court direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than at its usual place of sitting, the Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and take his trial at the place directed, or shall, if necessary, cause him to be removed to the criminal jail at or nearest to the place at which he is directed to be tried; and the officer in charge of such criminal jail shall keep him in safe custody until discharged in due course of law.

Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

11. The High Court may direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the usual place of sitting of the Court,

or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named, and may also order that such European British subjects shall, if not bailed, be committed for intermediate custody to a particular jail, being one of the jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners.

CHAPTER IV.

OF JURIES.

(a) *Of Juries generally.*

Trials to be by jury.

12. All trials under this Act shall be by jury.

Number of jurors.

The jury shall consist of twelve persons.

If the trial be held in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, it shall be necessary for a verdict of guilty that such jury be unanimous:

Unanimity necessary in Presidency Towns.

If the trial be held elsewhere than in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, a majority of not less than nine, with the concurrence of the Judge, shall suffice for a verdict of guilty.

Majority of nine in Mofussil.

In default of such unanimity or majority with the concurrence of the Judge, the prisoner shall be acquitted.

Acquittal in default of unanimity of majority.

(b) *Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.*

13. Every person tried in a Presidency Town upon a charge of having committed an offence punishable with death, or upon any other charge, shall, if a Judge of the High Court so order, be tried before a special jury.

Trials before special jury.

14. The jurors' book for the year current when this Act comes into force, shall be taken as containing a correct general list of persons qualified and liable to serve as jurors under this Act;

Jurors' book.

and those persons whose names are entered in the said jurors' book as being privileged to serve on special juries only, shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as special jurors under this Act during the year for which the said list has been prepared.

15. The names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the special jurors' list.

Number of special jurors.

16. All persons whose names are entered in the "Special Jurors' List" shall be exempted from serving on any other than special juries, but so long only as their names are contained in such special jurors' list.

Exemption of special jurors.

17. The Clerk of the Crown, or such other Officer as the Chief Justice directs, shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare a list of all persons qualified and liable to serve as common jurors; and also a list of persons qualified and liable to serve as special jurors only, regard being had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein.

Lists of common and special jurors.

No person shall be entitled to claim to have his name entered in the special jurors' list, merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors' list for a previous year.

18. The Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed by the Chief Justice shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Discretion of officer preparing lists.

19. Preparatory lists of persons qualified or liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively, signed by the officer by whom the same have been prepared, shall be published once in the local Official Gazette, before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation.

Publication of lists.

Revised lists of persons qualified or liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, signed as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local Official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

20. Out of the names contained in the list aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions thirty-six of those who are qualified and liable to serve on special juries, and seventy-two of those who are qualified and liable to serve on common juries.

Number of jurors to be summoned.

(c) *Of Challenges of Jurors in Presidency Towns.*

21. A peremptory challenge to the number of twenty in common juries and ten in special juries shall be allowed.

Peremptory challenge.

Save as aforesaid, the following and no others shall be good causes of challenge, whether on behalf of the Crown or by the person charged:—

Challenge on cause.

(1). Some personal objection, such as alienage, infancy, old age, or deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force:

(2). Some presumed or actual partiality in the juror:

(3). A previous conviction of the juror under the Indian Penal Code, or the criminal law administered in the Supreme Courts of Judicature or the Courts of the East India Company previously to the enactment of such Code.

22. The Judge before whom the person charged is about to be tried shall try any challenge, other than a peremptory challenge, and if he allow the challenge, the juror shall be set aside.

Trial of challenge.

23. Save as hereinbefore provided, the High Court shall retain all its present powers respecting the summoning, empannelling, qualification, challenging, and service of jurors in the Presidency Towns:

Powers of Presidency High Court as to jurors.

and shall have power to make such rules on those subjects (consistent with the provisions of this Act) as seem to it to be proper.

All such rules now in force in the High Court shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) remain in full force until repealed or altered by new rules made under this section.

(d) *Of Juries in the Mofussil.*

24. Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place (other than the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay)

Summoning jurors.

for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall take and cause to be taken the measures prescribed by sections four hundred and seven, four hundred and nine, four hundred and ten, four hundred and eleven and four hundred and twelve, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the summoning of jurors.

Military men not exempt.

In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it think needful, after communication with the commanding officer, cause to be summoned such number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the military service resident within ten miles of its place of sitting as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of European British subjects charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid.

All commissioned and non-commissioned officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure; but no commissioned or non-commissioned officer shall be summoned whom his commanding officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty or for any other special military reason.

The juries for the trial of European British subjects as aforesaid shall be formed in the manner required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and by this Act, from the persons summoned under the said sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and from the commissioned and non-commissioned officers summoned as aforesaid, or, if no such officers have been summoned, then solely from the persons summoned under the same sections.

Jury for trial of European British subject.

25. If any European British subject charged as aforesaid so require before the jury is empannelled, the majority of the jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans.

Trial of European British subject and Native jointly charged.

26. In any case in which an European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court, the person so jointly accused shall also be committed for trial before such High Court, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Such persons may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately.

Provisions for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury.

27. In any case before the said High Court in which an European British subject is charged jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and the former, before the jury is empannelled, requires the majority of the jurors to consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans, the latter person shall be tried together with the former, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the former been tried separately.

Native may claim separate trial.

Provided that, in any such case, where the person not an European British subject so requires before the said jury is empannelled, he shall be tried separately by a jury of which at least one-half shall consist of persons not being Europeans or Americans.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

High Courts to try as Courts of Sessions.

28. The High Courts shall try as Courts of Session all cases committed to them, and the provisions of this Act shall be applicable to such trials, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

Exemption of High Courts from certain sections of Criminal Procedure Code.

29. The High Courts are exempt from the operation of sections three hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and thirty-five, three hundred and thirty-seven, three hundred and thirty-eight, three hundred and thirty-nine and three hundred and forty of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

and in any case coming before the Court in the exercise of its ordinary or its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in such manner as the Court, by any general rule, from time to time directs.

Certain sentences exempted from provisions of Criminal Procedure Code.

30. So much of section two hundred and eighty-seven of the said Code as requires the confirmation by the High Court of sentences of death passed by a Court of Session,

and so much of the same section as requires from the Court a statement of the grounds on which a person convicted of an offence made punishable with death by the Indian Penal Code has been sentenced to a punishment other than death,

shall not apply to sentences by the High Court passed in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction.

Provisions as to form of judgment, sentence or finding not to apply.

31. So much of the thirty-fourth Chapter of the said Code as requires judgment to be passed by a Criminal Court in any particular form, and as requires that the sentence or finding shall be recorded in any particular form, shall not apply to judgments, sentences or findings in trials before the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction;

but the High Court shall pass judgment and shall record or cause to be recorded the sentence and finding in such form as it thinks proper.

Power to reserve questions.

32. When any person has been convicted of an offence before a Judge of the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Judge, if he think

proper, may reserve for the decision of a Court consisting of such Judge and one or more other Judge or Judges of the High Court, any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person.

Procedure where no question reserved;

If the Judge reserve no such question, he shall forward the prisoner, with a copy of his sentence and a warrant for the execution of the same, to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail of the district or place in which the trial was held, and, on the receipt of the warrant, such Magistrate or other officer shall proceed as provided in the three hundred and fifth section of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

and when reserved.

If the Judge reserve any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail.

Procedure where decision is adverse.

If the decision on the question be adverse to the person convicted, the Court shall send a copy of its sentence and a warrant for the execution of the same to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail to which the prisoner shall have been remanded, and such Magistrate or other officer shall proceed as provided in the same section.

Power to award costs on petitions, &c.

33. Whenever any petition, application or motion is made in any matter coming before a High Court in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, the Court shall have power to award and apportion costs in any manner it may think fit.

False statements in support of petitions, &c.

34. Whenever a High Court requires the statements in support of any such petition, application or motion to be verified by a declaration in writing, the person making such verification shall, if any such statement is false, and if he either knows or believes it to be false, or does not believe it to be true, be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding.

Criminal Procedure Code generally applicable.

35. Save as is hereinbefore otherwise provided, the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the constitution and formation of juries for the purpose of trials before the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, and to trials before such Court, and to sentences by such Court, and to the carrying into execution of such sentences.

CHAPTER VI.

OF OFFENCES BY EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Punishment of offence in mofussil legally punishable upon conviction by a Magistrate.

36. If any offence which, by any Act of the Governor General in Council heretofore or hereafter passed, is declared to be punishable upon conviction by a Magistrate is committed by a European British subject beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Courts, the offender, if not otherwise punishable, shall be liable, upon conviction before one of the said High Courts, to the punishment to which by such Act he is declared to be liable upon conviction before a Magistrate.

Punishment of offences committed within local limits.

37. If any offence which, by any Act of the Governor General in Council heretofore or hereafter passed, is declared to be punishable upon conviction by a Magistrate, is committed by any person within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a High Court, the offender, if not otherwise punishable, shall be liable upon conviction before such Court to the punishment to which by such Act he is declared to be liable upon conviction before a Magistrate.

Saving of jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace.

38. Nothing in this chapter extends to any case in which jurisdiction is expressly given to a Justice of the Peace to convict the offender.

Construction of Acts declaring "Magistrate" to include Justice of the Peace.

39. Whenever, in any Act heretofore or hereafter passed by the Governor General in Council, the word "Magistrate" is declared to include a Justice of the Peace, such Justice of the Peace shall not by virtue of such Act be deemed to have jurisdiction to punish any offence unless the same is committed within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of a High Court.

CHAPTER VII.

OF POLICE MAGISTRATES IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS.

Parts of Criminal Procedure Code to apply in Presidency towns.

40. The following parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the Courts of the Police Magistrates and to the Police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, (that is to say)—

Sections three (*Pending cases*) and four (*Definitions*):

Chapter VI (*The place of Inquiry and Trial*) Sections sixty-three to seventy both inclusive:

Chapter VII (*Of Criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects*):

Sections seventy-one to seventy-five (both inclusive) eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-seven, eighty-eight:

Chapter IX (*Of Arrest without Warrant*):

Chapter X (*Powers of the Police to investigate*):

Section one hundred and ten, the words "and in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, any Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police," being inserted after "Magistrate of the first or second class:"

Section one hundred and fourteen, the words "Commissioner of Police" being substituted for the word "Magistrate:"

Section one hundred and twenty-four, the words "or in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, without the order of a Magistrate or a Commissioner of Police" being inserted in the first paragraph, after the word "Magistrate:"

Section one hundred and twenty-six:

Section one hundred and thirty-two, the words "Commissioner of Police" being substituted for "Magistrate of the District:"

Chapter XI (*Of complaints to a Magistrate*), except the second clause of section one hundred and forty-four:

Chapter XII (*Of the Summons*):

Chapter XIII (*Of the Warrant*):

Chapter XIV (*Preliminary*):

Part V (*Of Inquiries and trials*):

Chapter XV (*Of inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court*):

Chapter XVI (*Of the Trial of Summons Cases by Magistrates*):

Chapter XVII (*Of the Trial of Warrant Cases by Magistrates*):

Part VII (*Execution*), Chapter XXIII:

Sections three hundred and seven, three hundred and eight, three hundred and nine, three hundred and eleven to three hundred and eighteen (both inclusive) and three hundred and twenty-two:

Chapter XXIV (*Special Rules of Evidence in Criminal Cases*):

Chapter XXV (*Evidence how taken*):

Sections three hundred and thirty-one, three hundred and forty, three hundred and forty-two to three hundred and forty-five (both inclusive), there hundred and forty-seven and three hundred and forty-nine:

Chapter XXVI (*Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses*):

Chapter XXVII (*Of Search Warrants*) except section three hundred and eighty-five:

Chapter XXVIII (*Bail*), except sections three hundred and eighty-eight and three hundred and eighty-nine, and the last paragraph of section three hundred and ninety-eight:

Chapter XXX (*Miscellaneous Provisions*):

Chapter XXXI (*Lunatics*):

Chapter XXXII (*Contempts of Court*):

Chapter XXXIII (*Of the Charge*) except section four hundred and fifty-one:

Chapter XXXIV (*Of the Judgment, Order and Sentence*) except section four hundred and sixty-one:

Chapter XXXV (*Prosecutions in certain Cases*):

Chapter XXXVII (*Of Security for keeping the Peace*):

Chapter XXXVIII (*Of Security for Good Behaviour*):

Chapter XXXIX (*Local Nuisances*):

Chapter XLI (*Of the Maintenance of Wives and Families*).

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advocate General may exhibit informations to High Courts in matters of revenue, &c.

41. The Advocate General at the several Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay may exhibit, in behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to the local High Court, as occasion shall require, against any person subject to the jurisdiction of the said Courts, any information for any breach of the revenue laws, or for any fine, penalty, forfeiture, debt, or sum of money, committed, incurred or due by any such person in respect of any such law.

Such proceedings shall be taken upon every such information as may lawfully be taken, in case of an information filed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General, in the Court of Exchequer in England, for any offence committed against the revenue laws of England, or for any fine, penalty, forfeiture, debt, or sum of money due in respect thereof; so far as the circumstances of the case and the course and practice of proceeding in the said Courts respectively will admit.

All fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts, and sums of money, recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information, shall belong to the Government of India.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

A. ACTS.

No. and year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXXI of 1838.	Supreme Courts, Criminal Law...	So much as has not been repealed.
XXII of 1839.	An Act for enabling persons charged with offences to make their defence more effectually.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1852.	An Act for further improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in the Territories of the East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVIII of 1859.	An Act to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate.	The whole.
XVIII of 1862.	An Act to repeal Act XVI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature.	Sections 1 to 46 (both inclusive) and sections 54 to 57 (both inclusive).
XIII of 1865	An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency Towns.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1866	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjáb and its Dependencies.	Sections 20 to 41 (both inclusive).

No. and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVI of 1866	An Act to relieve the Governor General of India in Council from the duty of signing the commissions mentioned in sections 22 and 44 of the High Courts Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865.	The whole.
XXIV of 1866.	An Act to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William.	Sections 2 to 17 (both inclusive).
XIII of 1869	An Act further to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.	Sections 1 and 2, and so much of sections 3 and 4 as relates to criminal jurisdiction.
XXII of 1870	An Act to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects.	Section three.

B. STATUTES.

No. and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Geo. III c. 63.	An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe.	Section 34.
33 Geo. III c. 52.	*An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* and Bombay.	Sections 153 and 154.
35 Geo. III c. 155.	*An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* Company's Charter.	Sections 100, 102, 103.
9 Geo. IV c. 74.	An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 21, 23, 24, 51, and 52.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Select Committee on the Bill which is now Act X of 1872 (*the Code of Criminal Procedure*), expressed their opinion that it was desirable that the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction should be regulated by the same law as that which applied to the other Criminal Courts of India. They did not, however, introduce into the Code the requisite provisions on this subject, as it was necessary to obtain the opinions of various authorities before making such a change in the law, and this would have delayed the passing of the Code till after Mr. Stephen had left India. These opinions have now been obtained, and the present Bill is an attempt to embody their result.

It will be seen that the Bill does not purport to regulate the practice of the Courts in issuing prerogative writs; and other omissions will doubtless be pointed out in the course of the careful scrutiny which, it is hoped, the Bill will undergo.

the other hand, it extends the greater part of Code to the Courts of the Police Magistrates o the Police of the Presidency Towns.

The Bill is divided into eight chapters, the first of which, amongst other things, repeals portions of the four Statutes and eleven Acts in which the criminal practice of the High Courts (which, for the purpose of the Bill, includes the Chief Court of the Panjáb) is now embodied.

Chapter II deals with Sessions, and is founded on 53 Geo. III, c. 155, s. 102 and Act XIII of 1865, s. 22, and the like enactments for the High Court of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Court of the Panjáb.

Chapter III, of Procedure on commitments, embodies the practice introduced by Act XIII of 1865, sections 4, 5, 6, 8, 27, 28 and 31, and followed in Acts XXIV of 1866, sections 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, and IV of 1866, sections 22, 24, 25, 27, 28.

Chapter IV relates to juries. It maintains the rules requiring twelve as the number of all juries, unanimity in the Presidency towns, and, elsewhere, a majority of not less than nine with the concurrence of the Judge (Act XIII of 1865, s. 37). The provisions as to common and special juries in the Presidency towns, and as to challenges of jurors in those towns, are taken from Act XIII of 1865, sections 11 to 21, both inclusive. The clauses relating to juries in the Mofussil, correspond with Act XIII of 1865, sections 35, 36, Act IV of 1866, sections 30, 31, Act XXIV of 1866, sections 11, 12, and Act XIII of 1869, section 1.

Chapter V contains sundry general provisions. It declares that the High Courts shall try as Courts of Session all cases committed to them. But it exempts them from the sec tions of the Code relating to the taking down of evidence. It renders certain provisions of section 287 of the Code, as to the confirmation of sentences of death and the statement of the grounds of conviction, inapplicable to sentences passed by the High Courts. It relieves them from the requirements of Chapter XXXIV of the Code, as to the form of judgment, sentence and finding. The rest of the Chapter gives power to reserve questions of law, or of the admissibility of evidence (Act XXIV of 1866, section sixteen), and prescribes the procedure (1) where such questions are, (2) where they are not, reserved. Power is also given to award costs on petitions, &c., made in matters coming before the High Courts in the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction, and provides a punishment for making false statements in support of such petitions.

Except as otherwise provided by the Bill, the Code will apply to the constitution and formation of juries, to trials, to sentences and to the execution of sentences.

Chapter VI, as to offences by European British subjects, is equivalent to Act XVIII of 1859, as amended by Act XXII of 1870, section three.

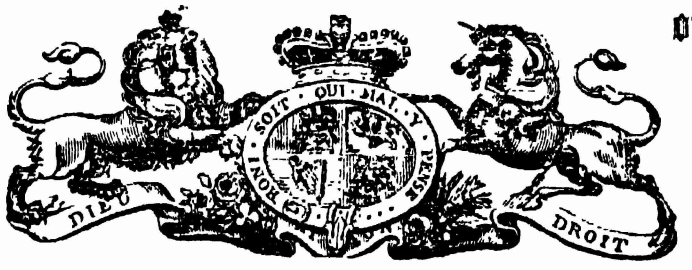
Chapter VII extends to the Police Magistrates and the Police of the Presidency Towns, such portions of the Code as seem applicable.

Chapter VIII comprises a single section (equivalent to 53 Geo. III, Cap. 155, section 100), empowering the Advocate General to exhibit informations to the High Courts in matters of revenue.

SIMLA, *The 12th July* 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 31 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be inclused in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST ACT.

No. 279-83 B—C, dated Simla, the 1st July 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

Read again the following Proceedings of the Public Works Department:—

Proceedings,	September	1870,	Nos.	17 to 20.
"	April	1871,	"	9 and 10.
"	October	"	"	13 and 14.
"	November	"	"	10 to 13.
"	March	1872,	"	32 to 39.
"	"	"	"	44 to 47.
"	April	"	"	13 to 20.
"	July	"	No.	10.
"	August	"	"	2.
"	"	"	"	3.
"	"	"	Nos.	4 to 9.
"	September	"	"	1 to 3.
"	January	1873,	"	3 to 12.

Read also—

Letter No. $\frac{7H}{28}$, dated 22nd January 1873, from Bombay Government.

Letter No. $\frac{26H}{116}$, dated 15th March 1873, from Bombay Government.

Letter No. $\frac{30H}{138}$, dated 28th March 1873, from Bombay Government.

Public Works Department Nos. 228—9 B—C, dated 5th June 1873, to Bombay Government.

Letter No. $\frac{5H}{23}$, dated 17th January 1873, from Government of Bombay, and enclosures.

Legislative Department No. 290, dated 27th May 1873, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, conveying the assent of the Governor General to the Port Trust Act.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General having given assent to the Bombay Port Trust Bill, it appears proper to record some observations for the information and guidance of the Bombay Government, and of those who will have to work the Act.

2. The establishment of this Trust has been long a matter of consideration and discussion between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay. Two further concessions to the Trust have been urged by the Local Government since the debates on the Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council began.

3. One of these was that the Government of India should not reserve to itself the power to resume at cost price any part of the property made over by it to the Trust, but should allow the ordinary law for the acquisition of land for public purposes to have its course, and should accordingly pay such price as might be awarded under the law. The Port Trust Bill was altered during the debates to convey this concession, and after considering what had been brought forward in those debates, it has been decided to grant the request.

4. The other question was that of the payment for landing troops. It was decided by the Government of India* that the payments hitherto made in the Military Department at about Rs. 8,000 a year should be continued. But the rate which has been laid down in Section LIX of the Bill now made law is one Rupee per head for all individuals borne on the embarkation returns, which it is expected will involve a payment on the average of about Rs. 23,000 per annum. This extra payment is now sanctioned in the assent given to the Bill.

* Financial Department Resolution No. 703 of 29th June 1872.

5. It is understood that the powers retained to the Customs authorities in Sections LXX, &c., and XCVI and XCVII, include all the control needful for the protection of the Imperial Customs revenue.

6. Certain projects for works to be carried out on the property had been submitted to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. These have been returned to the Local Government to be dealt with under the new law.

From Government of Bombay, No. 7H—28, dated 22nd January 1873.
From Government of Bombay, No. 26H—116, dated 15th March 1873.
From Government of Bombay, No. 30H—138, dated 28th March 1873.
Public Works Department to Bombay, Nos. 228-9 B—C, dated 5th June 1873.

7. There remains the question of completing the accommodation for shipping. This question, after much controversy, was referred by His Grace the Secretary of State for India to Lord Northbrook on his arrival in India to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor General. His Excellency accordingly discussed the matter on the spot with the local authorities, and with Colonel A. Fraser, R. E., who had been deputed to wait on His Excellency at Bombay. Colonel Fraser submitted valuable reports, and the discussion led to the preparation of a revised project by Mr. Ormiston, which was laid before His Excellency the Viceroy in December last at Bombay. A letter on this subject was addressed to the Bombay Government,† in which the Government of India undertook that if that scheme should, after having been examined by the Government of Bombay, commend itself to the Government of India, proposals based on it, involving the grant of capital without interest till the scheme should be in work, would be favorably received.

† Mr. Aitchison's No. 2C of 2nd December 1872.

8. The Bombay Government has thought it desirable to postpone the consideration of that scheme till after the formation of the Port Trust, and, although regretting the delay thus occasioned, His Excellency the Governor General in Council fully admits that there are advantages in the postponement.

9. This question, however, has undergone much discussion, and the Government of India trusts that, with a view to early decision, the valuable papers noted in the margin, and printed at the foot of this Resolution, will be specially commended to the careful consideration of the new Port Trust Commissioners by the Government of Bombay.

1.—From Colonel Fraser, C. B., R. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, No. 1873, dated 2nd May 1872, and enclosure.
2.—From Colonel Fraser, C. B., R. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, No. 1999, dated 9th May 1872, and enclosure.
3.—From Colonel Fraser, C. B., R. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, No. 1145A, dated 29th May 1872, and enclosure.
4.—From Colonel Fraser, C. B., R. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, No 2089, dated 28th September 1872, and enclosures.
5.—Memorandum by Accountant General to Government of India, Public Works Department, dated 12th May 1873.

10. The Government of India is not yet in a position to offer an opinion on the financial aspect of the case in respect to the extension works. Meanwhile, the arrangements made for the immediate provision of sufficient funds

wherewith to pay the interest on the capital hitherto expended and declared to be bearing interest appear to be satisfactory.

11. The Government of India now reiterates the assurance contained in Mr. Aitchison's letter No. 2C of 2nd December 1872, that this Government will favorably entertain any well considered proposals for the extension of the works of accommodation for shipping that may be submitted by the Port Trust Committee and supported by the Bombay Government. It is at the same time here suggested that it would be desirable, if possible, to execute at first a portion of a large scheme, so as to judge of the probable results before the whole outlay has been incurred. But if this be not possible, and if it be requisite to commit the Trust to a large outlay at once, it will be needful to show, by carefully prepared estimates of the probable returns, that the risk of the interest not being covered is so small that the undertaking may be safely sanctioned. It cannot be expected that certainty will be attained, but it is important at any rate to be approximately safe.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department.

Financial.	Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.
Military.	Legislative.

Also to the Departments of the Government of India noted in the margin.

Also that this Resolution, and papers quoted in the 9th paragraph, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

No. 1873, dated Allahabad, the 2nd May 1872.

From—COLONEL A. FRASER, C.B., R.E., Chief Engr. and Secy. to Govt., North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

With reference to your letter No. 165 B—C, dated 20th March 1872, communicating to me orders deputing me to Bombay to convey to Lord Northbrook the views of the Government of India in regard to the construction of a steam-basin at that Port, I now forward the Memoranda I have prepared on the subject for the information and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

2. On the arrival of the Right Hon'ble Lord Northbrook at Bombay, I submitted to him the first Memorandum, which I had previously prepared with your approval in Calcutta, and which is dated the 27th March 1872. I have already furnished you with ten copies of that paper, and now forward twenty more.

3. While at Bombay I prepared the second Memorandum (with Appendices A, B, and C) dated 22nd April 1872, and which I had also the honor of submitting to Lord Northbrook, with explanations personally given. This Memorandum represents the conclusions at which I had arrived on the question of deep-water basins in the Elphinstone works, as regards both its financial and engineering bearing. Alth ugh I have not submitted officially a copy of this Memorandum to the Government of Bombay, I believe Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will concur in the views I have expressed as regards the work to be done.

4. I have not been able yet to obtain Appendix D, the Custom's returns giving nothing from which I could prepare it; but Colonel Kennedy promised to have it prepared from the Bunder Fees' returns, and I will submit it when I receive it from Bombay. At the request of Lord Northbrook, I am preparing extracts of my Memorandum (leaving out my recommendations as to the manner of advancing money as regards interests) to send demi-officially to Bombay, in order that what is proposed to be done may be placed by that Government before the Chamber of Commerce, for verification of my calculations as regards the trade, and an expression of their opinion on the subject so far as it affects that trade.

5. In regard to the N. B. at the end of the Memorandum of the 22nd April, I may state that I, subsequently to that date, went over with Mr. Ormiston all the borings, and that I am of opinion that the eastern deep-water approach is obligatory at present. By *at present* I mean that the ridge of rocks which crosses the Moody Bay (or South-Eastern Channel) renders it unadvisable to make that channel deeper than 12 feet, but hereafter it may be desirable, when the question of further basins in the Moody Bay Reclamation comes up, should it ever do so, to consider the possibility of removing the obstacles which now render it desirable to avoid, on the score of expense, this otherwise, in my opinion, superior channel.

6. There is no doubt in my mind but that the early settlement of this large question of accommodation for the shipping is most desirable, as a great many of the trade arrangements at the Port of Bombay depend upon it. I may specially mention the present very unsatisfactory condition of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway terminal arrangements, which, both as regards the terminal stations and workshops, press for a conclusion as to the Elphinstone basins.

7. It might appear that my recommendation of an experimental approach would put off, for a year or two, such a conclusion, but I do not think it need do so. Colonel Kennedy is of opinion that the whole surface of the mud bank in the harbour is more or less in a state of movement with every tide, and I am not prepared entirely to ignore his experience in this respect. My own opinion (and having consulted the well-known Engineer Mr. LeMesurier, the Agent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, I find he concurs with me) is that this is not the case. The experiment, therefore, that I would suggest, in deference to Colonel Kennedy's views, is, that a channel, say 100 feet wide, from the Elphinstone Basin, be at once dredged out on the eastern approach, and if it do not at once fill up, as it would do if the mud be in movement, I should be satisfied that it would be one that could be kept open at reasonable expense, admitting the necessity of constant dredging. The experiment could, I should say, be carried out long before the end of the next south-west monsoon, and would anyhow give a guarantee of the future cost of keeping the entire channel open. I would suggest that the experiment be left entirely in the hands of Mr. Ormiston, but that Colonel Hancock, the Consulting Engineer for Reclamations, be associated with him in reporting on the result. It might be intimated that the early advance of funds, as already recommended, would be dependent on the early execution of this experiment.

8. There is one other point (not mentioned in my Memorandum of 22nd April) which I desire, however, here to bring to the notice of the Government of India. A large concession has been given to Bombay for the cost of landing and embarkation of the troops at that Port, but the landing place is close alongside a drain, from which issues the greater part of the sewage of Bombay; and, setting aside the singularly offensive arrangement which is involved in spreading this excremental matter all over the harbour, the Government of India have certainly a right to expect that the troops should not specially suffer from it. It would not be difficult for the municipality to make an alteration by which the matter thus sent out into the harbour could either be carried out to sea, or made use of in land if the conditions at Bombay are such as to allow of its being utilized.

9. I returned to my duty in the North-West yesterday, the 1st May 1872.

The following is an enumeration of the papers which accompany this letter :—

1.—One general plan of the Elphinstone and Moody Bay works.
2.—One chart of the harbour of Bombay (received from Government of India).
3.—Colonel Fraser's Memorandum dated 27th March 1872.
4.—Colonel Fraser's Memorandum (30 copies) dated 22nd April 1872, with Appendices A, B, and C (Appendix D to follow).
5.—Report of the Committee of 1867 appointed to consider the subject of wet-docks for Bombay (received from the Bombay Government).
6.—Seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and final report (ninth, tenth, and final received from Bombay Government, seventh and eighth from Government of India) of the Directors of Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited.
7.—The Proceedings of Government of India—

Nos. 1 to 13 of July 1870.
„ 17 to 20 of Sept. 1870.
„ 9 and 10 of April 1871.
No. 10 of July 1871.
Nos. 5 to 9 of Nov. 1871.
„ 10 to 13 of Nov. 1871.
„ 32 to 39 of March 1872.

No. 58 A (copy of), dated 16th March 1872, from Bombay to India.

All received from Government of India.

The deputation of COLONEL A. FRASER, R. E., to Bombay in reference to certain works which, in the view of the Bombay Government and of the Government of India, it is desirable to carry out on the eastern foreshore of Colaba at Bombay; the terms, however, upon which the further execution of works should be carried on being the subject of controversy between the two Governments.

I would ask distinct instructions from the Government of India as to the objects of my deputation; and, preliminarily to the issue of such instructions, I desire to submit the view of the case which I have been able to gather from the papers and plans which have been placed before me, with the object of obtaining, from those who have been acquainted with the subject from the beginning, correction of anything I have not fully understood.

The case, then, as it now stands, seems to me to be as follows :—

I. That the Elphinstone Land and Press Company was formed in 1858 on the following agreement with the Government :—

That on the condition of their reclaiming 112 acres of land for *public* purposes, the Company should have the power of reclaiming other land (not less than 275 acres) for *themselves*.

(*N. B.*—I understand that the Company reclaimed in 1867 these 112 acres, and that the Government made it over for a "Goods Railway Station" to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that this land is now referred to as the "Waree Bunder").

II. The Company then asked for a loan of £600,000 to enable them to prosecute their operations, and the Government of Bombay proposed to take the opportunity of purchasing the property* for reasons which may thus be briefly stated—

* Their property being now clearly that *excluding* the Waree Bunder. A. F.

a.—That the Company would practically have the monopoly of the landing and shipping of the goods to and from the Railway, the capitalized value of this monopoly being put down at £400,000.

b.—That it was desirable that the general trade, which, on so large a harbour frontage as would be possessed by the Company, would practically, as regards the wharfage, be in the hands of a public Company, should in that respect be in the hands of a public "Trust."

c.—Financial advantage.

III. The Government of India, however, while not admitting financial advantage, agreed, in October 1868, to the purchase of the wharfage rights within the limits of the portion made over to the Railway at a cost of £100,000, on the condition that this sum should be considered a portion of any payment to be made for the entire property.

IV. In February 1869, the purchase of the property was again urged on the Government of India for similar reasons to those advanced above, further supported by sanguine statements of the value of the land.

V. On the representation of the Government of India (8th May 1869), the Secretary of State consented to the purchase of the property on the following terms:—

The present financial position of the Government not to suffer; no addition to be made to the public outlay, and no reduction of the public income.

Purchase money (which should not exceed the par value of the Company's paid-up capital, to be paid in 4 per cent. Government securities valued at market rates.

A Board to be constituted to administer the entire property of the State on the foreshore of Bombay, so far as the Local Government should think desirable.

This Board to be debited with—

A. The whole sum paid to the Elphinstone Company, with costs of transfer;

B. Twenty years' purchase of all State income now derived from the other property made over;

C. The whole outlay of the Government, since 1850, upon all the other property not debited under head B.

The Board to pay, *on the whole sum so debited*, interest at 4½ per cent., and to repay the whole in 30 years, levying such rates on shipping and goods as may be necessary for the purpose. The Board to have power, with the consent of the Supreme Government, to borrow for future improvements on the same terms.

VI. Accepting these conditions, the Bombay Government concluded the purchase of the property in July 1869 as follows:—

This statement was not submitted to the Government of India till June 1870.

	£
Elphinstone property (A) ...	1,859,160
The expenditure since 1850 on Government property (C) was put down at .	773,439
The capital value of income to be transferred (B)	100,000
It was further proposed to debit the Trust with the debt of the Harbour Board, the expenditure on the Prongs Lighthouse, and the debt upon the Clare and Carnac Bunders	72,993
The debt of the Trust to be recorded at the outset was therefore ...	2,805,592
And the annual interest to be paid by the Trust at 4½ per cent. would be ..	126,250

VII. The Government of India were then asked to relieve the Port from sundry important liabilities as follows:—

(1). To remit £400,000 of debt, being the estimated value of the land reclaimed by the Elphinstone Company, under its old agreement, for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway terminal station.

(2). To remit £150,000 from the expenditure on the Moody Bay Reclamation, being the estimated value of plant not wanted by the Trust.

(3). To reduce the rate of interest from 4½ per cent. to the actual rate paid, *viz.*, 4·3 per cent.

(4). To charge no interest on the expenditure on Government works not complete, estimated at £370,000.

(5). To pay in full for landing troops and Government military stores, instead of a fixed sum as heretofore.

If these and other minor concessions were accepted, it was calculated that the Trust would be relieved from £52,500 of the interest due (£126,250).

VIII. The Government of India finally declined to concede (1) of the last paragraph. They conceded, however, £100,000 (see paragraph III of this Memorandum), on the condition that wharfage dues would be levied on the Railway wharf in favor of imperial revenues.

See conclusive reasons given in paragraphs 35, 36 of Financial Department No. 3372, dated 8th September 1871, Proceedings, October 1871.

They conceded item 3 of last paragraph so far that the interest should be 4 per cent. for 10 years, subject to re-adjustment at the end of that period, to the original rate accepted by the Government of Bombay, *viz.*, 4½ per cent. The Government of India further conceded the point 5 of last paragraph; and in regard to 4, agreed to the proposals of the Bombay Government as to the transfer of the Government properties, and further consented to bear the whole charge for Customs and Preventive Establishments. The revenue of the Harbour and Pilotage Board was allowed to be transferred to the new Trust, and its debt of £20,000 was wiped off, while the cost of the Prongs Lighthouse (£35,900) was not to be debited to the 'Trust.' No interest finally was to be charged on the value of the several Government works* taken over (£133,670), but the capital was to be repaid in due time.

	£
* Gun Carriage Reclamation ...	36,544
Apollo Pier	34,963
„ Bonded Warehouse	55,000
Custom House Godowns ...	2,516
Kussara Bunder	528
Saw-Mill property at Tank Bunder ...	4,119
	133,670

IX. These concessions left the capital of the Trust and the interest payable upon it approximately as follows:—

	£
† Bearing interest	103,980
Not bearing interest	133,670
	237,650

	Capital. £	Interest. £
Debt on Elphinstone Land Co.'s estate, reduced by the £100,000, as in 1st clause of last paragraph .	1,900,000	76,000
Value of Government property transferred, including troop siding ...	237,650†	4,155
Total...	2,137,650	80,155

	£
‡ Revenue from Elphinstone property ...	45,000
„ Government property ...	22,717
Harbour Board	7,000
Government troops and stores ...	4,053
Customs Establishment	1,400
	80,170

To meet this interest, the Government of Bombay showed an income of £81,170‡, which was, however, shown to be too much by £800, as that amount is already paid for Government troops and stores.

N. B.—I find that this sum has been added up incorrectly by the Financial Department, and consequently if the £800 be deducted, the interest will not be covered in full.
26-3-72. A. F.

X. The question was then considered as to how the necessary funds could be provided for completing the works. The rate per ton at Calcutta was compared with Bombay, and shown to be much heavier; and it was considered, on the whole, that there was no reason to doubt that the Port could, without serious difficulty, provide revenue sufficient to cover the interest on all capital that will be required to complete the outfit of the Trust property, especially as the burden (with reference to increasing value of reclaimed land) would only be temporary.

XI. It was hoped, therefore, that the measures then (September 1871) sanctioned would suffice to enable the Government of Bombay to organize a Trust at once, and that it would be prepared to introduce a measure into the local Legislative Council to give effect to those orders. The draft of the measure was to be submitted for the approval of the Government of India, and it was added that, when such a measure is passed and approved by the Government of India, the funds necessary for the economical completion of the works will be placed at the disposal of the Trust.

XII. The Government of Bombay, however, had proposed that two of the Government properties (2 and 4),§ *viz.*, *Moody Bay Reclamation* and *reclamation between Dockyard and Arthur Bunder*, should be made over to the Trust for management only, the Trust paying into the Imperial treasury all income derived from them, less the cost of their management; the Trust having, however, power to purchase as soon as they are prepared to pay 4½ per cent. on the capital value. The Government of India in the Public Works Department ask for a report on the necessity for going on with these works at all at present, and if so, as to the annual sums required for them.

§ These numbers refer to the works as put down in the letter from Bombay Government of 30th May 1871.

N. B.—Government of India seems to have made a mistake here; the work to be transferred was not the Apollo Pier, but the Apollo Pier Reclamation marked 9 on the map.
27-3-72. A. F.

XIII. On this the Bombay Government (paragraph 47 of No. 179 A-369, dated 21st. October 1871) submitted further proposals in modification of those contained in the Financial orders quoted in paragraph VIII above, as follows:—

(1). To give the Trust an equivalent in land and water frontage for the Waree Bunder land frontage reserved for imperial purposes, but which, under these arrangements, the Trust are called on to pay for.

(2). Instead of 10 lakhs of Rupees (£100,000) on account of the Waree Bunder fees, to give relief to the same amount by handing over certain sources of revenue which are really local, but which have heretofore been treated as imperial, free of charge.

(3). To allow the interest on an advance of 45 lakhs within the next three or four years to be carried to capital.

(4.) To give an advance of 30 lakhs on the security of additional revenue to be raised by increasing the port tonnage dues, which is estimated to yield £45,000 per annum.

The Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 411 B—C of 7th November 1871, agreed to the first (1), so far as the unfinished part of the Moody Bay (41 acres) Reclamation was concerned, but refused the Apollo Bay Reclamation as a free grant. This latter was, however, afterwards granted (26 acres).

The Government of India acceded to No. 2 proposal, but the other two (3 and 4) were refused, but 15 lakhs were allowed for all that is necessary to be done within the next four years. This allotment, however, might be increased if the land began to sell, and the burdens on the Trust were thus reduced.

In regard to the 4th proposal, to raise 30 lakhs for a deep-sea pier, it was said that this work should be deferred until the Port Trust had been satisfactorily established.

XIV. Limiting thus the expenditure to 15 lakhs, the deficit in five years was calculated to be about 2½ lakhs, which was to be met by increasing the wharfage dues under Bombay Act V of 1870.

XV. Although not satisfied with this, which is at present the final order, His Excellency of Bombay at last agreed to give effect to the wishes of the Government of India by establishing a Trust; to lay before his Legislative Council a proposition to that effect; and in the final letter of this correspondence, dated 16th March, informs the Government of India that a draft Act for the organization of a Trust has been prepared, and will shortly be submitted to the Government of India.

No. 35 A-77, dated 17th February 1872, from Bombay.

XVI. To sum up briefly:—The Government of India have conceded an equivalent (though not *as an equivalent*) frontage to that of the Waree Bunder land to which, under the agreement mentioned at the head of this note (1), the Imperial Government had an undoubted title, although contested to the last by the Bombay Government.

Practically, under this arrangement, the Imperial Government have presented works which have cost—

	£
* Moody Bay Reclamation ...	459,339
Apollo Pier „ ...	34,963
Reclamation between Dockyard and Arthur Bunder ...	143,691
	637,993

* Less the cost of the works on the west side of the Frere Road, which are retained by the Imperial Government.

They have further given £100,000 to the Port, being the capitalized value of the income of works other than those of the Waree Bunder land, instead of reducing the wharfage rights upon the latter, which only bring into the imperial revenues some few hundreds of Rupees per annum.

Proceedings, November 1871, paragraph 28, of Bombay, No. 179 A-369, dated 21st October 1871.

The Government of India have further reduced the interest chargeable on the capital of £1,989,073 from 4½ to 4 per cent. for 10 years from the 31st March 1871; and have agreed to make further advances to the extent of 15 lakhs during the next four years at the current rate of interest, or 4½ per cent.

They have further wiped off the debt of the Harbour and Pilotage Board to the tune of £20,000; taken upon themselves the responsibilities on the proposed expenditure of £35,000 upon the Prongs Lighthouse; and have allowed the Trust the use of works executed at a cost to the State of (deducting £34,963 for the Apollo Reclamation granted free of charge of any kind) (£133,670—34,963=) £98,707, without interest till the Trust is able to pay off the capital.

Briefly, while lending the Port nearly two millions at 4 per cent., the Government of India have made from imperial revenues a free gift to the Port of three-fourths of a million sterling.

XVII. The Government of India now takes its stand, and says we will grant no more money from imperial funds till—

First.—The Bombay Government is prepared to place the works, for which these large sums have been advanced and given, under proper local administration by the formation of a Port Trust.

Second.—The Port Trust is prepared to pay interest on the further sums so advanced at the rate of 4½ per cent., and to make proper arrangements for the ultimate redemption of the capital lent.

XVIII. The Government of Bombay have constantly reiterated the importance of completing the works in hand, so as to get a revenue for its unproductive capital; and, on the grounds that this is necessary, and that the profits on such works should not be interfered with, the Government of India (although acknowledging the possible propriety of the scheme on other grounds) have refused to sanction funds for a deep-sea pier.

* * * * * * * *

XIX. From the orders which have been issued to me, I understand that the Secretary of State has taken the importance of completing the Elphinstone Reclamation works (for a purpose similar to that for which the Bombay Government demanded a deep-sea pier) into consideration, and it seems clear to me that this is what should be done after the Bombay Government have satisfied the Government of India that the control of the expenditure and income is in proper and defined hands supported by legislative enactment.

XX. Hence I understand the object of my mission to Bombay to be—

First.—To represent to Lord Northbrook, on his arrival, the position the Government of India have taken up: that no further sacrifice of imperial funds should be made; that the large sums which have been advanced, and the local income which accrues, should be placed under responsible local control, proper security on local resources being given for the payment of interest on past or further advances on the part of the State.

Second.—To consider with the Local Government the plans which will have the best effect in completing the works which are in hand, with special reference to the steam-basin to be formed in the Elphinstone land, with a deep-water approach thereto.

XXI. If the above statement of the case shows that I am able to perform the first object, I think I should proceed to Bombay as soon as possible to enable me to carry out the second.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th March 1872.

ALEX. FRASER, *Colonel, R. E.*

P. S.—It would seem desirable to get from the Bombay Government an exact statement of the capital account, as it will stand on the 31st March 1872, under the present orders of the Government of India.

A. F.

The 27th March 1872.

SECOND MEMO.—By COLONEL A. FRASER, R. E., on the Bombay Reclamations (Elphinstone) Estate at Bombay,—dated Bombay, the 22nd April 1872.

Having arrived at Bombay on the 3rd April, I immediately placed myself in communication with the authorities on the second part of my mission to Bombay, which was to confer with local authorities on the subject of a "steam-basin in Elphinstone work." I may state here that the Bombay Government have now submitted to the Government of India a draft Bill for the organization of a Port Trust, which has, I understand, been approved.

2. The Secretary of State's orders seem to dispose of the question of wet-docks, on which a Committee reported in 1867, and whether they do so or not the Bombay Government have disposed of it, and I certainly endorse the views of this Government as expressed in the 32nd paragraph of its Resolution (No. 1036 C. W.—3028 of 1867, dated 21st December 1867) on its report of the Committee, to the effect that "they are of opinion that a sufficient area of tidal-basin, such as that suggested by Mr. Ormiston, and advocated by the section of the Committee that dissents, should be constructed in addition to the boat-basins already contemplated." I, of course, suppose that tidal-basins for the largest class of ships or steamers entering the port are meant, that they can be attained without undue expense, and that they can be maintained as regards dredging of silt at no considerable cost.

3. I may here remark that the majority of the Committee mentioned in the last paragraph were in favor of wet-docks, *i. e.*, docks in which ships would be borne on impounded tides, while the minority preferred the existing system of ships lying in the stream—proper arrangements being made for landing cargo in boats at wharves and boat-basins. The Government of Bombay were of opinion that there was no necessity for wet-docks (at present at least, 1867), but that open tidal-basins for ships should be constructed.

4. It seems to me clear that from a sanitary point of view, which formed one of the chief difficulties of the Committee, the objections in regard to wet-docks will be entirely met by the construction of deep tidal-basins, whereby a deep body of water constantly changed by the ever-varying tides will be substituted for the present exposed mud boat-basins, or for the shallower water which would be contained in such basins were they only excavated to the draft of boats. In this respect I have no doubt that the area occupied by a few ships in deep water at all times would be more wholesome than the same area occupied by shallower water with numbers of boats, and still more numerous crews upon it.

5. The orders of the Secretary of State would apparently limit further operations to the Elphinstone work. But I would quote observations of the Dock Committee in favor of the Moody Bay Reclamation as a site for docks:—

"In concluding its review of the question of wet-docks in its commercial aspect, the Committee would point out that Moody Bay is an admirable site for the purposes of trade, being equi-distant from and close to the godowns of the fort and native town, suited alike for the requirements of the English merchant and the native trader."

Again—

"When the trade of Bombay has increased to such an extent that there is no longer room for it in docks situated in convenient places adjacent to the trade centres, it will be time enough to construct subsidiary docks in less convenient and more remote situations."

And again—

"There can be no doubt that the most valuable wharfage frontage of the whole island of Bombay is concentrated between Mazagon and the Wellington (Apollo) Piers."

Both the Elphinstone and Moody Bay works are situated between these limits, and on this point the Committee went on to say—

"There can be no doubt that, in an engineering point of view, the site of the entrance at Moody Bay is much superior to any other point near the fort or native town, as a channel only 1,000 feet in length will require to be dredged, and that for an average depth of only 3 feet. If the Elphinstone Company carry out their deep-water basins, they will require to dredge a channel about half a mile in length, and even then a depth of only 24 feet at neap-tides will be obtained, whereas at Moody Bay a greater depth can be obtained."

And again—

"The situations (*i. e.*, those of Moody Bay and Elphinstone works) are equally favorable, but the depth of water and the approaches are superior in Moody Bay."

The members who dissented from the majority of the Committee which reported in favor of wet-docks, while viewing the question generally as stated in paragraph 3, stated, however, that having regard to the fact that it is desirable to provide accommodation for vessels which it would be convenient to bring alongside a wharf to unload heavy machinery, &c., and still more for the yearly increasing steam traffic, we think it most important that one or more deep tidal-basins, in which large vessels could lie, should be constructed. There is no reasonable doubt that this can be done.

6. In 1867, therefore, the question was narrowed to that for providing for some deep ships, deep tidal-basins, either at Moody Bay or in the Elphinstone Reclamation. The Committee recommended the former, especially as the latter was then in the hands of a private Company.

7. In 1870-71, however, as already stated, the Elphinstone Company's works were taken over by the Government, and the Bombay Government then represented the necessity of provision being made for the better accommodation for the trade of this port, in respect to facilities for landing and shipping cargoes that arrive and depart in steam-ships by the Red Sea and other routes. To admit of this, Colonel Kennedy wrote "it is essential that a pier should be constructed, which shall be available for this class of vessels, and which shall extend into deep water, and afford facilities for the largest steamers at all states of the tide."

8th August 1871.

But it seems to me that is just the class of vessels for which the tidal-basins were intended, and as the pier was to take 264,000 tons, or the total tonnage of steamers then calculated upon as entering the port, the pier would apparently be in lieu of the tidal-basins.

8. Hence we have apparently three competitive schemes:—

I. The basin in the Elphinstone work, on which, including the Musjid and Carnac Basins and Bunders, two millions sterling have been spent, the interest on which the Port will have to meet.

II. The Moody Bay Basins, on which has been spent about half a milllion, on which no interest is chargeable to the Port.

III. And the pier on which it is proposed to spend 25 or 30 lakhs, on which interest will be chargeable, if it be carried out.

9. It would seem clear that it should be the object of the Port Trust to push forward to completion works which are the furthest advanced, which are in the most favorable position for trade, and for which they are liable to pay interest, without incurring fresh liabilities for a work which would have no connection with the expensive works already undertaken, for which they would also have to pay interest, and which could not be completed probably much before accommodation to a greater extent than that suggested for the pier (six steamers) could be provided in the Elphinstone work. The Musjid Basin of 9 acres is alone calculated to hold nine steamers. There is no doubt in my mind that, till the wharf and basin arrangement in the Elphinstone works are completed, the large amount of land which has been reclaimed, and which will without doubt become a most valuable property, will remain unsaleable at its real value, and the money expended on it comparatively unproductive. It is considered by Mr. Ormiston that the Musjid Basin can be completed in about four years, and the Elphinstone in seven, and as the former will hold a larger number of steamers than the pier will accommodate, it seems on all accounts perferable to press forward these works till they assume a productive condition, if, as before said, it can be done at a reasonable cost.

10. Instead of incurring fresh liabilities in constructing a pier unconnected with the works already in hand, and which in the land estate seem likely to give an early return for the money expended, I think the object of the Port Trust should be to improve the system of lighterage which the new wharfage space which has been provided till the deep-water basins are ready. This system was shown to be as bad as it well could be by the Committee of 1867. This improvement would affect the whole shipping of the port, whereas the pier would only affect the steamers, and, I should say, have an injurious effect on the freedom of native craft which seeks to avoid spring tides in deep water into which it would be wholly forced by the projection of so long a pier. The native trade in native bottoms seems to me so great at Bombay that its convenience should be consulted by the Government as much as that carried in large foreign ships.

With such an improvement in the present means of landing and loading goods, I think the trade mignt well bear the inconvenience of the existing system for the (say) year longer that it would take to construct the Musjid Basin than would be required for the construction of the pier.

11. Therefore, on all accounts, whether it be in the interests of the trade, or in those of the port imperially or locally, it seems of the highest importance that the Elphinstone works should be pushed on vigorously to completion at the earliest possible date, and that, considering the large imperial stake, the Government of India would be both wise and safe in lending the money freely on these objects on the security of this very valuable property.

12. It is quite true that the Government of Bombay have lately endeavored to sell some land (which was put up as a feeler of the public pulse), and that the highest bid was Rs. 25 a square yard against an upset price of Rs. 40, but, as I have said before, it is not yet time to sell the land; until the works are completed, it will not be saleable for its full value, but once a prospect of a completion of the basins, or of giving other facilities for the landing of goods direct from ships, be made manifest to the public, the land will become highly valuable, and will sell, I should say, at most remunerative rates. It must become, as situated close to docks or basins or wharves for large ships, the most valuable property in all Bombay. And I think it a great pity that either attention or money should be diverted to any other object than that of the prosecution of these works. In order to ensure a speedy completion, I would advise the Government of India to call for precise dates for the completion of certain parts which may be first brought into use, and to advance money without interest up to those periods after which the usual rate of 4½ per cent. would be charged. The Government of India would, considering the imperial importance, politically and commercially, of Bombay as a port —politically to all, and commercially to a great part of India—and the large stake the Imperial Government already hold in the favorable issue of the works for which they have advanced so much, be justified in doing this.

13. I think, provided the approaches can be opened with no more difficulty, that the Moody Bay Reclamation would have been of the two the better site for the first basin, but its condition is not nearly so advanced as that of the Elphinstone work, and the difference in position is not of importance as compared with early completion. I would, however, recommend some progress with the Moody Bay works to bring it into a condition to supplement the Elphinstone basins should they be practicable. The dredging operations moreover to be carried out on the Elphinstone works may possibly operate favorably and economically in advancing the reclamation of the Moody Bay works. Whereas, if the latter were put in hand first, the whole of the material dredged from the bottom would have to be carried out to sea instead of being, as may possibly be the case if the Elphinstone work be first undertaken, deposited in advancing further reclamation.

14. In the 8th Annual Report of the Directors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (28th August 1867), it was said that—

> "It appears that in addition to what has been spent there is required to complete the whole work a further sum of Rs. 1,30,00,000, which will make a total of Rs. 2,60,00,000, or, deducting Rs. 10,00,000 for plant, in round figures 2½ crores of Rupees. Now the land available for the Company's purposes, after deducting roads, &c., will be as follows:—

	Square yards.
In the land estate	463,960*
Ditto dock	396,347
Ditto graving dock	27,408
Total ...	887,715

> "So that roughly the cost of the whole reclamation (including sea-walling, construction of dock, dredging, &c.) spread over the available area of land may be expected to amount to about Rs. 28 per square yard."

Such completion of the estate involved however only "dredging out the basins and the deep-water approach to 13 feet at extreme low-water, which gives 24 feet at high-water of neaps, and 3½ feet more at springs."

These arrangements were to give 8 acres and 900 lineal yards of wharfage in each of the Musjid and Nicol Basins, and 34 acres with 1,650 lineal yards of wharfage in the Elphinstone Basin, while the latter could be extended as required by jetties.

* The actual amount available now is 487,146 square yards.—A. F.

The Directors further stated that it was—

"From the sale of the land estate that it has always been contemplated that the means of completing the reclamation should be forthcoming. Three years ago (writing in 1867) it was, they said, sanguinely anticipated that the land, then as it appeared so urgently wanted, would be eagerly bought up as it was produced. The native town seemed pent up to overflowing, traffic was checked, and all sanitary laws placed at defiance by an overcrowding of the population without parallel in the most densely populated European towns. Property stood at an extravagantly high price, and as there seemed inexhaustible wealth available, it was anticipated that the opportunity being given to it, the native town would at once and spontaneously burst its bounds and spread over the land shortly to be provided. But the crisis which soon overtook Bombay placed an unexpected check over the progress of events, and so far it has been impossible to make any sales of land. But the actual position of affairs has not undergone any intrinsic change. The same overcrowding continues, trade is as pent up as ever, and property in the line of the present foreshore continues to command exorbitant values. The conclusion is inevitable, that the present state of depression can be of but temporary duration. It will be found, when the land estate and *its accessories* shall have been completed, it will be readily taken up at prices which will remunerate the Company."

From what I have already said, it will be seen that my opinion is that what the Company expected by the completion of the accessories the Government may also expect, but at the same time I think that one or two portions of the land might be put up to auction *without a reserved price* or at a small one, say Rs. 25 per square yard. There is no doubt the land is wanted, and an impetus to its sale, after all accessories are provided, is alone required.

The actual building once commenced, the land would, I should say, go off at once; some small portions might well be sacrificed with this object.

15. It would seem from that I have said that I am an advocate for basins, and an opposer of piers, and no doubt the cost being the same, I am so. But I would here remark that I think the possibility of keeping the basins open from silt without unreasonable cost is open to question. Nothing can be judged from the action of silt in the shallow basins already excavated as none are dredged out (except the channels to the docks of the Government and P. and O. Company, and the expense incurred in which, especially during the south-west monsoon, is, I believe, considerable*) but are on a level with or above the level of the mud banks outside. The action of silt in deep channels dug belog such level might be very different, especially when dredged across the tides; and must be confessedly experimental, and should therefore be carried out—if carried out at all—with great caution. It may be possible that a pier system carried out from the Elphinstone works and the Railway at Waree Bunder may be the best to start with. From my own experience I don't believe ships can lie alongside any pier south of Cross Island all the year round, by reason of the sea which would often be "on" in the south-west monsoon,† and it would not be a financially sound arrangement to neglect the works on which so much money has been spent, and which promise so well if more immediately connected with the shipping. But both financially and from an engineering point of view, it might be quite a sound plan to carry out a pier from the Waree Bunder, and another from Musjid Bunder, and connect their heads by similar arrangements—dredging the front for the deepest ships, which would lie alongside such connection comfortably under cover of Cross Islands; provided the first cost of the basins and that of after maintenance were likely to prove too great to be in any way remunerative. Of course dredging in the direction of the tides would be a very different thing to dredging across the tides, or in enclosed basins. But on this point I must reserve opinion till I can examine the estimates and borings and get the Chief Engineer's views.

Cost.

16. In order, however, to place what is proposed by the Chief Engineer, Reclamation Works, briefly before the Governor General, I put certain questions to Mr. Ormiston, to be found with the replies in Appendix A. From these replies (which I have received subsequently to what I have written in the previous paragraphs, but which I see no cause for altering) Lord Northbrook will learn that it is proposed to expend to complete certain works—

	£
On the Elphinstone Basin	503,146
" Musjid "	243,396
" Channels	118,907
" Dredging Plant	120,000
	985,449
Contingencies at 10 per cent.	98,545
	1,083,994

* Captain Henry informs me that Rs. 15,000 a year is required to keep a channel open 70 feet wide at its narrowest part.

† My Statement, Appendix C, shows that the popular idea that there is little trade in that season is fallacious

or taking out the dredging plant, which would be available for other works, the further expenditure will be about one million sterling.

Depth.

17. The basins and channels are to be 20 feet deep at low water spring tides. If the basins be taken out to 24 feet at low water, the extra cost will be £56,258.

Time for completion.

18. The Musjid Basins could be completed in four years, and the Elphinstone in seven years; money would be required in the following instalments:—

	£
1st year	180,000
2nd "	180,000
3rd "	180,200
4th "	123,200
5th "	120,800
6th "	93,400
7th "	107,800
	985,400

Will the works pay?

19. Say that with the sums already expended, the entire works will cost three millions sterling. How will they pay?

Mr. Ormiston shows that the area of the landed estate is 487,146 square yards, which will be worth, according to his view, 50 Rupees per square yard when the basins are made, but take it at half that, £2 10*s.* per square yard, and we should have a million and a quarter as the value. We have a right to assume £2 10*s.*, as that sum was, it is understood, offered at the last auction with the property *in its present incomplete condition.* At this rate for the land estate the completed dock estate would cost 1¾ millions. But if Mr. Ormiston's figures be taken, the dock estate will be completed for half a million.

Taking, however, the higher figure, the interest on 1¾ millions at 4½ per cent. would be £78,750, or (say) 8 lakhs of Rupees.

The length of the walls in the Musjid Basin will be 2,620, and in the Elphinstone 5,540 feet, or together 8,160 feet. This would give inside berths to about 40 vessels of a 1,000 (registered) tons each. At a meeting I had the honor, on the 9th instant, of attending of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, we came to the conclusion that 15 days* would be a fair rule to take for the calculation of the time which a ship would stay in dock. Therefore 80,000 tons could be worked monthly in these basins in *inside* berths.

It will be observed from Appendix C, which I have drawn up from Statement A (Appendix B), being a return of shipping for 1871-72 entered in the Bombay harbour, that this amount of accommodation is within 1,600 tons of being equal to the maximum tonnage in the harbour during the most busy month (of March), when the tonnage last year was 81,638, so that the accommodation, excluding the outside wall frontage (1,495 feet), is more than equal to the entire present trade.‡

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce further agreed with me that the savings in respect of goods landed in basins such as those proposed might be put down as a fair charge on the trade as follow:—

	Rs. A. P.	
Saving in import landing charges, boat hire, hamallage and cranage...	1 4 0	per ton.
† Saving in export ditto ditto ...	0 12 0	"
By saving in time, pilfering, &c.	0 5 0	"
TOTAL ...	2 5 0	

It was shown that some steamers, such as those of the P. and O. Company, carry less than their registered tonnage; that others, such as the canal steamers, carry more than double the registered tonnage. Again, many ships discharge at Bombay and go in ballast to the rice ports, and it was agreed that (subject to correction from actual weights and measurements of goods†) the registered tonnage might be taken as a fair average on which to charge the sum of Rs. 2-5-0 per ton.

Mr. Ormiston says that the average tonnage for the four years from 1867-68 to 1870-71 was 799,314 tons, but that for last year was only 681,682 tons§. Taking the lowest mark, and we have 681,682 × Rs. $2\frac{5}{16}$, or an income raised of, say, £160,000 against an interest on capital expended of £80,000, and if we deduct 40 per cent. for working expenses, we should clear £16,000 every year.

If, however, we add interest on two millions already lent at 4 per cent., and on a further loan of one million at 4½ per cent. to capital, and deduct the annual earnings of the property in the meanwhile, we should find that the property would at this rate do little more than clear the current interest. It does not now do anything like that.

In making the above estimate, however, I have been careful to take the returns at the lowest possible values. First, I have adopted a charge per ton on the goods which is, as I

* The time is not always regulated by the time of unloading and loading, but by the means of collecting freight. But some vessels do the work in half, and others in double, and 15 days will be a fair average.

† See paragraph 30.

‡ See Appendix D.

§ See Appendices B and C.

understand, approved by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. I have not taken into account increase of trade.

I have left out all vessels below 100 tons, coasting, &c., and boats which would occupy the basins in addition to the ships and give a revenue to the extent of a charge probably on 200,000 tons more.

I have taken the lowest possible price for the land estate, and the highest possible charge for working expenses.

I have given all vessels inside berths, and have not taken into account vessels using the outside berths or the outer wharf walls.

As I believe myself that all these items will so advance as to increase income, I believe that the works will fully repay the money expended, while the whole present trade of Bombay will be completely accommodated.

20. Let us, however, take the more favorable, and I admit, from my own appreciation of the property, not unreasonable view of Mr. Ormiston, and let us suppose that money for the further advance of the works to completion is only obtainable at 4½ per cent., and that on the principle—which is, in my opinion, an incontrovertible one—that the trade won't pay till it gets the *quid pro quo*, interest must be charged to capital. Seven years are required for the completion of the works. Therefore at the end of seven years, with two millions already advanced, bearing interest at 4 per cent., and the remainder to be advanced as shown in the 18th paragraph, at 4½ per cent., we should have a capital expended at the end of that time at compound interest of ... ... £ 3,835,000
The value of the Land Estate at £5 per square yard would be ... ... „ 2,435,000

Cost of Dock Estate £1,400,000

Supposing trade increases within the next seven years, so that the basins would be working up to their full power of 80,000 tons per month, or 960,000 tons per annum, then we have an annual income, at Rs. 2-5-0 per ton, of £222,000
And if we add 4 annas per ton for the accommodation of the ship ... ... „ 24,000

£246,000
Deduct working expenses say ⅓rd .. .. „ 82,000

Annual income ... £164,000

or about 9 years' purchase.

21. It seems, therefore, undeniable to me that the Government must gain something, and may gain a great deal, while the trade would gain complete accommodation by the completion of these works, and that it would be financially a sound arrangement freely to advance money for their vigorous prosecution. And considering the imperial interests at stake, and the imperial advantages gained by early completion, I should advise the State to advance to the local authorities at once a half million, to bear interest at the end of four years, by which time the Musjid Basin would be completed; and a further half million at the end of four years, to bear interest at 4½ per cent., after a further period of three years, by which time the whole would be completed; the money to be advanced according to the amount entered in the 18th paragraph of this note. By these means local interest in early completion would be secured. I should say the actual earnings of the docks might be safely calculated at a mean of the estimates given in paragraphs 19 and 20, and that the repayment of the capital might be looked for in twenty years, or twenty-seven years from the first further advance of half a million as proposed in this paragraph.

22. In regard to Moody Bay, a third of a million is required to complete the Land Estate, and two millions more would be necessary, probably, to complete the Dock Estate, and it is therefore to my mind quite clear,—although perhaps Moody Bay might have been a somewhat better position for deep-water basins—that the advanced state of the Elphinstone works renders it desirable to complete them first. There is so little superiority in the position that there is nothing to outweigh the advantages to be gained by the early completion of the Elphinstone Basins. I should advise, however, that the Imperial Government confine its advances to the prosecution of the Elphinstone works, and that the Port Trust make its own arrangement for the further advance of the Moody Bay works.

23. In regard to the question of a deep-water pier, and after perusal of Mr. Ormiston's remarks thereon, I cannot recommend its consideration at all. It would not meet the requirements of the trade, it would very much interfere with the local traffic, and it would divert money from the more important scheme, having for its object the complete accommodation of the trade nearly as quickly as its partial and uncertain accommodation would be attained by means of a pier. If a pier be put up at all, my opinion is that it should be put up under the lee (north of) Cross Island, with a junction with the Elphinstone works and Great Indian Peninsula Railway; but I do not think it should be thought of while these works remain incomplete.

24. Having therefore satisfied myself of the financial and commercial advantages of completing the Elphinstone works, I turn to the engineering questions involved. With an Engineer of Mr. Ormiston's character and experience, there can be no difficulty in carrying

out the works he proposes as regards the foundations to the walls of the basins, or in excavating the basins to the depth required, and it will be better to consider this on the submission of the complete estimate and specification. There are two points which may, however, be briefly considered here :—

I.—The depth of the excavation.
II.—The probabilities of the silting up of the basins and deepened approaches.

25. In regard to the first (I), the extra cost of deepening the excavations from 20 to 24 feet at low-water is put down by Mr. Ormiston at £56,300—not much—if it be necessary for ships of the deepest draught. I can agree, considering with 20 feet of water at all times how vessels would be water-borne, that they would not take damage even if they were to touch the ground, provided there were a cushion of mud between the ship's bottom and the rock. Therefore I should say that, provided all rock is excavated to 24 feet, or to 48 feet above the datum, I should not object to the general level of mud both for the basins and approaches remaining as proposed at 52.

26. The second point (II) is that of silt, and is a more difficult one. I don't think much value can be placed on the arguments from experience as regards the Bombay harbour, as I believe, beyond the keeping open the channels to the P. and O. and Government Docks, no excavations below the general level of the mud banks of the harbour have been tried. The channel to the Bute Dock at Cardiff is, as stated by Mr. Ormiston, a case in point of extreme value if the conditions as to nature of the bottom, &c., be the same. In regard to the basin, I should consider that there would be no more tendency to silt than there would be in the deep-water approaches across the tide, while I should also agree with Mr. Ormiston in thinking that in the Musjid and Moody channels there would be little or no deposit in them, because they lie true to the tide and parallel to the walls.

I have no doubt also that the opening of these channels will "train the tide through them," and that "lying as they do in the concave shore, the tendency of the ebb—which is the more powerful current—is to pour through them from the channel between Trombay and Butcher's Island."

The only question with me is whether, owing to the excavations across the tides being below the general level of the mud banks, any movement will take place on the soft surface of these banks tending to fill up the excavation.

I have no doubt that if a regular channel were formed with sides revetted to the level of the surface of the mud banks only clearance which would be necessary would be due to the ordinary deposits of silt previously held in suspension in the water, and as Mr. Ormiston observes, the water is very pure in the harbour, and this deposit would be small, and not worth taking notice of in a scheme of this nature, wherein the constant dredging is admitted to be necessary. Mr. Ormiston argues that whether the sides of the channel be revetted or not, provided a natural slope (*i. e.* the slope where the sides will not slip in) be attained, there will be no tendency to silt up more than is due to the deposit from the water itself. I agree to this, provided such a natural slope can be attained. I also agree that the natural slope will be better than any revetment for the reason given by Mr. Ormiston. The base due to the height of such a slope seems to me entirely to depend on the density of the mud; the nearer this approaches that of the water, provided it be not light enough to be stirred from the bottom by the velocity of the tides, the longer must the base be, but it is quite clear that there must be a limit to this, and that the limit having been attained, the slope will stand as well as any revetment. I have no reason to doubt Mr. Ormiston's estimate of this limit as 12 to 1, but I should say that it could be easily ascertained by experiment, and as a large interest is dependent on it, I would advise such an experiment being undertaken at once, and that a report be made in submitting the complete estimate. Further inquiry might also be made in regard to the approach to the Bute Dock, which is apparently in precisely similar circumstances (perhaps even less favorable, considering the greater velocity of the tides) to that proposed across the tide for the Elphinstone Basins.

27. I may remark, therefore, that I see nothing in Mr. Ormiston's projects to prevent their being carried out to a successful issue, both from a financial and an engineering point of view. But delay will be fatal, the works having been once sanctioned on a complete estimate, should be vigorously prosecuted to the end, the engineering not being dependent in any way on budget arrangement, but only on the labor procurable to carry them out at the earliest possible date. My experience in marine engineering, so far as it has gone, leads me to the conclusion that any stoppage short of the legitimate end is fatal to financial success. Before sanctioning so large an expenditure, the complete estimate, criticised as to rates by the local authorities, might be sent home for comparison with any existing works, and arrangements might be made for collecting materials at once and for the energetic prosecution of the works after the next south-west monsoon.

28. Were the works about to be undertaken by a private company, I should have recommended that the land estate should be kept on hand, and let on long leases, but I think the Trust would do better to sell it outright, putting certain restrictions on the style of buildings to be erected. In order to allow of a free circulation of air, the front line of buildings might be only single-storeyed, or, at all events, each alternate block might be confined in height. The second line might be two-storeyed, with the alternate blocks three-storeyed, and so on till the native town houses (in Dongree Cooly Street many storeys in height) be reached.

29. It will be observed that I have not taken into consideration the four or five lakhs which the State at present clears annually; I would make that over to the Trust (charging all interest, if financial principle requires interest to be charged, pending completion of the works, to capital) to improve the estate, and to complete the communications with it north and south, and for the erection of such buildings as may be necessary to secure the utilization of the landed property in the best way possible pending its final disposal.

I see no reason for reducing the charges on the trade so far as Mr. Ormiston proposes, though should the scheme turn out as well as I expect it to do, I have no doubt reduction will be possible. Bearing in mind also that till the craft now used for loading ships in the harbour be worn out, there may be competition with the basins, it may be advisable to reduce the charges for the first year or two, should the great saving that a ship in the stream will make by being in a basin not be sufficient to induce her to come into the latter.

30. I may explain why I have given twelve annas as the saving on export cargoes, while I have allowed Rs. 1-4-0 for import. A great quantity of the export cotton at present goes to Colaba to be pressed; to get to the basins it would have to be taken back. Bearing in mind this, and also the fact that annually the cotton is increasingly passed up-country before it reaches Bombay, but that if the charge for the basin for cotton exported be not reduced below what it would cost to take it on board by boats, vessels would continue to load in the stream, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce agreed that about two-thirds the saving on the import obtained by using basins might be calculated on, five years hence, for that on the export.

31. I may also explain that the hire of boats, &c., for landing goods is at present low, and is calculated at Rs. 1-4-0 against an usual cost of Rs. 1-8-0 per ton; but, on the other hand, coal can be landed at Re. 1 per ton, and the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce considered Rs. 1-4-0 a fair average.

32. Finally, I would suggest, as my calculations were only put down by myself after personal discussion with the Committee, the propriety of the Government taking the opinion of the whole Chamber before acting on what I have stated as worth consideration. I think the opinion of men acquainted with the position of the proposed basins and the value of the property, and the whole bearings of the question as it affects the trade in which they are interested, would be of the highest value and assistance to Government.

N. B.—Of course the above will be subject to modification should the complete estimates be different to what Mr. Ormiston leads me in his replies to expect, and subject also to a closer inspection of the borings from which Mr. Ormiston expects the eastern deep-water approach to be better than the Moody or Southern Channel.

A. F.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Questions by COLONEL FRASER, C. B., R. E., as to deep-water berthage for Ships and Steamers in Bombay; and answers thereto by Mr. ORMISTON, C. E.

1. What will be the cost (in round numbers, to be afterwards verified by details) of the completion of the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins and Bunders? To what depth are they to be excavated? How many ships will they hold? giving average tonnage. What rate will it be fair to charge per ton for the accommodation, with reference to existing cost of landing from the anchorage?

The cost of completing the Elphinstone Basins, Bunders, and Channels, may be stated, roundly, at a million sterling; the details can be furnished, but the following is an abstract:—

	Rs.
Elphinstone Basin	50,31,460
Musjid do.	24,33,965
Channels	11,89,066
Dredging plant	12,00,000
	98,54,491
Contingencies, 10 per cent.	9,85,449
	1,08,39,940

The dredging plant would be available for other works when these are finished.

The basins and channels are proposed to be made 20 feet deep at low water of spring tides, or 28 feet at mean sea level; neaps may be said to range 6 feet and springs 12 feet.

There were in the harbour at end of last month 34 square-rigged sailing ships and 22 canal steamers.

Their average was as follows:—

Sailing ship ... 1,085 tons register, 187½ feet long, 19½ feet deep draught.
Canal steamer ... 1,484 tons gross register, 254 feet long, 16¼ feet deep draught.

The length of the walls in the Musjid Basin is 2,620 feet, and in the Elphinstone 5,540 feet; together 8,460 feet. This extent would give inside berths to 32 canal steamers or 43 sailing ships of the average size now in the harbour.

I consider 12 annas per ton on goods imported and exported, in addition to the present Bunder fees, would be a fair charge; this is founded on the cost of landing by boats, which at present is low, and is about 1½ Rupee per ton. Of this sum from 4 to 6 annas per ton is paid for the actual landing from the boat and storing on the bunder, leaving at least 18 annas as the charge on goods for boat hire alone—and I only propose to charge 12 annas; so that the trade would save 6 annas per ton by using the basins, besides the saving to underwriters with respect to goods lost or boats wrecked, interest on value of cargo quicker despatched or received, and pilfering, the last of which I have heard a good judge consider costs the trade 3 lakhs of Rupees per annum.

The figures given by the Dock Committee of 1867 show that loading in the stream costs the ship-owner 3 Rupees per register ton beyond what it would do in a dock, and this amount might, therefore, be charged to the ship to make both alike; but I would only charge 4 annas per ton to the ship, because it is desirable to make the dues so low as to induce the ships to use the basins.

2. What will be the cost of the deep-water approaches north and south to the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins? and what number of ships, giving average tonnage, will lie alongside the frontage of the two basins?

The cost of the channels is included in the estimate given in paragraph 1. Dredging has been taken at Rs. 2 per brass (100 cubic feet), which I think a high rate; it is based on the Clyde rates, but taking coals at five times the price, and labour and stores at double the price they are in Glasgow—

	Rs.
The Main or Elphinstone Channel will cost to dredge it to 20 feet at low water	7,81,514
The Musjid Channel to dredge to the same depth	2,98,052
The South or Moody Channel to 12 feet at low water	84,000
Buoys	25,500
Total, as in paragraph 1 ...	11,89,066

The Moody Channel cannot be dredged to more than 12 feet at low water, as a ledge of rock crosses it at this level. There is no rock in the other channels.

This does not include contingencies nor dredging plant

I propose to get two powerful single dredgers and eight steam-hopper barges, each to carry 1,000 cubic feet of material. I think this plant will cost 12 lakhs of Rupees, and would take two years to deliver.

The length of walls along the harbour frontage is 2,274 feet, but of this 779 feet would not be available for large vessels, as the ends will be stopped up to join the present walls, which at the south end are bounded at low water, and at the north end 10 feet under low water. The length having 20 feet at low water is thus 1,495 feet, which would give inside berths to eight sailing ships or six canal steamers of an average size.

3. Please give your reasons for thinking that the deep-water approaches will not silt up; and what will probably be the annual cost of keeping them open, should they silt at all?

A comparison of Cogan's Chart of the Harbour of 1829 (tracing annexed) with recent surveys shows that the foreshore through which the Elphinstone Channel is to be cut has been almost stationary for 40 years. My impression is that the Elphinstone works have slightly reduced its level.

I propose to consider the question of silting in the basins, and in the Musjid, Moody, and Main Channels separately.

The Customs House Basin was cleaned out and deepened last year down to 3 feet above low water. I was informed that this had never been done before—it certainly had not for 20 years. The mud in it was about 3 feet deep, which gives an annual increment of certainly not more than 1½ inch.

I had sections taken of the Nicol Basin in June 1869, and repeated in December 1871, an interval of 26 years. These prove that the head of the basin had silted up 1 foot, that the outer end had deepened as much, and that the middle remained stationary.

The average column of water in the Customs and Nicol Basins is only about 10 feet, while in the new basins it will be 33 feet; the deposit in the proposed deep basin will no doubt be greater than it is in the present shallow ones, but not in proportion to the depth, because there will be induced in them a greater current and more powerful action on the bottom. On the whole, and so far as I can judge, it will be a liberal estimate to take 6 inches per annum on the area as the outside amount of deposit which may be expected in the basins; this would give 8,276 brass (of 100 cubic feet each), which at Rs. 2 per brass makes Rs. 16,552 per annum for the maintenance of the basins.

With respect to the Musjid and Moody Channels, I consider there will be little or no deposit in them, because they lie true to the tidal current and parallel to the harbour walls. The current of ebb of a high spring tide runs past at the rate of 3 miles an hour, and of flood at about half that speed; so that I expect these channels will not only be maintained when made, but partly scoured during formation, when broken up by the dredgers.

The Elphinstone Channel should be considered in three sections:—

1st.—*That next the land.* This being in the line of the Musjid Channel, in a straight line with the tide, and also assisted by the current into and out of the basins, will,

I think, maintain its depth without dredging, or with very little, for the reasons adduced as to the Musjid and Moody Channels.

2nd.—*The outer part,* where the channel to be dredged decreases from 12 feet to nothing, giving an average depression of only 6 feet below the present surface; as it is well open to the current, I do not think it will silt to an appreciable extent.

3rd.—*The middle part* for a length of about 400 yards. The greater part of this section is now 7 feet 6 inches under low water, and is to be dredged to 20 feet, which gives a depression of 12 feet 6 inches. The width of the channel is about 750 feet at the bottom, and I have allowed side slopes of 1 in 12.

The water in Bombay harbour is tolerably pure and very much so as compared with many of our Home harbours, such as Liverpool, Hull, London, Cardiff, &c.

While the channel is being dredged the sides will take a slope, due to the velocity of the current over the bank and the nature and consistency of the material of which it is composed; there is no doubt the bank will be washed into the channel till the natural slopes are formed, but after that I do not expect much silt. The flood current of a high spring tide having only a velocity of 1½ mile an hour, and most of the ground to the southward being hard, I do not anticipate any deposit from the flood.

It is all the same whether the bank is protected artificially, as I have explained it may be, or allowed to take its natural slope. I prefer the latter, as, in the event of a vessel going ashore on the edge of the channel, it might be damaged by the stone pitching, but would take no harm from the sloped bank. I have allowed slopes of 1 in 12; but I think the bank will stand much steeper, as, although the mud is thin at the top, it becomes firmer underneath, and at 5 feet is tolerably stiff.

I have argued this question on principle and from local experience; but I beg to cite one example on a large scale of a similar work. The channel leading into the Bute Docks at Cardiff is about 1¾ mile long and only 300 feet wide; the outer mile was dredged to 6 feet at low water, and is depressed about 10 feet under the surface of the mud. The channel has been made across the tide, which, as ordinary springs rise 37 feet, has a very much greater velocity than we have here: the banks have taken a slope of 6 to 1, and my brother, who was engaged on the engineering staff, and is now with me, tells me that the amount of deposit is very small, and that what there is, is in suspension, and offers no obstacle to the passage of vessels. The waters of the Bristol Channel are thick, and more like coffee than water in appearance. This channel is the only communication between the sea and works which have cost 3 or 4 millions sterling.

I would also remark, generally, that I expect the opening of these channels will train the tide through them; and would also point out that, as they lie on the concave shore, the tendency of the ebb, which is the more powerful current, is to pour through them from the channel between Trombay and Butcher's Island.

From what I have said, it will be seen that I do not anticipate any difficulty or great expense in keeping open even the middle section of the Elphinstone Channel. If, however, we take so much as 1 foot per annum,—which I certainly think is more than it will be,—it only comes to 9,600 brass, or Rs. 19,200 per annum.

4. It is understood that the basins are to be excavated to a depth of 20 feet at low water. What would be the additional cost of excavating to 24 feet at low water?

		Rs.
Musjid Basin—Walls	... ...	88,430
Excavation	... ...	39,205
		1,27,635
Contingencies	... ...	12,763
		1,40,398
Elphinstone Basin—Walls	... ...	91,330
Excavation	... ...	2,91,475
		3,83,805
Contingencies	... ...	38,380
		4,22,185
	TOTAL ...	5,62,583

With respect to this question, I desire to add some remarks about the tides.

The *datum* to which all Bombay levels are reduced is a plane 100 feet under a bench-mark on the Town Hall steps, near the level of the ground there; the low water to which I have referred is 72·00 on this datum. There are only 22 tides in a year out of 707, the total number, which fall below this level, or 1 in 32; of these the greatest falls 11 inches lower.

In this year, supposing the basins excavated to 52·00, or 20 feet under low water, there would be one tide only so low as to give 19 feet 1 inch at low water, and one so high as to give 36 feet 5 inches at high water, which are the extremes; but the average would be 24 feet at low water, 28 feet 4 inches at half tide, and 32 feet 8 inches at high water.

Owing to the diurnal inequality of the tides, it is impossible to define accurately springs and neaps; but the following is what I consider an average statement:—

Wharf or Bunder Level	91·00
Highest High Water	88·46
H. W. Springs	86·30
H. W. Neaps	83·30
Lowest High Water	80·63
Highest Low Water	80·38
Mean Sea Level	80·30
L. W. Neaps	77·30
L. W. Springs	74·30
Lowest Low Water	71·05
Bottom of Basins and Channel	52·00

I do not consider it necessary to give a greater depth than 20 feet at low water, because at the worst a vessel requiring 24 feet would only have to wait till two hours after low water to come in or go out; and as to touching the ground, the ship would be so water-borne as not to take damage. When I left the Clyde in 1854 there was not above 10 feet in Glasgow Harbour at low water, and there were then vessels drawing 18 or 19 feet trading to the port. Of course they grounded (the bottom was mostly sand). But though I was engaged on the works as Assistant Engineer for nine years, I don't remember to have heard of any damage in consequence. This was the case even when vessels were mostly of timber; but now they are principally of iron, and are so strong that it is not uncommon to put fully-laden iron ships in the graving dock, where they are not water-borne at all, and it has been sufficiently proved it does them no harm.

As to the question of depth, I would invite a perusal of the extract from Mr. Ure's Report on the Clyde, which is given in my answer to question No. 11; and would also remark that the tendency is rather to diminish than increase the draft of steamers, especially of those for the canal, the average load draft of which, as ascertained from those now in the harbour, is only 16 feet 3 inches.

5. What is, in your opinion, the best course to pursue, supposing the further progress of the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins sanctioned, so as to bring a portion of the works into use at an early date? mentioning the time required for each operation, and the annual instalments of money necessary with this object up to the completion of the whole of the works, including sheds, cranes, &c., &c.

I would recommend the masonry of walls to be let by contract at once; and if this be so, I think it would be safe to assume that the walls, &c., of the Musjid Basin could be finished in three years, and those of the Elphinstone in five years.

If the dredging plant be ordered now, we could have it out in two years.

The Musjid Basin would be available for shipping in four years, and the whole works would be completed within seven years.

The following programme shows the annual instalments of money required, odd hundreds of rupees, and the item for contingencies being omitted:—

Works supposed to be let in April 1872.	Dredging Plant.	Dredging.			Excavating rock and moorum in Elphinstone Basin.	Walls.		Sheds, cranes, moorings, water-pipes, buoys, roadway, &c.		Total.
		Channels.	Musjid Basin.	Elphinstone Basin.		Musjid Basin.	Elphinstone Basin.	Elphinstone Basin.	Musjid Basin.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure in each year up to 31st March.										
1873	6,00,000	...	...	...	...	6,00,000	6,00,000	...	...	18,00,000
1874	6,00,000	...	...	...	...	6,00,000	6,00,000	...	...	18,00,000
1875	...	4,00,000	...	...	...	6,02,000	6,00,000	...	2,00,000	18,02,000
1876	...	2,00,000	2,19,000	...	...	...	6,00,000	...	2,13,000	12,32,000
1877	...	4,00,000	...	...	...	...	6,08,000	2,00,000	...	12,08,000
1878	...	...	...	4,34,000	...	...	...	5,00,000	...	9,34,000
1879	...	1,63,000	...	...	4,27,000	...	...	4,88,000	...	10,78 000
Total ...	12,00,000	11,63,000	2,19,000	4,34,000	4,27,000	18,02,000	30,08,000	11,88,000	4,13,000	98,54,000

6. Supposing the Musjid and Elphinstone Basins completed, what would be the area of land estate in square yards available for sale? and what, in your opinion, would be the minimum value of that land per square yard? Give reasons for your opinion, stating the value of the portion already rented temporarily.

I annex a plan of the Elphinstone property. The plots coloured red available for buildings have an area of 487,146 square yards. Three plots are leased for 99 years at the following rents per annum :—

	Square yards.		Rs.
Akbar Press Company	10,680	=	11,550
Royal ditto	10,000	=	10,000
Imperial ditto	5,000	=	15,000

Besides an anna on every bale of cotton pressed, which last year amounted to Rs. 5,695-8-6.

The railway depôt near the Carnac Bridge is used by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company; last year they received at it 23,010 tons of goods and forwarded 48,840 tons, total worked 71,850 tons of grain, sugar, ghee, metals, piece-goods, &c. The depôt contains 13,310 square yards; the rails were supplied and the shed erected by the Elphinstone Company at a cost of about Rs. 34,331. The Company pays 6 annas per wagon for special and 1st class, and 12 annas for 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th classes, which fees last year produced Rs. 8,384.

The railway depôt at the Elphinstone Bridge contains 26,620 square yards; about Rs. 45,003 have been expended on rails, metalling, fencing, &c.; it is principally used for firewood brought by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company; last year 16,280 tons were brought on it, on which the merchants paid Rs. 3,891 as fees.

There is a site for another depôt near the Musjid Bridge, which has been reserved for a forwarding depôt for the Great Indian Peninsula. It contains 19,360 square yards, and as its situation is very convenient in every way, I think it should be made at once.

The grain bazaar is located near the Musjid Bridge, and occupies about 15,730 square yards; there are generally stored on it about 5,000 tons of grain of sorts, the merchants pay a fee of 6 annas per candy (of 738 lbs.) in lieu of rent; last year fees were paid on 165,386 candies, or 55,128 tons, amounting to Rs. 62,019, which is Rs. 4 per square yard per annum, or, capitalized at 20 years' purchase, Rs. 80 per square yard.

This is a valuable trade; great efforts have recently been made by Native Settias to induce the trade to go elsewhere, hitherto without effect: it is proposed to give them suitable premises which would cover about 19,289 square yards, and would probably cost 3 or 4 lakhs of Rupees to construct.

There are 130 godowns, some temporary and some permanent, on different parts of the estate, rented at from Rs. 55 to Rs. 70 per mensem. The last lot built was on Carnac Bunder; there are 26 of them in two rows; they cost Rs. 3,500 each, and the return from one may be calculated thus :—

	Rs.
Land, 170 square yards, at Rs. 60 = ...	10,200
Building	3,500
	13,700

Rent Rs. 60 per month × 12 × 20 years, Rs. 14,400.

They are not always let, though generally so, and the cost of repairs, &c., require to be considered, but still this shows they pay.

Besides what I have stated, ground is taken up over the estate generally for stacking coals, firewood, metals, &c.; the following is a statement of this as let while I write, the prices being the rents per square yard capitalized at 20 years' purchase :—

		Rs.
220	square yards at	17
894	" "	20
1,452	" "	21
385	" "	26
3,213	" "	32
12,184	" "	44
5,440	" "	52
16,900	" "	65
98	" "	78
1,045	" "	111
207	" "	130

These quantities give 42,038 square yards, and an average of Rs. 53 per square yard.

In November last a portion of the land near Musjid Bridge was exposed for sale by public auction, and the highest *bonâ fide* bid was Rs. 21 per square yard.

I am not aware of any sales lately in the native town, but from enquiries I made some years ago, I believe the price of land in Dongree Cooly Street—the old "Strand" of Bombay—was then Rs. 100 per square yard, and in some streets inland about Rs. 40.

The effect of the reclamation has no doubt been to lessen the value of land in Dongree Cooly Street and its neighbourhood, by removing the water frontage half a mile away from it.

I have thus given what information I possess to enable any one to judge for himself of the value of the land estate; in forming this opinion he should bear in mind that on the one side is the commercial quarters of Bombay, with a densely crowded population of half a million, and on the other side will be the docks, where ships may come alongside and discharge or load cargo, and that a complete system of railway accommodation in connection with the estate is now in operation.

My own opinion is that when the basins are made the land will bring readily from 40 to 60 Rupees per square yard, according to locality, say on an average Rs. 50, but I would not be at all surprised if it should in a few years after be worth double this sum.

7. What further expenditure in the way of roads and drains is necessary to render the land arrear for sale available?

The roads and drains are made, and the land is available for sale now, but the gas should be laid on, and a more efficient supply of water provided, for which, and for cast-iron covers for drain man-holes and a few ventilators, I think it would be sufficient to provide a lakh of rupees.

8. Pending the completion of the works on the Musjid and Elphinstone Basins, what further expenditure is necessary in the Moody Bay project so as to work it up to such a point as will render it partially available (especially as regards saleable land) on the completion of the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins?

I annex a plan showing the extent to which I consider Moody Bay should be reclaimed at present, and the following is an abstract of the estimates therefor:—

	Rs.
1. Frere Road, coloured *red*, and its drains drawn in *blue* lines	1,37,000
2. Boulevards and cross roads coloured *brown*, plots *green*, and drains drawn in *red* lines	1,62,000
3. Completion of reclamation out to proposed temporary wall, coloured *umber*, plots *purple*, roads *olive green*, and drains *black*, also temporary wall in an avreage depth of 3 feet at low water	23,88,000
4. Moody Bunder, wall shaded *red*, reclamation coloured *yellow*, drains *dotted black*, and metalling surface	5,75,000
Total, including 10 per cent. for contingencies ...	32,62,000

9. Do you not think that all the goods of the port would, under present conditions, be accommodated in the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins, while any large increase to the trade could be met by utilizing gradually the Moody Bay Reclamation, which is at present waste?

Yes—this is my opinion. The Elphinstone and Musjid Basins contain 38 acres, and the length of basin walls is 2,720 lineal yards. The tonnage of square-rigged vessels and steamers entered was—

In 1867-68	765,624
1868-69	889,825
1869-70	827,476
1870-71	714,330
4)	31,97,255
Average ...	799,314 tons.

Say 800,000 tons, which gives 21,052 tons per acre and 214 tons per lineal yard of wall per annum.

When I was Assistant Engineer on the Clyde, I helped Mr. Ure, the Resident Engineer, in making a report on the extension of the harbour of Glasgow in 1854, in which the question of how much trade could be worked in a dock or basin was fully considered. The following extract bears on the point:—

"I recommend a tidal basin in preference to a dock, because it will have a perfectly free communication with the river, so that vessels will arrive and depart as their convenience and interest dictate; that the entrance to a basin being wide, is capable of passing the greatest amount of traffic, while, whatever the future size of vessels may be, its smallness will not operate as a barrier to their entering; that the very largest vessels will be able to turn in such a basin without requiring to go into the river to do so; that no vessels will require to accumulate in the river opposite the entrance; that the water in the basin, being frequently changed, will be pretty much in the same condition as that in the river adjoining, and therefore will not be likely to be so offensive as that in the more stagnant condition of a dock; and that it will be remunerative at lower rates.

"My reasons for recommending the basin to be 20 feet deep at low water are, that with a much less depth, now that the screw is being so extensively introduced as the propeller of large ocean steamers, I would fear the removal of the ground from the front of the wall in the effort of the vessel to get away when not afloat, and this depth accommodates with perfect safety all classes of vessels. The least column of water ever in the Liverpool Docks is 20 feet, the Southampton Tidal Basin 18 feet, the Troon Tidal Basin 20 feet, the West India Docks 20½ feet, the New Leith Docks 20 feet, and the Hull Docks 19 feet, the usual depth in these docks varying from 21 to 24 feet.

"The following Table shows the amount of register tonnage entered in some of the principal harbours for last year:—

	Tonnage per Acre of Water Area per annum.	Tonnage per Lineal Yard of Quay Wall per annum.	REMARKS.
Glasgow, including river steamers ...	30,670	440	Fully worked.
Do. excluding do. ...	20,361	293	
Tidal Harbour at Southampton ...	20,000	350	Could perform a good deal of additional work.
Liverpool Docks	21,200	185	Fully worked.
St. Katherine's Dock, London* ...	20,500	142	Fully worked.
Hull Docks*	19,000	143	Principally performed during nine months of the year, during which time the docks are fully employed.

* A considerable quantity of river craft use these docks, of which the tonnage is not recorded.

"Showing the great additional amount of work that is done in the same space where a considerable proportion of the trade is steam, and the further additional quantity that is done where the facility of an open harbour is given for conducting it."

Considering that sailing ships are fast being superseded by steamers, I think the figures Mr. Ure gives justify the affirmative at the head of the answer.

10. Supposing the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins completed, what permanent arrangements would you propose for putting them in communication with the railways?

The plan referred to in para. 6 shows the railway sidings into the Bunders as existing and as proposed.

The existing sidings run through the middle of the Carnac, Nicol, and Musjid Bunders, and are shown by full black lines.

The proposed sidings are shown in full red lines, connecting the Elphinstone North Jetty with the Great Indian Peninsula system at Waree Bunder.

In the event of its being considered desirable to have sidings on some of the quays themselves, I have shown a dotted red line connecting the west side of the Elphinstone Basins with the Waree Bunder lines; of course by means of turn-tables wagons could be taken to any of the quays, but this is not a convenient arrangement with such heavy wagons and such loads (gross about 14 tons) as we have here.

Besides, it is found in ports where a general depôt trade is carried on, that rails on the quays are not of much use, and are more a nuisance than otherwise. Of course it is different where there is a mineral trade, or a transit trade, but these are not the case here.

11. What is your opinion in regard to the carrying out of the project for a deep water pier, and, if advisable, whence should it start?

12. Do you think that any such pier will in any way accommodate goods of the port at any reasonable cost? and will it not be better, in all respects, that goods should at once be brought to shore in the bottoms in which they arrive, than by any intermediate process involving double carriage?

13. Under present conditions a passenger pier is, according to my view, desirable, but could it not be met at a much less cost than that proposed, 25 or 30 lakhs say, by a single pier-head long enough for one of the troop-ships to lie alongside, with an approach from the shore on screw-piles, with timber flooring, as a temporary measure, till the large basins are completed?

N. B.—I mention screw-piles simply because I believe, while they could be put down much more quickly than cylinders, that the ground is suitable for them. They could also be extracted, when no longer required, without difficulty, and would not be lost material.

14. In my opinion ships could not lie alongside the pier-head in the manner proposed, of a diamond shape; they must lie (according to my experience) fair head and stern to the tide?

15. To the point from which you would recommend such a pier to start, could you bring a railway siding, with sheds available for troops, and what would be the cost of this?

16. Roughly, what would be the cost of such a pier, simply for landing the mails, passengers, and troops?

17. Would such a pier be fairly chargeable to the Imperial Government, and, if so, what revenue would you expect from it, if made available for other vessels when not used imperially?

18. Is the anchorage generally of such a character to render it necessary to go to the expense of a pier, considering the existing means of getting on board and the object which should be held in view of completing works which have for their end bringing the ships themselves alongside the shore? *i. e.*, would it not, on all accounts, be advisable to press on the basins and deep water approaches to completion with all available funds? Or again, supposing supply of funds limited, would not imperial as well as local interests be better served by expending the money on basins rather than on a pier?

I think I can make my opinion as to a pier clearer by answering questions 11 to 18 consecutively, instead of singly.

By desire of Government I designed and estimated a deep-water pier more than a year ago, and forward a copy of the report and estimate for Colonel Fraser's use. It may be observed that I did not report on the *policy* of making a pier at all, as that was not referred to me.

In a general way it may be stated that sufficient water for a deeply-laden vessel to lie afloat at all times of tide cannot be had nearer to the shore than about half a mile, so that the length of pier to get the same depth would be pretty much the same wherever it is made.

If a pier is to be made, I think it should be as far up the harbour (so as to be near the trade, and out of the swell) as possible, consistent with keeping clear of the approaches to existing or proposed basins.

I think on the whole the site off the Wellington Bunder is the best. It may be connected with the British Burmah and Central India Railway by a line about a mile long across the Esplanade to Back Bay, near the Band-stand. If the Municipality would not allow the Colaba Road to be crossed on the level, an overbridge would be necessary, which would cost 2 or 3 lakhs of rupees, otherwise the cost would be little more than the rails. A train cannot be run on to the pier-head, if that is to be parallel to the tide, as the 5 feet 6 inches gauge cannot be safely

worked to a less radius than 800 feet; turn-tables could be used, but this is such a tedious process that it would be better to make the shed and troop siding on the approach, and as near the head as possible.

The present troop shed is 400 feet long and 40 feet wide. It is of a temporary nature, but to cover the same area with a permanent shed would cost about Rs. 50,000.

My estimate for a pier with an approach 70 feet wide and berthage at the head for 4 large vessels, is £350,000. If only half the head be made, the cost would be reduced to £285,000, and if only half the width of approach and half the head, it would cost about £200,000.

Messrs. Galway and White's plan was for a pier on screw-piles, with a wooden platform, such as Colonel Fraser suggests; my estimate of it was £1-3-8 per superficial foot, while that for my design was £1-6-0. The difference is so little that it is not worth taking into account.

To all in-shore traffic a pier anywhere will be a nuisance, and should not be allowed if it does not supply such accommodation to the trade generally as would counterbalance the nuisance it would be to small vessels.

This points out that if made at all, it should be commodious and strong. You cannot make a light structure to lay such vessels as the troop-ships are alongside in the open harbour, and the platform must be made strong enough to carry the greatest crowd which could come on it, or a train. The truth is that large cylinders for such a depth and formation as we have here are really cheaper than small piles of any kind, because fewer of them do, and all braces and stays are dispensed with. The pier designed by me works out about 5*d.* per cubic foot of space; I remember that the addition to the Ryde Pier-head, which was of timber, and which I carried out under Mr. Walker, cost 4*d.* per cubic foot of space; so that here even a timber structure would likely cost quite as much as my design would do.

It is of consequence, in considering this question, to know where goods are stored at present in Bombay, and on this point I wish it to be understood that the following is a general statement.

I believe fully half the cotton trade is done on the Colaba Company's wharf, a good deal of timber and some coals at the Mazagon, and a small quantity of coals at the Frere Company's Bunder. Otherwise the greater part of the general trade of Bombay is done at the Elphinstone and Town Custom House Bunders, the former doing about three-fourths and the latter one-forth of the whole; that which goes to the Custom House is principally piece-goods, copper, opium, wines and spirits, simply because at present none of these are allowed by the Custom House authorities to be landed on the Elphinstone Bunder; arrangements are, however, in progress to enable this to be done, and when these are carried out, I believe the trade will be done almost entirely at the Elphinstone Bunders, even if no basins or piers are made. The fact is the commercial quarter of Bombay is, and always has been, in the native town in rear of the bunders.

I do not think there is much chance of this trade being shifted, even if a pier was made off the Wellington Bunder; and the upshot would be that if vessels were berthed there, the goods would have to be brought half a mile along the pier somehow, and then carted to the native town, about two miles further, just as is done with the China cargoes now,—these are landed at the Custom House Bunder, for the reasons I have above given, and are all carted to, and store in, the native town.

Mr. Reid, Commissioner of Customs, has been good enough to send me a return of the number of merchant vessels in the harbour on the 7th instant; it showed that there were then—

Loading	19	steamers.
	19	square-rigged sailing ships, and
	53	native-rigged vessels, large and foreign going.
Unloading	10	steamers.
	9	square-rigged sailing ships, and
	8	native-rigged vessels, large.
Unemployed	3	steamers.
	9	square-rigged sailing ships, and
	11	native-rigged vessels, large.

With a gross tonnage of 72,891 tons register.

It is quite clear that a pier could do almost nothing towards accommodating such a trade as this.

Piers are very well adapted for a port of transit, or where the trade is small, but they are utterly unsuitable for a depôt trade of the magnitude we have to deal with here.

It will be observed that in my report on the pier, I said it might be completed in three years; since then, however, the iron trade has become so busy that it is almost impossible to place orders, and a greater length of time would therefore be required; on the whole, I think, the Musjid Basin could be ready for use just as soon as a pier could.

The head of the pier, as designed by me, has 1,600 feet of frontage, and the estimate being £350,000 gives above £200 per lineal foot, which is double the cost of berthage in basins; but this is the most favourable comparison it is possible to make for the pier, inasmuch as vessels may lie two or three abreast in a basin, which they cannot do at a pier in a tideway, and the middle of the basins are available for vessels unemployed. Basins can be used all the year round, whereas piers can only be used in the fair season; so long as the south-west monsoon swell lasts, which is for about four months of the year, vessels would be unable to lay alongside duringthe flood tide as a rule, and frequently on the ebb. If the vessels lie fair with the tide,

which, as Colonel Fraser points outs, they should do as nearly as possible, they would not be end on to the swell, which begins to tumble in on shore at the edge of the sloping foreshore, where the pier-head would be, and would drive the vessels broadside on against the pier-head.

As to maintenance, the 'life' of a pier is not so good as that of a basin, and *that*, with repairs and accident, might very fairly be yet against dredging in the basin or entrance channel.

There is a very large traffic in this harbour of native craft; these crawl along shore to cheat the tide or save their wind, just as small vessels do everywhere, and to these a pier would be an unmitigated nuisance.

With respect to making a pier for mails, passengers and troops only, I do not think it would be worth while, and any attempt to levy a fee on passengers would produce little revenue and much discontent and grumbling.

The Wellington and Carnac Bunders have landing stairs at which there are 6 feet at low water of springs, and I think there is about half that depth at the Mazagon Bunder.

For the reasons stated, my very decided and matured opinion is strongly against piers.

19. Please illustrate your replies by means of a general tracing on a large scale of the foreshore, and make such further remarks (including observations on the capital to be expended, the interest realizable with reference to the trade accommodated) as you may think bear on the question.

The accompanying plan (Sheet No. 1 of No. 907 in Register) from Mazagon to Colaba, to a scale of 400 feet to an inch, shows the proposed improvements, *i. e.*, the Elphinstone Works, the Moody Bay Works, and the pier off the Wellington Bunder; it also shows the foreshore contoured at every foot out to 20 feet at low water.

The plans for Moody Bay are in progress, but though not completed, are so far advanced as to enable an approximate estimate to be framed, and the nature of the works considered.

The small basin at the north end can only be made available for coasting vessels, in consequence of rocks at the entrance, and need not be considered here.

The principal work is an inner basin 2,500 feet long and 500 feet wide, which gives a length of about 5,980 feet of walls in the basin, and an area of about 29 acres, which is almost identical with the Elphinstone Basin.

The entrance basin is 750 feet by 700 feet, containing 1,800 lineal feet of wharfage, and 14 acres of area.

The harbour frontage wall is 3,870 feet long, and would have a depth of from 12 feet to 20 feet at low water.

The basins are designed to have a depth of 20 feet at low water.

The cost would be about 1½ millions sterling, in addition to the 32½ lakhs named in para. 8.

There is a great deal more rock in the Moody Bay Basin than there is in the Elphinstone Basin, and the position generally would require a different mode of construction to what is proposed to be carried out at Elphinstone. There I propose dams because the ground is very suitable for them; at Moody Bay I propose to dredge trenches for the outer walls, and make their foundations of large concrete blocks set by divers.

It is impossible to do this kind of work so rapidly as work in dams can be done, and I think it might take almost double the time to complete the Moody Bay that it would the Elphinstone Basins.

The height of the sea during the south-west monsoon is frequently 4 feet 6 inches at the entrance to the proposed Moody Bay Basin, when at the same time it would not be above 1 foot 6 inches at the Elphinstone entrance. The entrance basin has been designed so as to reduce the sea, and make it possible for vessels to lie in the inner basin; they could not in such times lie alongside of the walls of the outer basin, nor along the harbour wall.

Commercially I do not think there is much to choose between the two sites. Moody Bay is nearer the fort certainly, but though the fort is where European merchants' offices are situated, and will probably be so wherever the docks are constructed, the great bulk of the trade is in the hands of natives, and is located in the native town, to the rear of the Musjid Bridge.

The approach channel is much shorter and less depressed under the surface than that to the Elphinstone Basins.

There are thus three schemes for giving deep-water berthage to deep sea vessels, *viz.*,—

The Elphinstone Basins,

The Moody Bay Basins, and

A deep-water pier;

and I must say I cannot see how it is possible to avoid coming to the conclusion that the Elphinstone works ought to be made as soon as possible, and take precedence of the others.

I have already stated that I consider 12 annas per ton might be put on goods for the use of the basins (extra to the present bunder fees, which are about 6 annas), and 4 annas on the ship. Supposing that there is only a ton of goods carried in every ton of the ship's register, and that 800,000 tons of shipping use the basins annually, we should thus raise 14 laks per annum. The cost of management of the Elphinstone estate was about 25 per cent., that of the Clyde Navigation is about 30 per cent. of the revenue; if we take ours at the latter rate,

it will leave about 10 lakhs for interest, which is double what is requied on the sum necessary to complete the works.

Government is directly interested in those works being carried out for the following reasons:—

1*st.*—Bombay is the Mail Packet station of India, and the Imperial Government both here and elsewhere have not only contributed towards Mail Packet harbours, but have built many at their own expense, as at Holyhead, Dover, Kingston, &c.

2*nd.*—Government does not insure its stores, and if anything is lost in transit has to bear it (*e. g.*, the big gun which fell overboard the other day); and besides the extra safety could land its stores cheaper if the ships come alongside.

3*rd.*—In such expeditions as those to Persia and Abyssinia, the possibility of being able to lay the ships alongside would save a considerable proportion of the whole cost of the works in one expedition.

The annual instalments now required to complete the Elphinstone works are not large as compared with what the Elphinstone Company spent; these were as follows:—

	Rs.
1860	3,29,692
1861	3,69,174
1862	3,43,507
1863	7,11,839
1864	19,84,624
1865	44,98,593
1866	35,47,017
1867	26,91,072
1868	13,47,512
1869	19,31,274
July 1869 Government offer made.	
1870, 10 months	11,23,738
1871, 11 do.	7,48,146
1872	2,49,268

I believe that if Government had not purchased the property, the works for the deep basins would have been now in full swing, and I think the above statement justifies my belief.

Government had also for several years past being spending money on harbour works in Bombay, at

Moody Bay Reclamation,
Wellington Reclamation,
Wellington Bunder,
Apollo Reclamation, and
Gun Carriage Reclamation,

to the extent shown in the following statement:—

	Rs.
1866	14,05,669
1867	10,94,590
1868	9,65,315
1869	14,94,264
1870	10,40,600

Which gives an average of 14 lakhs per annum for the last five years.

This expenditure was stopped about the time the Elphinstone purchase was made—I do not say because of it,—why stop now that the goal is near?

THOMAS ORMISTON,
Chief Engineer.

P. S.—Colonel Fraser has asked me to state my opinion as to how I should provide accommodation for the crews of vessels lying in the basins.

I do not think it is necessary to make any special provision for them, as I am satisfied the water in the basins will not be offensive, and that the crews may live on board. The diurnal variation of the tide averages about 18 inches at both high and low water, which causes a total change of about 10 per cent. of the whole contents of the harbour every day, and this is the great reason why our harbour waters are so pure. Here is a day's action of the tide taken almost at random:—

1871, 10th January.	L. W. 4-53 A.M.	3 feet 4	under M. S. L.
	H. W. 10-32 A.M	5 feet	above M. S. L.
	L. W. 4-56 P.M.	9 feet 1	under M. S. L.
	H. W. 11-42 P.M.	7 feet 9	above M. S. L.

Suppose we take the average depth of the harbour to be 30 feet at mean sea level, and the bottom at zero, the column of water would have been, at

L. W. 4-53 A.M.	26′ 8″	
		rise 8′ 4″
H. W. 10 32 A.M.	35 0,	
		fall 1 41
L. W. 4-56 P.M.	20 11,	
		rise 16 10
H. W. 11-42 P.M.	37 9.	

This table shows that all the water that came in on the morning's flood went out on the ebb, and 5 feet 9 inches more of water was previously in the harbour, so that one-fifth of the whole was sent clean out to sea. Again, the afternoon's flood brought in 2 feet 9 inches of fresh water from the sea beyond what went out on the previous ebb.

APPEN

Tabular Statement exhibiting the number of sailing ships and steamers entered the

	From 100 to 200 Tons.					From 201 to 300 Tons.					From 301 to 400 Tons.				
	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1871															
April	1	197	...	...	Chittagong	1	284	...	...	Zanzibar	...	...	3	1,004	Kurrachee
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	564	Malabar Coast	...	...	3	1,062	Malabar Coast
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	395	...	...	Calcutta
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	370	...	...	Cocanada
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	360	...	...	Cochin
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	399	...	...	Newport
May	1	122	...	...	Janzibar	...	...	1	282	Newcastle	1	374	...	...	Singapore
	1	107	...	...	Damaun	...	...	...	...	...	1	353	...	...	Mauritius
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,042	Kurrachee
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	348	...	...	Bordeaux
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	366	Cochin
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	301	Muscat
June	...	...	...	...	...	1	282	...	...	Put back from sea	1	310	1	...	Jiddah
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	282	Malabar Coast	...	...	1	366	Cochin
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	355	Calcutta
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	346	Kurrachee
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	393	...	...	Persian Gulf
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	...	...	...	2	452	...	...	Persian Gulf	...	...	1	350	Persian Gulf
	...	...	...	...	...	1	292	...	...	Mauritius	...	...	2	692	Kurrachee
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	356	Rangoon
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	363	...	...	Jiddah
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	748	Cochin
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	692	Kurrachee
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	749	...	...	Moulmein
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	2	325	...	Janzibar	...	...	2	564	Cochin	...	...	3	1,098	Cochin
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	400	...	...	London
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	393	Persian Gulf
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	313	...	...	Bordeaux
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	696	Kurrachee
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	371	...	...	Gellenburgh
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	282	Cochin	...	...	2	692	Kurrachee
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	366	Cochin
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	1	138	...	Jaffna	...	...	2	564	Cochin	...	...	3	1,038	Kurrachee
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	732	Malabar Coast
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	365	...	...	Calcutta
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872.															
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	564	Cochin	...	...	2	692	Kurrachee
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	732	Cochin
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	1	122	...	...	Japan	...	1	224	...	...	Chittagong	1	384	...	Bordeaux
	1	192	...	...	Port Said	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	346	Kurrachee
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	1	120	...	...	Rangoon	...	1	204	...	...	Zanzibar	1	346	...	Kurrachee
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	286	...	...	Chittagong	1	321	...	Galle
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ships	9	1,323	...	...	...	8	2,024	...	...	...	19	6,914	...	...	...
Steamers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3,102	...	...	...	41	14,465	...

DIX B.

Port under Pilotage Charge during the official year 1871-72, *together with their respective tons, &c.*

From 401 to 500 Tons.					From 501 to 600 Tons.					From 601 to 700 Tons.					From 701 to 800 Tons.				
Ships.		Steamers.		Port.	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.	Ships		Steamers.		Port.	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1	494	...	...	Shields ...	1	539	...	...	Rangoon ...	2	1,256	...	...	Calcutta ...	1	737	1	717	Calcutta.
...	...	1	402	Bordeaux ...	...	...	1	549	Jiddah ...	...	...	1	696	Cardiff ...	...	...	1	740	London.
...	...	...	...	...	2	1,049	...	...	Calcutta ...	...	...	1	686	Persian Gulf	...	...	1	783	Trieste.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	946	Persian Gulf	1	538	...	...	Rangoon ...	1	697	...	...	...	1	730	...	...	Newcastle.
...	...	1	408	Aden ...	2	1,155	...	...	Calcutta ...	...	...	1	674	Persian Gulf	...	...	1	763	Geneva.
...	...	...	...	...	1	599	...	...	Liverpool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	718	Hongkong.
...	...	...	...	...	1	582	...	...	Zanzibar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	703	Jiddah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	760	Trieste.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	475	Persian Gulf	...	...	1	548	Jiddah ...	...	...	1	686	Persian Gulf	1	795	...	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	1	563	...	...	Badagara ...	1	695	...	...	Liverpool ...	1	799	...	...	Glasgow.
...	...	...	...	...	1	509	...	...	Shields ...	...	...	1	620	Jiddah ...	...	...	1	718	Kurrachee.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,322	London ...	...	...	1	765	Geneva.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	702	...	...	Liverpool.
1	464	...	...	Persian Gulf	1	534	...	...	Bussora ...	...	...	1	674	Bussora ...	2	1,450	...	...	Persian Gulf.
...	...	...	...	...	1	530	...	...	Liverpool ...	1	699	...	...	Persian Gulf	1	718	...	...	Laccadive.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	618	...	...	Mauritius ...	1	757	...	...	Glasgow.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	691	...	...	London ...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	943	Liverpool ...	1	528	...	...	Mauritius ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	718	Persian Gulf.
...	498	...	...	London ...	1	539	...	...	Rangoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	717	...	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	504	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	787	...	...	Liverpool.
...	...	...	...	...	1	582	...	...	Zanzibar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	706	Kurrachee.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	706	...	...	Cardiff.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	763	...	...	Jiddah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	764	...	...	Newcastle.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	763	Geneva.
1	436	...	...	Jiddah ..	...	...	1	538	Bussora ...	1	656	...	...	Kurrachee ...	1	765	...	...	Geneva.
3	1,324	...	...	Mauritius ...	2	1,102	...	...	Mauritius ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	754	...	...	Boston.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	471	Cochin ...	1	528	...	...	Newcastle ...	...	...	2	1,355	Persian Gulf	...	...	1	795	London.
...	...	1	471	Alleepie ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	686	...	...	Clyde ...	1	706	...	...	Bussora.
1	499	...	...	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	623	...	...	Zanzibar ...	1	721	...	...	Liverpool.
2	819	...	...	Mauritius ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	760	Trieste.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	757	...	...	Mauritius.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	460	Muscat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	633	Muscat ...	2	1,506	...	...	London.
...	...	2	998	Kurrachee ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	664	...	...	Calcutta ...	1	718	...	...	Persian Gulf.
2	920	...	...	Mauritius ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	699	Persian Gulf	...	...	1	737	Geneva.
...	...	1	471	Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	699	...	...	Rangoon ...	...	...	1	800	Bussora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	998	Kurrachee ...	2	1,077	...	...	Rangoon ...	1	605	...	...	Mauritius ...	...	...	1	710	Aden.
1	409	...	...	Cardiff ...	...	...	1	544	Singapore ...	...	...	2	1,355	Persian Gulf	1	720	...	...	London.
1	463	...	...	Hongkong ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	620	...	...	Calcutta ...	1	751	...	...	Shields.
...	...	1	471	Malabar Coast	...	...	...	...	...	1	699	...	...	Shields ...	...	...	1	763	Geneva.
1	488	...	...	Singapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	649	Liverpool ...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	652	...	...	Newcastle ...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	1,497	Kurrachee ...	1	544	...	...	Hongkong ...	...	...	1	653	Persian Gulf	...	...	2	1,543	Trieste.
1	425	...	...	Bushire ...	1	599	...	...	London ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,472	...	...	Mauritius.
1	407	...	...	Moulmein ...	2	1,166	...	...	Newcastle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	765	Geneva.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	718	Persian Gulf.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	762	...	...	Liverpool.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	954	...	...	London ...	1	560	...	...	Chittagong ...	...	...	1	675	Calcutta ...	...	...	1	795	London.
...	...	...	...	...	1	534	...	...	Singapore ...	1	607	...	...	Bordeaux ...	1	785	...	...	Cardiff.
...	...	...	...	...	1	580	...	...	Zanzibar ...	...	...	3	2,020	Persian Gulf	...	...	1	754	Port Said.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	504	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	482	...	...	Sunderland ...	1	543	...	...	Chittagong ...	1	651	1	674	Calcutta ...	...	...	1	763	Geneva.
...	...	1	499	Alleepie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	694	Sunderland ...	...	...	1	702	Liverpool.
2	940	...	...	London ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	699	Persian Gulf	...	...	1	718	Persian Gulf.
1	404	...	...	Bordeux ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,337	Liverpool ...	...	...	1	733	Sunderland.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	664	...	...	Rangoon ...	...	...	2	1,439	Port Said.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	619	Cardiff ...	1	772	...	...	North Shields.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	764	Jidda.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	724	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	737	Tyne.
23	10,426	...	...	...	28	15,480	...	...	...	19	12,482	...	...	...	30	22,338	...	...	...
...	...	20	9,750	...	...	...	6	3,187	...	...	...	26	17,420	...	...	...	32	23,853	...

Tabular Statement

	From 801 to 900 Tons.					From 901 to 1000 Tons.					From 1001 to 1100 Tons.				
	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1871.															
April	2	1,679	...	...	Newcastle	1	955	...	...	Glasgow	3	3,229	...	...	Liverpool
	2	1,619	...	...	Calcutta	1	934	...	...	Singapore	1	1,066	...	...	Calcutta
	...	...	1	882	Geneva	1	930	...	...	Calcutta	...	...	1	1,034	Liverpool
	1	893	...	...	Glasgow	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,083	...	...	Shields
	...	...	1	866	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,083	...	...	Newport
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,022	Aden
May	1	895	...	...	Liverpool	1	996	1	916	Liverpool	...	...	1	1,073	Calcutta
	1	813	...	...	Glasgow	1	948	...	...	Newcastle	1	1,011	...	...	Glasgow
	...	...	1	841	Calcutta	...	...	1	907	Aden	...	...	1	1,054	Hongkong
	1	891	...	...	Boston	1	970	...	...	Boston	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	957	Singapore	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	1	830	...	...	Sunderland	...	...	1	911	Calcutta	1	1,090	...	...	Newcastle
	1	819	...	...	Jiddah	1	903	...	...	Jiddah	...	...	1	1,022	Put back from sea.
	1	870	...	...	Liverpool	1	969	...	...	Liverpool	1	1,066	...	...	Tyne
	...	...	...	...	...	1	933	...	...	Put back from sea.	...	...	1	1,081	Calcutta
	...	...	...	...	...	1	908	...	...	Glasgow	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	1	882	Persian Gulf	1	914	...	...	London	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	1	975	...	...	Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	1	841	Calcutta	1	999	...	...	Greenock	...	...	2	2,079	Calcutta
	1	894	...	...	Liverpool	...	...	1	943	Liverpool	...	...	1	1,050	Liverpool
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,065	London
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,033	Suez
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,034	...	...	Glasgow
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,048	...	...	Newcastle
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	1	827	...	...	Jiddah	1	916	...	...	Liverpool	1	1,066	...	...	Sheffield
	...	...	1	891	Hongkong	1	937	...	...	Moulmein	...	...	1	1,068	London
	1	876	1	819	London	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,015	...	...	Liverpool
	1	847	1	827	Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,006	Point de Galle
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,086	Aden
October	1	848	1	841	Calcutta	1	939	...	...	Shields	2	2,083	...	...	London
	...	...	1	852	Geneva	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,057	1	1,045	Liverpool
	...	...	1	817	London	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,066	...	...	Calcutta
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,040	...	...	Melbourne
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	1	830	...	...	Mauritius	...	...	...	922	London	1	1,093	1	1,006	Calcutta
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	907	Hongkong	1	1,014	...	...	Liverpool
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1,056	Trincomalee
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,069	...	...	Moulmein
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	1	836	...	...	Mauritius	1	933	...	...	Rangoon	1	1,045	...	...	Mauritius
	1	819	1	841	Calcutta	...	...	1	928	Aden	1	1,001	...	...	Cardiff
	1	819	...	...	London	2	1,851	...	...	Calcutta	2	2,081	...	...	Calcuttta
	...	...	1	891	Trieste	1	994	...	...	Glasgow	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	1	993	...	...	Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872.															
January	2	1,759	1	822	Liverpool	1	979	...	...	Glasgow	3	3,165	...	...	Liverpool
	2	1,721	...	...	Newcastle	1	909	...	...	Liverpool	2	2,170	1	1,073	Calcutta
	1	866	...	...	Greenock	1	937	...	...	Moulmein	...	...	1	1,022	Cannanore
	1	861	...	...	Shields	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,059	...	...	Chittagong
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	1	847	...	...	Rangoon	2	1,919	...	...	Newcastle	1	1,013	1	1,031	London
	1	893	...	...	Glasgow	...	...	1	207	Hongkong	...	...	1	1,074	Aden
	...	...	1	882	Geneva	...	...	1	917	Calcutta	1	1,009	...	...	Rangoon
	...	...	1	893	Liverpool	2	1,915	1	922	Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1	818	North Shields	1	971	...	...	Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	1	891	Cardiff	2	1,947	2	1,895	Liverpool	...	...	1	1,076	Leith
	...	...	1	806	Geneva	1	930	...	...	Calcutta	1	1,026	...	...	Liverpool
	1	878	...	...	Liverpool	1	995	...	...	London	...	...	1	1,022	Kurrachee
	...	...	...	...	...	1	981	...	...	Sunderland	...	...	2	2,076	Calcutta
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	917	Shields	1	1,098	...	...	Singapore
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,064	...	...	Shields
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,034	London
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ships	29	24,730	...	...	...	34	32,380	...	...	...	36	37,947	...	...	...
Steamers	...	...	19	16,203	...	...	...	14	13,009	...	...	...	26	27,188	...

— continued.

From 1101 to 1200 Tons.					From 1201 to 1300 Tons					From 1301 to 1400 Tons.					From 1401 to 1500 Tons.				
Ships.		Steamers.		Port.	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
2	2,386	...	...	Newcastle ...	3	3,812	...	...	Liverpool ...	5	6,780	...	...	Liverpool ...	2	2,873	...	...	Liverpool.
...	...	1	1,190	London ...	...	...		2,519	Suez ...	...	...	1	1,348	Hongkong ...	...	...	1	1,482	Suez.
1	1,152	...	...	Calcutta ...	1	1,299	...	...	Greenock ...	...	...	1	1,336	London ...	1	1,435	...	..	Cardiff.
...	...	2	2,375	Hongkong ...	1	1,292	...	...	London ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,410	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,209	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,217	Hongkong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2,312	...	...	Liverpool ...	1	7,266	1	1,254	London ...	3	4,006	...	...	Liverpool ...	2	2,860	...	...	Glasgow.
...	...	1	1,177	Suez ...	6	7,524	...	...	Liverpool ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,880	1	1,463	London.
1	1,170	...	...	London ...	...	...	2	2,485	Suez ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,499	...	...	Greenock.
...	...	1	1,128	Calcutta ...	...	...	1	1,222	Hongkong ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,884	...	...	Liverpool.
3	3,531	...	...	Clyde ...	1	1,293	...	...	Melbourne ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2,304	Hongkong ...	...	...	2	2,551	Suez ...	1	1,303	...	...	Liverpool ...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,116	...	...	Calcutta ...	1	1,285	...	...	Boston ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2	2,309	...	...	Liverpool ...	1	1,288	...	...	Liverpool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1,190	Galle ...	1	1,266	...	...	Put back from sea.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,165	...	...	London ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1,128	Calcutta ...	...	...	3	3,743	Suez ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,482	Calcutta.
3	3,505	...	...	Glasgow ...	2	2,462	...	...	London ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1,178	Suez ...	2	2,569	...	...	Calcutta ...	...	...	1	1,365	Suez ...	1	1,401	...	...	Liverpool.
1	1,185	1	1,199	Hongkong ...	...	...	1	1,263	Liverpool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,466	London.
1	1,103	...	...	Calcutta ...	...	...	1	1,253	Suez ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1,250	...	...	Glasgow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1,217	...	...	China ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,289	Hongkong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
1	1,152	2	2,260	Calcutta ...	1	1,283	...	...	Jiddah ...	...	...	1	1,348	Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2,284	...	...	Shields ...	1	1,245	...	...	Liverpool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,184	1	1,104	London ...	1	1,261	1	1,285	London ...	1	1,388	...	...	Cardiff ...	...	...	1	1,482	Suez.
...	...	1	1,132	Kurrachee ...	...	...	1	1,266	Suez ...	1	1,392	...	...	Newcastle ...	1	1,499	...	1,476	London.
...	...	2	2,304	Hongkong ...	4	4,998	...	...	Liverpool ...	1	1,303	...	...	Moulmein ...	...	...	1	1,493	Calcutta.
1	1,188	...	...	Shields ...	2	2,522	...	...	Newcastle ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,401	1	...	Shields.
1	1,185	...	...	Mauritius ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2,307	2	2,259	Calcutta ...	1	1,277	...	...	Calcutta ...	1	1,490	...	...	Shields ...	1	1,406	.	...	Moulmein.
...	...	1	1,178	Suez ...	1	1,249	2	2,574	Suez ...	1	1,315	...	...	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2,370	Hongkong ...	2	2,527	...	...	Cardiff ...	1	1,399	...	...	Liverpool ...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,146	...	...	Boston ...	3	3,763	...	...	Liverpool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1,170	Portsmouth	...	...	1	1,237	Sydney ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2,314	...	...	Mauritius ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,174	...	...	Rangoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,216	Sydney ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,482	Suez.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,485	Suez ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,485	London.
...	...	..	...	...	1	1,260	...	...	Shields ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,401	...	...	Liverpool.
...	...	...	...	...	1	1,272	..	...	Liverpool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1,119	Hongkong ...	2	2,530	...	...	London ...	2	2,670		...	Liverpool ...	...	...	1	1,466	London.
...	...	1	1,101	London ...	...	...	1	1,289	Suez ...	...	...	1	1,316	London ...	1	1,469	...	...	Calcutta.
1	1,132	...	...	Liverpool ...		...	1	1,222	Hongkong ...	1	1,381	...	...	Newcastle ...	1	1,434	...	...	Mauritius.
1	1,190	...	...	Sydney ...	1	1,094	...	...	Liverpool ...	1	1,304	1	1,332	Calcutta ...	...	...	1	1,478	Liverpool.
...	...		...	...	1	1,209	...	...	Newport ...	...	...	2	2,636	Cardiff ...	...	...	1	1,482	Cardiff.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,434	...	...	Quebec.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,482	...	...	Shields.
4	4,730	...	...	Liverpool ...	1	1,219	...	...	Cardiff ...	...	...	...	1,397	Calcutta ...	1	1,430	...	...	Shields.
...	...	1	1,104	London ...	1	1,248	...	...	Shields ...	1	1,349	...	...	Greenock ...			1	1,401	Goa.
1	1,191	...	...	Mauritius ...	...	...	1	1,266	Suez ...	...	...	1	1,331	Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1,188	Trieste ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1,130	Trieste ...	4	5,100	...	...	Liverpool ...	...	...	1	1,348	Suez ...	...	...	1	1,453	London.
1	1,199	...	...	Glasgow ...	1	1,284	...	...	London ...	...	...	1	1,336	Newcastle ...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1,163	London ...	...	...	1	1,232	Sydney ...	...	...	1	1,348	Sunderland ...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2,373	...	...	Liverpool ...	...	...	1	1,209	Hull ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
...	...	1	1,144	Tellicherry ...	1	1,259	1	1,218	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,199	...	...	Greenock ...	..	...	1	1,235	Shields ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2,304	Hongkong ...	...	...	1	1,289	Suez ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	1	1,132	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	47,882	...	...	...	52	65,623	...	...	...	20	26,981	...	...	...	...	28,788	..	...	...
...	...	33	37,956	...	...	...	32	40,028	...	...	...	13	17,441	...	20	...	15	22,001	...

Tabular Statement

	From 1501 to 1600 Tons.					From 1601 to 1700 Tons.					From 1701 to 1800 Tons.				
	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1871.															
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,704	...	...	Liverpool ...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	1	1,528	Suez ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,777	...	...	London ...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	1	1,528	Suez ...	...	...	1	1,627	Suez ...	...	...	1	1,787	Liverpool ...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,610	Liverpool ...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,746	Suez ...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	1	1,528	Suez ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	1	1,528	Suez ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,746	Hongkong ...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,799	Liverpool ...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	1	1,587	Liverpool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,746	Hongkong ...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,799	Calcutta ...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872.															
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,746	Suez
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,709	North Shields
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,481	...	...	...
Steamers	...	...	5	7,699	...	...	...	2	3,237	...	...	...	8	14,078	...

—continued.

From 1801 to 1900 Tons.					From 1901 to 2000 Tons.					From 2001 to 2100 Tons.					From 2001 to 2200 Tons.				
Ships.		Steamers.		Port.	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
...	...	1	1,833	Suez ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,946	Hongkong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1,833	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	5,499	...	...	...	3	5,838	...	...	...	5	10,452	...	...	...	1	2,103	...

Tabular Statement

	From 2201 to 2300 Tons.					From 2301 to 2400 Tons.					From 2901 to 3000 Tons.				
	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1871.															
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,377	...	...	Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	1	2,287	Suez ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	...	1	2,205	Suez ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	1	2,205	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,983	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872.															
January	...	...	1	2,278	Suez ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	1	2,202	Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ships	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steamers	...	...	5	11,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,983	...

—concluded.

From 3001 to 3100 Tons.					From 4001 to 4200 Tons.				
Ships.		Steamers.		Port.	Ships.		Steamers.		Port.
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,173	Suez.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Classified Abstract showing the number of Ships and Steamers entered the Port during the official year 1871-72.

		Ships.		Steamers.	
From 100 to 200 Tons	...	9	1,323	...	...
„ 201 to 300 „	...	8	2,024	11	3,102
„ 301 to 400 „	...	19	6,914	41	14,465
„ 401 to 500 „	...	23	10,426	20	9,570
„ 501 to 600 „	...	28	15,480	6	3,187
„ 601 to 700 „	...	19	12,482	26	17,420
„ 701 to 800 „	...	30	22,338	32	23,853
„ 801 to 900 „	...	29	24,730	19	16,203
„ 901 to 1,000 „	...	34	32,380	14	13,009
„ 1,001 to 1,100 „	...	36	37,947	26	27,188
„ 1,101 to 1,200 „	...	41	47,882	33	37,956
„ 1,201 to 1,300 „	...	52	65,623	32	40,028
„ 1,301 to 1,400 „	...	20	26,981	13	17,441
„ 1,401 to 1,500 „	...	20	28,788	15	22,001
„ 1,501 to 1,600 „	...	...	...	5	7,699
„ 1,601 to 1,700 „	...	...	...	2	3,237
„ 1,701 to 1,800 „	...	2	3,481	8	14,078
„ 1,801 to 1,900 „	...	...	...	3	5,499
„ 1,901 to 2,000 „	...	...	...	3	5,838
„ 2,001 to 2,100 „	...	...	...	5	10,452
„ 2,101 to 2,200 „	...	...	...	1	2,103
„ 2,201 to 2,300 „	...	...	...	5	11,186
„ 2,301 to 2,400 „	...	1	2,377	...	...
„ 2,901 to 3,000 „	...	...	...	1	2,983
„ 3,001 to 3,100 „	...	...	...	1	3,037
„ 4,001 to 4,200 „	...	...	...	7	29,211
TOTAL	...	371	341,176	329	340,746

BOMBAY,
The 13*th April* 1872.

APPENDIX C.

BOMBAY TRADE, 1871-72.

MONTHS.	Tons. Ships.	Tons. Steamers.	Total.	
1871.				
April	42,287	31,159	73,446	Largest in March; smallest in July.
May.	47,508	24,917	72,425	
June	22,775	22,094	44,869	
July	14,710	11,488	26,198	
August	19,691	24,791	44,482	
September	18,234	15,580	33,814	
October	33,102	28,724	61,826	
November	29,790	35,169	64,959	
December	22,292	29,418	51,710	
1872.				
January	38,330	28,899	67,229	
February	24,667	34,629	59,296	
March	27,790	53,878	81,668	
	7,563	6,677	657	
Total ...	341,176	340,746	681,922	

APPENDIX D.

Estimate of the quantity of Cargo imported and exported at Bombay, prepared by Mr. Ryan, Traffic Manager, Government Bunders.

		Tons.
These quantities are calculated from the amount of Bunder Fees collected in year to 31st March 1872	1. At Elphinstone Bunder ...	945,492
	2. „ Town Custom House Bunder ...	180,979
	3. „ Tank Bunder ...	9,805
	4. „ Apollo and Mazagon Bunders ...	10,000
	5. „ Apollo Reclamation ...	20,000
	6. „ Frere Land Company's Bunders ...	35,000
	7. „ Mazagon Land Company's Bunders ...	75,000
	8. „ Colaba Land Company's Bunders ...	225,000
	9. Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Coals and Stores ...	65,000
	10. Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Coals and Stores ...	25,000
	11. Government Coal, Colaba ...	10,000
	12. Government and State Railway ...	30,000
	Total Imports and Exports at Bombay ...	1,631,276

Of the above the following quantities are imported and exported in small native boats, which would not use, and pay for, a deep basin or dock, if they could continue to have the use of the present boat basins :—

	Tons.	
At Elphinstone Bunders ...	572,000	
„ Mazagon Land Company's Bunders ...	45,000	
„ Frere Land Company's Bunders ...	15,000	
„ Colaba Land Company's Bunders ...	25,000	
		657,000
Total Imports and Exports in square-rigged vessels, bugglas, cotias, and other *large* native craft ...		974,276

Bombay, May 1872.

No. 1999, dated 9th May 1872.

From—COLONEL A. FRASER, C. B., R. E., Secy. to the Govt. of the N.-W. P., in the P. W. Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

In continuation of my letter No. 1873, dated 2nd May 1872, I have the honor to forward for information a copy of a demi-official letter addressed by me to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, with its enclosures, on the question of the further progress of Elphinstone works.

Demi-official from—COLONEL A. FRASER, C. B., R. E., Secy. to the Govt. of the N.-W. P., in the P. W. Dept.,

To—The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Lord Northbrook has requested me to send for the information of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald my memorandum with annexed papers on the question of the further progress of the Elphinstone works.

I am desired to send the papers demi-officially, in order that His Excellency may obtain the views of the Chamber of Commerce on a question which will largely affect the interests of the trade.

Lord Northbrook does not wish at present the subject publicly discussed, but would be glad if the Chamber would favor the Government with an expression of their opinion as to the effect of my recommendations (if carried out) on the trade. If there be any doubt as to the propriety of the charge on registered tonnage, the Chamber might be asked to give a precise statement of the tonnage by measurement and weight of the imports and exports during the last financial year.

His Excellency will observe that some portions of my paper (those marked with asterisks) have been omitted. These portions embody my recommendations as regards the payment of interest on past and further advances, upon which Lord Northbrook did not desire any discussion at present.

Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will, however, himself know what I have recommended from the full copy of my memorandum which I left with Colonel Kennedy as a private document.

I have at present only Appendix A, but His Excellency will be able to obtain the other Appendices from Colonel Kennedy when they have been printed.

I send 10 copies of the extracts from memorandum, with 10 copies of Appendix A.

No. 1145A, dated 29th May 1872.

From—COLONEL A. FRASER, C. B., R. E., Secy. to the Govt. of the N.-W. P., in the P. W. Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

I have now the honor, in continuation of my letter No. 1873, dated 2nd instant, to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, Appendix D of my Memorandum on the Elphinstone Basin, prepared not in the way I wished it, but from the Bunder fees returns as alluded to in the 4th paragraph of the letter above quoted.

2. From this Appendix it would appear that the total tonnage which would occupy basins is only 974,276 tons of import *and* export; taking the former in full, as per Appendices B, C, as 681,922, the balance would be export, or 292,354 tons the difference being occasioned probably by a large number of ships leaving the port in ballast after having discharged their imports.

3. Under these circumstances, and supposing no increase to trade, the multiplier of Rs. 2-5 as taken in the 19th paragraph of my memorandum of the 22nd April is too high, and should be reduced to Rs. 2. This would reduce the returns as calculated in the 20th paragraph of the memorandum in a corresponding manner.

4. On the other hand, I should say that a great part, if not the whole, of the 572,000 tons now imported and exported on small native boats on the Elphinstone Bunders would still use these, and that the fees chargeable on them would cover the difference.

No. 2680A, dated Nynee Tal, 28th September 1872.

From—COLONEL A. FRASER, C. B., R. E., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of the N.-W. P., in the P. W. Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

I have the honor to submit a memorandum embodying my opinion on the papers forwarded with your letter No. 405 B—C, dated 10th September 1872.

2. I return the plans as requested.

Third Memorandum by COLONEL A. FRASER, R. E., *on the construction of Tidal Basins in the Elphinstone Estate at Bombay,—dated Nynee Tal, the 23rd September* 1872.

I would first refer to the 10th paragraph of His Excellency Sir P. E. Wodehouse's Minute dated 24th July 1872, in which I am said to have been furnished with calculations of the probable returns to be expected from the trade of the port, and the accuracy of those calculations are now said to be seriously questioned. The Government of India will not fail to have observed that I protected myself in this matter by saying in my second memorandum, dated 22nd April 1872, "that subject to correction from actual weights and measurements of goods, the registered tonnage might be taken as a fair average on which to charge the sum of Rs 2-5 a ton."

2. This correction seems to have reduced the actual tonnage to 974,276 tons (instead of 681,682 × 2 = 1,363,364 tons), of which 175,000 tons are of cotton. The rates I gave, which would be direct saving to shipping, seem to be concurred in, *viz.*, 12 annas for cotton, and Rs. 1-4 per ton for other goods, with 2½ annas added to each ton for indirect saving.

3. These rates give—

		£
799,276 tons @ 1-6½	... ...	= 112,398
175,000 „ @ 0-14½	... ...	= 15,859
	Gross income ...	128,257

Deducting 40 per cent. for working expenses, the net income would be, as Colonel Kennedy shows, £76,954, which would give a net deficit of £3,040 under the interest of £80,000, which would have to be provided for from dock revenue to meet the capital, if a further sum of one million were advanced for further construction to completion.

4. Colonel Kennedy admits that I have taken a low price for the land, and I may agree with him that this may be put against the time it will take to realize the value of the property and consequent accumulation of interest.

5. On the calculation of working expenses, I think 40 per cent. an outside cost, and Colonel Kennedy is inclined to think it not sufficient ; that may, therefore, stand as the nearest calculation to be had.

6. I should agree with Colonel Kennedy in the 6th, 7th and 8th paragraphs of his memorandum of the 22nd July, were the Elphinstone Estate under the same conditions as other ports, and had not 2 millions been already spent on it. But it must not be forgotten that the charge for interest on the (in round numbers) 2 millions sterling already advanced would be at 4½ per cent. £90,000 ; that to meet this the revenue from the Elphinstone property was said to be only £45,000 (see my first memorandum dated 27th March 1872, paragraph 9). But practically it is less than this, for I have a statement of revenue of the Elphinstone Estate between 1st April 1871 and 31st March 1872 before me, which shows as follows :—

		Rs.
Revenue...	... ...	7,60,651
Expenditure	... ...	3,42,277
	Net income ...	4,18,374

But taking it at the higher figure against the *probable* deficit of £3,040 annually as shown in the 3rd paragraph, there is an *actually existing* deficit of £45,000 a year. It is true that this is covered by profit on other property, but we are dealing with the estate on its own merits, and not taking into consideration extraneous aids.

7. Going on to the 9th paragraph of Colonel Kennedy's memorandum of the 22nd July, I am distinctly of opinion that, though there may be a little delay at first, *all* ships of *all* kinds will go into safe and convenient basins in preference to remaining out in the open harbour, and that consequently the basins will really take the whole trade. I believe all shipping history shows that ships prefer to land their cargo direct to shore ; but, supposing the very worst of Colonel Kennedy's possibilities to come true, *viz.*, that there be a net deficit of £31,525, still the estate would be to the better by (£45,000—31,599=) £13,500 annually. Taking Colonel Kennedy's figures, and comparing them with those in my paragraph 9 above-quoted, we should have for the whole port—

		£
Loss on Elphinstone Estate ...	... ...	31,525
Interest on other Government property transferred	... ...	4,155
Liabilities	... ...	35,680

and to meet that, there would be—

		£
Revenue from Government property	... ...	22,717
Harbour Board ...	... ...	7,000
Government troops ...	... ...	4,053
Customs establishment ...	... ...	1,400
Revenue to meet liabilities	... ...	35,170

so that, financially, the port would be very nearly in the same position as it is now, while, commercially, it would have as good accommodation for its shipping as there is in the world.

8. On the other hand, Colonel Kennedy makes no allowance for a charge on the shipping irrespective of the goods carried. The Dock Committee of 1867 said I think (I returned their report to Government) that the cost to a ship lying out in the stream was Rs. 3 per ton. I put down the charge to a ship at 4 annas per ton, and this would largely reduce the worst deficit described above. No reason is given why this should not be charged and calculated on as revenue.

9. Again, Colonel Kennedy remarks in his 4th paragraph that "Colonel Fraser has omitted the tonnage of small craft, but this does not affect the above calculations which are based on actual exports and imports." But I would submit that this does not seem to me correct, as from Appendix D of my second memorandum, dated 22nd April 1872, which gives the statement prepared by Mr. Ryan, alluded to by Colonel Kennedy, the total of imports and exports amounts to 1,631,276 tons, of which 974,276 tons are carried in square-rigged vessels, &c., and 572,000 tons are taken from native boats, &c., *at the Elphinstone Bunders*, which are nearer than any of the other bunders to the native town ; and it is fair to calculate on the Elphinstone basins getting some profit out of this on the same principle on which Colonel

Kennedy supposes that the Colaba cotton would not come to the Elphinstone basins, because ships in the stream would be more convenient to the cotton presses.

* * * * * *

11. Under any circumstances, I say for the credit of the Government and the comfort and convenience of the port, finish the Elphinstone works, if it can be done at the cost which Mr. Ormiston has estimated.

12. Turning to the engineering difficulty as regards the dredging of the channels, I am certainly of Colonel Kennedy's and Colonel Hancock's opinion that before these large works are commenced, it is advisable to determine the question whether "a sufficiently deep channel can or cannot be dredged and maintained in this locality at a reasonable annual cost." The best way to my mind of determining this is to cut a through channel (say 100 feet wide) from the line of 12 feet contour on the north side of Cross Island as close to the proposed harbour walls as may be possible, and out to the same line on the south side of that island. I think that this would obtain for the channel all the advantage of the current *through* the channels which Mr. Ormiston anticipates, and which the experiment proposed by Colonel Kennedy does not admit of. Of course I see that the northern channel has eventually to be dredged out to the 20 feet contour (the depth of the basins), and that practically the increased depth will be *across* the tides without a *through* current, except what may be induced by the fall from the basins; but if the 12 feet depth can be kept clear through, it would not be unreasonable to trust to dredging to keep the deeper channel clear to a sufficient extent for deep ships.

13. This would involve about, at a rough calculation, 47,000 brass of cutting, which, at Rs. 4 per brass, would cost Rs 1,88,000, but apparently with the existing plant it would take 470 days to do. I would, therefore, commence at once with the existing plant, and order a powerful dredger with hopper-barges from home to complete the experiment. I understand that such a dredger would always be useful, and might fairly be charged to general harbour plant.

14. I further agree with Colonel Kennedy that there seems no good reason for cutting out the channels to the full width proposed by Mr. Ormiston; the narrower channel would answer the purpose of the experiment, provided the *through* current is given to it.

15. The Government would, in my opinion, be quite justified in undertaking this cost, as it is sufficiently manifest that both the Dockyard and the P. and O. Company keep open their channels by dredging without the advantage of any *through* current; and if it pays to open channels for the ship or two a month that enters the docks, it will surely pay to keep a channel open for the ships which would be entering into, and clearing out from, the basins daily.

Memorandum by COLONEL P. P. L. O'CONNELL, R. E., *Officiating Accountant General to the Government of India, Public Works Department, on the proposal to construct one or more Steam-ship Basins or Docks at Bombay,—dated 12th May* 1873.

The question of the construction of one or more Steam-ship Basins at Bombay was considered in connection with that of the establishment of a Port Trust for the Port of Bombay, until, at the end of last year, the two were practically separated.

2. In letter No. 27E—471, dated the 20th December 1872, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, a hope is expressed that the Government of India will not object to the Port Trust Bill being enacted without its making any provision for raising funds wherewith to pay interest on a loan to be granted by the Government of India for the purpose of constructing one or more steam-ship basins at Bombay. In letter No. 10 B—C, dated 7th January 1873, from the Government of India, to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, the sanction of the Governor General in Council is conveyed to the course proposed to be taken by the Government of Bombay in order to further the enactment of the Port Trust Bill.

3. Colonel A. Fraser, R. E., having been deputed by the Government of India to visit Bombay, to consider with the Government of that Presidency the plans which will have the best effect in completing the harbour works in hand, with special reference to the steam-basin to be formed in the Elphinstone land, with a deep-water approach thereto, submitted to the Government of India a memorandum dated 22nd April 1872.

4. He estimated that two steam-ship basins, termed the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins, with suitable channels of approach from the harbour, and 487,146 square yards of landed estate, could be formed at a cost of about (£1,000,000) one million sterling. Adding this sum to the previous expenditure on the Port works, amounting to nearly (£2,000,000) two millions sterling, he makes the whole amount of capital expended, or to be expended, to be in round numbers (£3,000,000) three millions sterling. He considers, however, that the landed estate to be formed by reclamation from the sea would sell at £2-10 per square yard, and fetch in round numbers (£1,250,000) a million and a quarter sterling, and thus reduce the capital expenditure from £3,000,000 to £1,750,000, or one and three quarter million.

5. The returns to be expected from the ships using the proposed basins he estimates as follows:—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce agreed with him that the savings in respect of goods landed in basins might be put down as a fair charge on the trade as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Saving in import, landing charges, boat hire, haulage and cranage ...	1	4	0	per ton.
Saving in export, ditto ditto ...	0	12	0	"
Saving in time, pilfering, &c.	0	5	0	"
TOTAL ...	2	5	0	per ton.

The tonnage of vessels using the port in the year 1872 he takes, on the authority of Mr. Ormiston, C. E., the Chief Engineer for Government Reclamation Works, to be 681,682 tons, and the income to be raised at the rate of Rs. $2\frac{5}{16}$ per ton to be in round numbers £160,000. Deducting 40 per cent. for working expenses, and allowing £80,000 in round numbers as the interest to be paid annually for a capital of (£1,750,000) one and three quarter millions sterling, he concludes that there would be a clear gain of (£16,000) sixteen thousand pounds sterling per annum.

6. This estimate is one in which Colonel Fraser appears to have confidence as a really moderate one. It is followed by another of a more sanguine character, in which the annual income after deduction made for working expenses is set down at about $11\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the capital expended. This estimate he seems to think *may* turn out to be correct.

7. A far less sanguine view of the matter is taken, however, in Bombay. The opinion of Colonel Kennedy, R. E., Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, is that even in the more moderate of Colonel Fraser's two estimates the working expenses are understated, and the probable gross income of the basins is overstated. On the first of these two points he writes as follows in his memorandum dated 22nd July 1872:—"Whether the calculation of working expenses is low or not, it is difficult to say; but as keeping the basins and channel clear of deposit would be one of the working charges, I am inclined to think that his estimate, so far from being low, is insufficient." On the second point he writes as follows:—"He calculates that the basins will accommodate the entire trade, and by applying the rate of Rs. $2\frac{5}{16}$ per ton to the total registered tonnage which entered the port in the last year, *i. e.*, 681,682 tons, he obtains a gross income of £160,000, and, deducting the working expenses at 40 per cent., a net income that would discharge the interest and leave a clear profit of £16,000 per annum.

"2. But these calculations are not reliable. Assuming, for the moment, that the entire trade would use the basins, it is necessary to discard the calculations based on registered tonnage, and to calculate the possible return on the weight of actual imports and exports.

"3. The actual imports and exports from a statement very carefully prepared by Mr. Ryan, the Traffic Manager, from the Traffic and Custom House returns, and other sources of information in the year 1871-72, amounted to 974,276 tons (of which 175,000 tons are cotton exports); and not to tons 681,682 × 2 = 1,363,364 tons, as calculated by Colonel Fraser on the basis that the registered tonnage may be taken as the fair measure of the trade.

"4. Applying this correction to Colonel Fraser's figures, the result would be—

		£
Exports and imports, less cotton 799,276 tons at Rs. (1-4 + annas $2\frac{1}{2}$ =) 1-$6\frac{1}{2}$	... =	112,398
Cotton 175,000 tons at annas (12 + $2\frac{1}{2}$ =) $14\frac{1}{2}$ ...	... =	15,859
GROSS INCOME	...	128,257

"Deducting 40 per cent. for working expenses, *i. e.*, £51,303, the net income would be £76,954, showing a deficit of £3,040. Colonel Fraser has omitted the tonnage of small craft, but this does not affect the above calculations which are based on actual exports and imports. He has taken a low price for the land. But it must be remembered that to realise the value of all the property will probably take a long time, and the low price might, therefore, be set against accumulation of interest.

"9. I have now to return to the calculation by Colonel Fraser that the entire trade of the port will use the basins, for this is, I think, expecting too much. There are several classes of cargo that would probably never come to the basins at all—timber, for instance; coal most likely; and it is more than probable, I think, that cotton pressed at Colaba would be more easily shipped by boat direct than conveyed to the Elphinstone basins to be there put on board. The presses are on the sea frontage, and the cotton would probably, in any case, be sent in the boats for transport to the ships; and once afloat, it would more easily be taken to ships lying in the stream to the basins.

"10. Supposing that of the total imports and exports, including cotton, 25 per cent. does not use the basins, there will remain to deal with say, 730,700 tons, and deducting cotton 175,000 tons, 555,700 tons. Applying Colonel Fraser's rate, we have—

	£
555,700 tons, at Rs. 1-$6\frac{1}{2}$ per ton	78,145
175,000 „ at As. $14\frac{1}{2}$ „	15,859
	91,004
Deduct working expenses, 40 per cent.	37,600
Net income ...	56,404

a sum less than the interest £80,000 by £23,596.

"If half the cotton were to go direct from the presses to the ships, the net loss would be say 23,596 + $\frac{15859}{2}$ = £31,525."

8. It will be observed that the above extracts when treating of the probable returns refer only to those expected to be received for the use of the proposed basins. It will be as well before noticing other sources of revenue to quote here what Colonel Fraser has written in support of his own and in correction of Colonel Kennedy's calculations.

9. In paragraph 9 of his "third memorandum" on this subject, forwarded to the Government of India on the 28th September 1872, he writes—

"9. Again, Colonel Kennedy remarks in his 4th paragraph, 'Colonel Fraser has omitted the tonnage of small craft, but this does not affect the above calculations, which are based on actual exports and imports.' But I would submit that this does not seem to me correct, as from Appendix D of my second memorandum, dated 22nd April 1872, which gives the state-

ment prepared by Mr. Ryan, alluded to by Colonel Kennedy, the total of imports and exports amounts to 1,631,276 tons, of which 974,276 tons are carried in square-rigged vessels, &c., and 572,000 are taken from native boats, &c., *at the Elphinstone Bunders*, which are nearer than any of the other bunders to the native town, and it is fair to calculate on the Elphinstone Basins getting some profit out of this on the same principle on which Colonel Kennedy supposes that the Colaba cotton would not come to the Elphinstone Basins, because ships in the stream would be more convenient to the cotton presses."

10. It will be as well now to state what are the existing revenues which can be placed to the credit of a Port Trust, and what Colonels Kennedy and Fraser respectively consider to be the best manner of dealing with them.

11. The existing revenues are stated in the 9th paragraph of Colonel Fraser's first memorandum, dated 27th March 1872, as follows :—

	£
Revenue from Elphinstone property	45,000
" Government "	22,717
Harbour Board	7,000
Government troops and stores	4,053
Customs Establishment	1,400
	80,170
Deduct amount already paid for Government troops and stores ...	800
Remaining ...	79,370

The capital expended, for which the Port Trust was to be debited, amounts to £2,137,650, of which £133,670 was to bear no interest. On the remainder interest at 4 per cent. was to be charged.

12. In his memorandum, dated 22nd July 1872, Colonel Kennedy writes as follows :—

"12. In the mean time, I would observe that, financially speaking, we are put to no straits; the income from the Government bunders is already sufficient to cover liabilities: and if Government would but take steps to organise an efficient management in the way of a Port Trust, the present income could, I am sure, be considerably developed. There are now sources of revenue that might be increased, and charges that might be diminished; the large capital establishment, for instance, now doing absolutely nothing, and for which there will be nothing to do if the basins are not undertaken.

"13. The question of the establishment of a Trust is in no way necessarily involved in that of the prosecution of the new works, and might be settled quite irrespective of it; and the matter is now at a stage that will permit of immediate legislative action if the Government will only make up its mind to move in this important and long-pending matter."

13. Colonel Fraser considers that as the capital hitherto disbursed has been nearly all expended on the unfinished works of the Elphinstone Estate, which yield only a portion of the revenue to be handed over to a Port Trust, the present financial condition of that estate is one of deficit, and that even if Colonel Kennedy's least liberal estimate of the probable returns of the steam-ship basins be accepted, that deficit will be diminished, though not extinguished. Moreover, the resulting deficit will cause no inconvenience to a Port Trust which can provide for it from other sources of revenue which Government will place at their disposal. His own words, taken from his third memorandum forwarded on the 28th September 1872, are as follows :—

"6. I should agree with Colonel Kennedy in the 6th, 7th, and 8th paragraphs of his memorandum of the 22nd July, were the Elphinstone Estate under the same conditions as other ports, and had not 2 millions been already spent on it. But it must not be forgotten that the charge for interest on the (in round numbers) 2 millions sterling already advanced would be, at 4½ per cent., £90,000, that to meet this the revenue from the Elphinstone property was said to be only £45,000 (see my first memorandum, dated 27th May 1872, paragraph 9), but practically it is less than this, for I have a statement of revenue of the Elphinstone Estate between 1st April 1871 and 31st March 1872 before me, which shows as follows :—

	Rs.
Revenu	7,60,651
Expenditure	3,42,277
Net income ..	4,18,374

But taking it at the higher figure against the *probable* deficit of £3,040 annually as shown in the 3rd paragraph, there is an *actually existing* deficit of £45,000 a year. It is true that this is covered by profit on other property, but we are dealing with the estate on its own merits, and not taking into consideration extraneous aids.

"7. Going on to the 9th paragraph of Colonel Kennedy's memorandum of the 22nd July, I am distinctly of opinion that though there may be a little delay at first, *all* ships of *all* kinds will go into safe and convenient basins in preference to remaining out in the open harbour, and that, consequently, the basins will really take the whole trade. I believe all shipping history shows that ships prefer to land their cargo direct to shore; but supposing the very worst of Colonel Kennedy's possibilities to come true, *viz.*, that there is a deficit of £31,525, still the estate would be the better by (£45,000—31,525=) £13,500 annually. Taking Colonel Kennedy's figures, and comparing them with those in my paragraph 9 above quoted, we should have for the whole port—

	£
Loss on Elphinstone Estate	31,525
Interest on Government property transferred	4,155
Liabilities ...	35,680

and to meet that there would be—

	£
Revenue from Government property...	22,717
Harbour Board ...	7,000
Government troops ...	4,053
Customs Establishment ...	1,400
Revenue to meet liabilities ...	35,170

so that, financially, the port would be very nearly in the same position as it is now, while, commercially, it would have as good accommodation for its shipping as there is in the world.

"8. On the other hand, Colonel Kennedy makes no allowance for a charge on the shipping irrespective of the goods carried. The Dock Committee of 1867 said, I think (I returned their report to Government), that the cost of a ship lying out in the stream was Rs. 3 per ton. I put down the charge to a ship at 4 annas per ton, this would largely reduce the worst deficit described above. No reason is given why this should not be charged and calculated on as revenue."

14. Having quoted portions of the discussion on the subject of the proposed steam-ship basins, looking at it from a financial point of view, so far as that can be considered without reference to possible incompleteness of the designs or insufficiency of the estimates, I will, before alluding to these latter points, quote a portion of the Government of India letter to Bombay, No. 2C, dated 2nd December 1872, which explains the position now held by the Government of India with respect to these works :—

"2. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General learns from Sir P. Wodehouse that Mr. Ormiston has prepared plans and proposals involving a very important change in the works to be executed for the improvement of the Elphinstone Estate, which are estimated to cost, including interest during the course of construction, about £950,000. These proposals will, of course, require very careful examination before they are forwarded for the sanction of the Government of India. But, assuming that Mr. Ormiston's views are declared to be sound, and that on enquiry there is good reason for believing that the works when completed will ensure an income sufficient to meet all working expenses, and the interest on the cost of construction and of the additional capital involved in the postponement of interest during the construction, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has expressed his readiness, with the concurrence of his colleagues in Council, to propose the introduction into the Port Trust Bill of a clause binding the Government of Bombay to impose on the shipping and trade such charges for the use of the docks, not exceeding a maximum to be stated in the clause, as will ensure an income sufficient to provide for the working expenses and for all interest. In this event Sir P. Wodehouse is of opinion that the sole risk to be incurred by the Government of India will be that of the maximum rates proving insufficient to meet the whole charge for interest."

15. With a slight alteration the above extract would represent the present positions of the Governments of India and Bombay with respect to this matter. That alteration is that instead of dealing with it by the introduction of a clause into the Port Trust Bill, the Government of Bombay has proposed, and the Government of India has agreed, that "by a subsequent enactment, exactly a similar arrangement will be carried out before any money can be expended on the work."

16. The Government of Bombay does not appear to have yet submitted to the Government of India its own opinion formed after a careful consideration of Mr. Ormiston's amended plans. All that has as yet been received is a volume of "estimates for the completion of the Elphinstone Dock Estate, Bombay." These estimates can only be examined here at present so far as the previous discussions on the subject furnish hints for so doing. These discussions have brought two points to light: *First*, that Mr. Ormiston and Colonel Kennedy differ materially in their estimates of the cost of dredging. The former allows Rs. 2-4 per 100 cubic feet, whereas the latter appears to think Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 3-12 as about the correct figure. *Second*, that the cost of keeping clear the channel of communication between the harbour and the proposed basins is at present unknown. Colonel Kennedy thinks it will be considerable. As this will be an item in the working charges, unless additional capital is expended in leading the tidal currents through the proposed channels, it evidently has an important bearing on the financial prospects of the design.

17. The estimates yet received from Mr. Ormiston are only those of capital expenditure. They are four in number, amounting, respectively, to £873,642, £400,873, £782,625, and £370,219. The first and largest estimate provides for "the completion of the Elphinstone Dock Estate, by the construction of two deep-water tidal basins, with channels between them and the anchorage, all 20 feet deep at low-water spring tides, or 28 feet 4 inches under mean sea-level." The second estimate provides for "completing the Musjid Basin and the walls of entire frontage, with channels between it and the anchorage, 12 feet under low-water extreme springs, or 20·30 under mean sea-level, and the Musjid Basin 2 feet lower: the Elphinstone Basin not to be touched at present." The third estimate is "for completing the Elphinstone Dock Estate, by the construction of a dock and basin, with channels between them and the anchorage, 12 feet deep under low-water extreme springs, or 20·30 feet under mean sea-level." In this estimate the Elphinstone Basin is to be made a close dock with gates, and the Musjid an open basin as in the first estimate, except that its bottom would only be 14 feet under low-water instead of 20 feet. The fourth estimate is based on the proposal eventually to carry out the works included under the third estimate, but only to make the basin meanwhile. It provides for "completing the Musjid Basin and the walls of the entire frontage, with channels between it and the anchorage, 12 feet under low-water extreme springs, or 20·30 under mean sea-level. The Musjid Basin to be two feet lower;

the Elphinstone Dock not to be touched at present, but the splayed wing-walls of entrances to be built."

18. I find that if Rs. 3-12 per brass of 100 cubic feet had been put down as the cost of dredging instead of only Rs. 2-4, the rate put down in Mr. Ormiston's estimate, the item dredging would have been larger by, in round numbers, £147,600, £54,000, £92,000, and £53,500, and that the totals of the estimates would have been respectively £1,021,242, £454,873, £874,625, and £423,719. Local knowledge, such as I do not possess, is required in checking the other rates in the estimate. I observe, however, that the full value of the timber used is not put down, but only a portion, which is considered to represent the loss of value by "use and waste."

19. I will now refer to the item of dredging considered as one of the "working charges." The total length of channel to be kept clear is about 2 miles, of which about one-third or two-thirds of a mile crosses the general direction of the tides, and the remainder has an unfavorable position. It will be seen on examination of the "plan of the proposed channels" entered between pages 52 and 53 of Mr. Ormiston's book of estimates that "Cross Island" occupies a position about 2,000 feet in front of the proposed basins, that the portion of the harbour intervening between the island and the proposed outer wharf walls is very shallow. It is further evident on an examination of the contour lines that the tidal currents are here, comparatively speaking, feeble, except just in front of "Carnac Bunder," where, owing to a narrowing of the water-way, their velocities and scouring power have been increased, and they have formed a hole of a moderate length. The tidal currents are not likely to be much altered by the construction of the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins. They will still continue to be, comparatively speaking, feeble, and the whole channel will have a tendency to silt up. This tendency can be both diminished as a whole, and regulated in detail by the construction of training walls, so that it shall be prevented from doing much harm to the channel, but then the cost of such training walls should appear in the estimate. Its introduction should be suggested, I think, to the Bombay Government.

20. Not knowing what it is likely to amount to, nor what the Bombay Government may think proper to add to other items of the estimate, I will assume No. 1 to amount, in round numbers, to £1,022,000.

21. If this sum be required in instalments proportionate to those given in the 18th paragraph of Colonel Fraser's second memorandum dated 22nd April 1872, and interest be charged at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, this interest will add in seven years £141,440 to the estimate, which will then amount to £1,163,440 as shown in the margin.

	Annual expenditure.	Amount bearing interest.	Interest.
	£	£	£
1st year ...	187,000	.	..
2nd „ ...	187,000	187,000	7,480
3rd „ ...	187,000	374,000	14,960
4th „ ...	128,000	561,000	22,440
5th „ ...	125,000	689,000	27,560
6th „ ...	97,000	814,000	32,560
7th „ ...	111,000	911,000	36,440
Total ...	1,022,000 141,440	...	141,440
	1,163,440		

22. The debt which it is now proposed to make that of the Port Trust is £2,137,650, but of this only £2,004,980 is to bear interest. The revenue to be handed over amounts to £79,370. This is, I believe, a net revenue, which may be considered capable of increase, as remarked by Colonel Kennedy, by diminishing the cost of the establishment if no construction works are taken in hand. If construction be undertaken, the charge will form a portion of the capital, and would have to be added to the sum already mentioned of £1,022,000. What it amounts to, and whether it would not be necessary to engage additional establishment for construction purposes, is not stated. I do not think, however, that it would be safe to add less than 25 per cent. for establishment to the estimate. This would increase it from £1,163,440 to £1,454,300.

23. Adding this last amount to the present amount of Port Trust debt, we have a total of £3,459,280. Diminishing this by the 1¼ million which Colonel Fraser expects to realise by the sale of land, we have a capital bearing interest of £2,209,280. Colonel Fraser calculates the gross revenue to be realised from steamers using the basins at £160,000, and the net revenue at £96,000, which would equal 4·35 per cent. This may, perhaps, be said to be obtainable at the end of, or soon after, seven years from the commencement of the work in addition to some £35,000 now obtained from sources other than the Elphinstone property. The sums realised from the use of the Musjid Basin before the Elphinstone Basin is completed may be considered as spent in improving the channels of approach.

24. Colonel Kennedy's estimate of net income is only £56,404, or if half the cotton went direct from the existing cotton presses to the ships, only £ 48,475

Adding to this the present revenue ... ... „ 35,000

We have a total of ... ... £ 83,475

or about 3·78 per cent.

25. The present revenue added to that expected by Colonel Fraser from the basins makes a total of £131,000, or 5·94 per cent. on the capital cost of the works as at *present estimated.*

26. The matter may be reconsidered when it is next brought forward by the Government of Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXIII of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	For week ending 14th June 1873	For week ending 15th June 1872.	Total from 1st January to 14th June 1873.	Total from 1st January to 15th June 1872.	Total increase in 1873	Total decrease in 1873
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
30th June 1873	East Indian, Main	4,69,315	4,49,969	1,32,42,172	1,32.14.409	27,763	...
30th ditto	" Jubbulpoor	31,566	38,643	9.59,632	9,54.690	4,942	...
28th ditto	Eastern Bengal	45,952	34,503	13,08,783	11,21.904	1,86.879	...
30th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	19,503	6,723	4,69,357	1,63 140	3,06,217	...
28th ditto	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	1,10,000	73,035*a*	25,65,515	23,59,134*a*	2,06.381	.
21st ditto	Madras	1,21,531	1,22.694	33,95,286	27,97,502	5,97.784	..
28th ditto	Great Southern of India	18,503	15,452	5,82.932	3.63.415	2,19.517	...
28th ditto	Carnatic	632	579	20.197	18.605	1.592	...
5th July 1873	Great Indian Peninsula *	2,32,046	3.26,202	1,11,44.335	1,08,70 950	2,73,385	...
5th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	142,284	1,57,887	31.32,303	35.51.953	...	4,19,650
	TOTAL	11,91,332	12,25,687	3.68,20,512	3,54,15,702	14.04,810	...
	State.						
5th July 1873	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,582	1,137	47.895	40.999	6,896	...
5th ditto	Nulhatee	1,547	1,508*b*	42.244	15.740*c*	26.504	...
	TOTAL	3,129	2,645	90,139	56,739	33,400	...
	GRAND TOTAL	11,94,461	12,28,332	3,69,10,651	3,54,72,441	14,38,210	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.
(*a*) Exclusive of steamer earnings.
(*b*) For week ending 14th June 1872.
(*c*) Receipts from 1st April to 14th June 1872.

No. XXIV of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 21st June 1873.	For week ending 22nd June 1872.	Total from 1st January to 21st June 1873.	Total from 1st January to 22nd June 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
30th June 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	4,18,322	4,38,086	1,36,60,494	1,36,52,495	7,999	...
30th ditto ...	,, Jubbulpoor	31,094	34,733	9,90,726	9,89,423	1,303	...
28th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	56,672	55,656	13,65,455	11,77,560	1,87,895	...
30th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	22,120	7,720	4,91,477	1,70,860	3,20,617	...
28th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	1,00,000	78,112*a*	26,65,515	24,37,246*a*	2,28,269	...
21st ditto ...	Madras	1,28,755	1,28,312	35,24,041	29,25,815	5,98,226	...
28th ditto ...	Great Southern of India	16,567	16,684	5,99,498	3,80,099	2,19,399	...
28th ditto ...	Carnatic	729	467	20,926	19,071	1,855	...
5th July 1873 ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	2,08,310	3,40,801	1,13,52,645	1,12,11,751	1,40,894	...
5th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	87,398	97,688	32,19,702	36,49,641	...	4,29,939
	TOTAL ...	10,69,967	11,98,259	3,78,90,479	3,66,13,961	12,76,518	...
	State.						
5th July 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	2,404	2,781	50,299	43,779	6,520	...
5th ditto ...	Nulhatee	1,606	1,497*b*	43,850	17,238*c*	26,612	...
	TOTAL ...	4,010	4,278	94,149	61,017	33,132	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,73,977	12,02,537	3,79,84,628	3,66,74,978	13,09,650	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.
(*a*) Exclusive of steamer earnings.
(*b*) Receipts for week ending 21st June 1872.
(*c*) Receipts from 1st April to 21st June 1872.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION OF THE "SORGHUM SACCHARATUM."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 9th July 1873.

Copy of a letter No. 113, *dated* 21*st June* 1873, *from Major Cox, Executive Commissariat Officer, Saugor, to Lieutenant Colonel Macbean, Deputy Commissary General, Lower Circle, Calcutta.*

In continuation of my No. 90, dated 29th April last, I have now the honor to forward a report showing the final result of the experimental trial of the "Sorghum Saccharatum" seed.

2. From beginning to end the amount of fodder obtained has been 4,990 lbs. 12 oz. (say 60 maunds) and 35 seers of seed, from a piece of ground, of no particular richness, measuring 733½ square yards, being at the rate of 14 tons 11 cwt. 2 qrs. and 22 lbs. per acre.

3. The expenses are shown in the attached calculation marked A, but it must be remembered that ten times the extent of ground could be cultivated for the same amount, and if Government bullocks could be used it would reduce the expenditure considerably; also as the cultivation is only for five months, a second crop could be obtained during the year, and moveable column men used in lieu of hired ones during the period the former are not employed in punkahs and tatties in barracks.

4. It may, therefore, be said that during the year 1,200 maunds of fodder can be obtained from 7,330 square yards, or about 5 beegahs of land, at an expenditure of Rs. 109-6-6, being about 11 maunds of fodder per Rupee, see calculation B, or about 8 annas a day for each elephant. But I am inclined to think that a greater outturn than this may be expected by serving in a nursery bed and planting out the young plants, and this I am now going to try at once, with a portion of the seed obtained from the crop under report, and to get the advantage of the rainy season.

5. The greatest height of plant obtained was 11 feet.

No. 689.

Saugor No. 117 of 21th instant also accompanies.

1,200 maunds @ 5 maunds per elephant would feed 240 elephants or days—

30 elephants for a year would require 228 beegahs. But the crop was only half grown (11 feet), and only half the rations would be required, say 57 beegahs, 16 acres.

The 27th June 1873.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Depy. Commy. Genl., Lower Circle.

CALCULATION A.

733 SQUARE YARDS OF LAND.

5 *Months.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ploughing	2	8	0
Rope and bag for well	10	6	6
1 Coolie watching seeds after sowing 15 days	1	0	0
Rent of land for 5 months at Rs. 10 per beegah per annum ...	2	8	0
2 Men for 5 months at Rs 4 per mensem	40	0	0
1 Pair of bullocks at Rs. 10 per mensem	50	0	0
TOTAL Rs. ...	106	6	6

Outturn 60 maunds fodder, equal to 14 tons 11 cwt. 2 qrs. and 22 lbs. per acre.

CALCULATION B.

7,330 SQUARE YARDS (5 BEEGAHS).

12 *Months.*

	Govt. Bullocks.		
Ploughing	10	6	6
Rope and bag	1	0	0
1 Coolie 15 days	50	0	0
Rent of lands	48	0	0
2 Men for 6 months			
TOTAL Rs. ...	109	6	6

Outturn 1,200 maunds fodder, being 11 maunds per Rupee, or a little less than 8 annas per elephant.

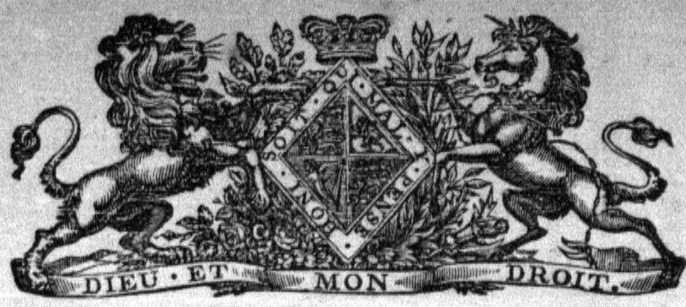
J. B. COX, *Major,*
Depy. Asst. Commy. General.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. OF GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

M

Registered No. 75.]

No. 32 of 1873.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Govt. Printing, and other Govt. Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:
The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1873.
The Repealing Act, 1873.
The Burma Timber Act, 1873.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:
The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Bill.
The Lunatic Soldiers' Property Bill.
The Prince of Arcot's Privilege Bill.
The Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers' Bill.

SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 6th August 1873.

No. 2562.—Mr. W. C. Turner, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of six months' leave on medical certificate.

No. 2563.—Mr. S. H. Hennessy, Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, has obtained six months' leave of absence on medical certificate.

The 8th August 1873.

No. 2576—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. G. E. Makgill to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 14th March last.

No. 2584.—The services of Surgeon W. W. Galloway, of the Bengal Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

POLICE.

The 8th August 1873.

No. 336.—The following Rules made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in the exercise of the power conferred on him by Act VIII of 1870 (for the prevention of the murder of female infants), and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, are confirmed under Section 3 of the same Act, by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, in respect to the villages in the Banda District to which the Act has, by Notification No. 30, dated 31st July 1873, in the *N. W. P. Gazette* of the 2nd August 1873, been extended under Section 1, as specified below:—

Clan.	*Pergunnah.*	*Villages.*
Bais	Banda	1 Muhokur.
Ponwar	Pylanee	2 Somree.
Kuchwaha	Pylanee	3 Gulowclee Kuptiha.
Ditto	Pylanee	4 Burragaon.
Purihar	Dursenda	5 Munsee Boozoorg.
Dikhit	Cheboo	6 Chakor.
Chitker	Tirohan	7 Gurchapa.
Bais	Banda	8 Sooktara.
	Pylanee	9 Googoulee.
	Seonda	10 Gudaon.
	Budousa	11 Rugouli Bhutpoora.

RULES.

1. A CENSUS shall be taken of the whole adult and non-adult population of the proclaimed clans, tribes, or families in the proclaimed tracts or villages.

2. The census shall be made by the Collector, who will employ Putwarrees, Bukshees of Chowkeedars, Abkaree Mohurirs, &c., &c., under the superintendence of Peshkars and Tehsildars controlled by Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers. It will be conducted ordinarily during the cold season, when District Officers on tour will be able to exercise a thorough supervision over the subordinates employed in making the enumeration.

3. The annexed Form (A) shall be uniformly adopted for such census.

4. Copies of the Census Returns, when finally tested, shall be kept at the Tehsil, at the Police Station, and at the Office of the District Superintendent of Police. There shall be a separate return for each village, and these village returns shall be bound up according to pergunnahs for deposit in the Tehsils, and, according to police circles of jurisdiction, for deposit at the Police Stations.

5. This census shall be repeated at periods not less than one year, and not exceeding three years.

6. The heads of families in proclaimed tracts or classes shall report all deaths, births, and marriages to the chowkeedar.

7. All head-men of proclaimed villages, or of villages in which proclaimed clans reside, shall be bound to assist in enforcing any rules made for any of the following purposes :—

For making and maintaining registers of births, marriages, and deaths occurring in the proclaimed district, or in or among the proclaimed class, family, or persons ; and for making, from time to time, a census of such persons, or of any other persons residing within such district.

For prescribing how and by whom information shall be given to the proper officers of all births, marriages, and deaths occurring, or about to occur, in such district, or in or among such class, family, or persons.

8. Chowkeedars of proclaimed villages or clans shall report at the Police Station all births, deaths, marriages, arrivals and removals occurring in the proclaimed families or clans. In the event of the child born being a girl, the officer in charge of the Police Station, or an officer of a grade not lower than Head Constable, shall proceed as soon as possible after the birth to the village, shall call for and see the child and warn the father not to neglect it. The inspection shall be repeated as opportunity may occur.

9. When a pregnant female belonging to a proclaimed family is removed from the village, the chowkeedar shall at once give intimation at the Police Station of her removal, and the place to which she has been removed.

10 When a pregnant woman is brought into a proclaimed village, the chowkeedar will be bound to inform the Police of her arrival, and of the place from which she came.

11. The chowkeedar shall also report at the Police Station all pregnancies in proclaimed villages or families where the percentage of girls to the non-adult population is under twenty-five.

12. The following events shall be reported by the chowkeedar immediately :—

(*a.*)—Births of female children.

(*b.*)—Deaths of female children under six months of age.

(*c.*)—Removals and arrivals of pregnant females, other deaths, arrivals and removals, and all pregnancies* and marriages, shall be reported at the ordinary visit of the chowkeedar to the Police Station.

* When required by Rule 11 to be reported.

13. In proclaimed villages the chowkeedar must not be either a relation, connection, or of the same caste as any of the proclaimed families.

14. When the crime is so prevalent and the number of the proclaimed villages so great, that the ordinary establishment of the District cannot cope successfully with it, an Officer, with the powers of an Inspector of Police, for carrying out measures for prevention and detection, may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be appointed for a district, or a certain portion of a district, as circumstances may direct.

15. Extra Police, under Act V. of 1861, shall not be imposed except on proof of determined persistence in the crime, or systematic disregard of the rules, and only then on the special report of the District Officers, submitted through the usual authorities, and sanctioned by the Local Government.

16. The Officer in charge of a Police Station shall be required to go to the spot and make inquiries in case of death or other suspicious occurrence ; to supervise the Mohurir and see that his registers are accurately kept, and the necessary returns submitted; and to take every opportunity of checking the information given at the Police Station by local inquiry in person. He should also periodically visit the proclaimed villages and inspect the children. He shall report at once any event of importance which may occur in his circle.

17. The duties of the Special Inspector will be those ordinarily performed by the Police.

18. A register of midwives in proclaimed villages shall be kept at the Police Station.

19. Registered midwives shall not be retained in Government employ but Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police will report cases in which they consider rewards should be given to them.

20. The midwife shall report immediately to the chowkeedar the fact of a female child's birth in a proclaimed family, and, in case of its death prior to the completion of her services, the fact of death.

21. All expenses incurred in working the system sanctioned by Act VIII of 1870 shall be borne by the proclaimed clans and families, and shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue, provided that, when the percentage of girls in any proclaimed village or clan exceeds forty, it shall at once be exempted from any share in such expenses.

22. Each district shall bear its own expenses. The Magistrate shall first submit an estimate of expenditure likely to be incurred in his district, with a list of villages (with the number of heads of families in each) which he considers should be called upon to contribute. On receiving the Government sanction he shall then proceed to distribute the total expenditure amongst the different villages in proportion to the number of heads of families in each, and these heads of families shall re-distribute according to village custom. If no custom exists, or if the heads of families refuse to apportion the expenses amongst themselves, the Magistrate shall do so by number of heads of families. The cost of extra Police shall be borne by the villages on which they have been quartered.

23. In all proclaimed villages, where the proportion of girls to the non-adult population is under 25 per cent., the midwife shall report, through the chowkeedar, every pregnancy among the proclaimed families at some period prior to the birth. When the fact of pregnancy is marked by any ceremony, the report shall be concomitant with that ceremony. If, after proclamation, the proportion of girls does not rise to more than 25 per cent., the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that every head of a proclaimed family shall be personally bound to report every pregnancy at some period before the seventh month.

24. Pregnancies need not be reported in those proclaimed tracts or villages where the proportion of girls to the child population is above 25 per cent.

25. A register of pregnancies in the Form (B) hereto annexed shall be kept up for all villages in which they are directed to be reported. No abstracts from these registers will be submitted.

26. A register of births, deaths, marriages, arrivals and removals occurring in the proclaimed families or clans shall be kept up for each proclaimed village, at the Police Station to which it belongs, in the Form (C) attached.

27. Abstracts from these registers shall be prepared quarterly by the Police Officer in charge of them, and shall be submitted by the Officer in charge of the Police Station to the District Superintendent of Police in the Form (D) annexed.

28. The District Superintendent of Police shall have the abstracts required under Rule 27 collated in his Office, and shall submit the annual results through the Magistrate, Commissioner of Division, and Inspector General of Police, for the information of Government.

29. If, on the occasion of a fresh census, it should appear to the Magistrate that any village or clan had reformed, he should report the circumstance to the Local Government, recommending its removal from the proclaimed list, and await orders.

30. Any percentage of girls to the child population exceeding forty should ordinarily, but not necessarily, be the ground for recommending removal from the proclaimed list.

FORM A.

Village.	Caste.	Name of head of house.	Names of Men.		Names of Women.		Names of Boys born since the Mutiny.		Names of Girls born since the Mutiny.		Remarks.
			Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	

FORM B.

VILLAGE.	Name of husband, guardian, or protector of pregnant woman.	Date of report of pregnancy.	Date of expected birth of child.	Date of actual birth.	Abortive birth.	BIRTH OF		REMARKS.
						Boy	Girl.	

FORM C.

Date.	Births.			Deaths.							Marriages.		Removals and Arrivals.	Remarks.
	Father's name and caste.	Males.	Females.	Father's name and caste.	Males.			Females.			Father's name, residence, and caste.	Father-in-law's name, residence, and caste.	Name of head of family and caste.	
					Name.	Age.		Name.	Age.					
						Under 1 year.	Above 1 year.		Under 1 year.	Above 1 year.				

FORM D.

Abstract of Monzahwar Register of Proclaimed Villages in Thannah *, for the quarter* 187

Name of Village.	Number of Children born in quarter.		Number of Children died in quarter.				Number of Children married in quarter.		Remarks
			Male.		Female.				
	Male.	Female.	Under one year.	Above one year.	Under one year.	Above one year.	Male.	Female.	

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 8th August 1873.

No. 528.—Lieutenant J. E. Gibbs, R. E., is appointed an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

No. 531.—Mr. A. B. Wynne, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, returned on the forenoon of the 28th ultimo from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 259, dated 8th April 1873.

FORESTS.

The 5th August 1873.

No. 916.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C. S., at present Officiating as Inspector General of Forests, to be a Conservator of Forests of the 2nd class in the Punjab, *vice* Dr. J. L Stewart, deceased.

Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in the Punjab, is, as a temporary arrangement, placed in charge of the office of Conservator of Forests in that Province.

These appointments will have effect from the 6th July 1873.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 7th August 1873.

No. 159.—Whereas the Governor-General of India in Council has, within the territories comprised within the Central India Agency in certain cases, all the powers and jurisdiction which may be exercised by any High Court or any of the Courts described in Section 5 of Act X of 1872, "The Code of Criminal Procedure," under any Section of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of Act XI of 1872, hereby delegates to all Political Agents in Central India for the time being within the States to which they are respectively accredited, and to all Cantonment Magistrates in Central India, for the time being within the Cantonments to which they are respectively appointed, the powers described in Section 36 of Act X of 1872; and to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India for the time being, all the powers which may be exercised by a Court of Session or a High Court; such powers to be exercised in all cases in which they may lawfully be exercised by the Governor-General in Council within the aforesaid territories.

The Governor-General in Council further delegates to the 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, the Political Agent in Western Malwa, and the Political Agent in Bundelcund for the time being, the powers of a Court of Session under the Code of Criminal Procedure to be exercised in the Cantonment of Mhow by the 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India; in the Cantonment of Neemuch by the Political Agent in Western Malwa; and in the Cantonment of Nagode by the Political Agent in Bundelcund; in all cases in which such powers may lawfully be exercised by the Governor-General in Council within the aforesaid territories.

GENERAL.

The 5th August 1873.

No. 1689.—Assistant Surgeon A. S. G. Jayaker, Civil Surgeon at Muscat, held charge of the office of the Political Agent at Muscat, from the 14th to the 30th December last, both days inclusive.

The 6th August 1873.

No. 1704.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act XV of 1872), Section 8, the Governor-General in Council hereby appoints the persons respectively holding the under-mentioned offices, for the time being, and being Christians, to be Marriage Registrars in respect of the places specified opposite the designation of each:

And in exercise of the power conferred by Section 9 of the same Act, the Governor-General in Council hereby grants to the persons respectively holding the under-mentioned offices, for the time being, and being Christians, a license authorizing them to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the aforesaid places:—

Political Agent, Meywar.

All places within the territories of Native Princes or States in alliance with Her Majesty within the limits of the Meywar Agency.

Political Agent, Marwar.

All places within the territories of Native Princes or States in alliance with Her Majesty within the limits of the Marwar Agency.

Political Agent, Ulwur.

All places within the territories of Native Princes or States in alliance with Her Majesty within the limits of the Ulwur Agency.

Magistrate of Aboo.

All places within the territories of Native Princes or States in alliance with Her Majesty within the limits of the Serohi State.

No. 1705.—Under Section 56 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council hereby appoints the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana, for the time being, as the officer to whom Marriage Registrars in Native States, within the Rajpootana Agency, shall send the certificates mentioned in Section 54 of the aforesaid Act.

No. 1706.—In the exercise of the power conferred by Section 86 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council hereby notifies that the powers and functions given by the said Act to the Governor-General in Council are delegated to, and may be exercised by, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana, for the time being, in respect to all places being British territory within the limits of the Rajpootana Agency.

No. 1710.—With reference to the Notification by the Foreign Department, No. 697G, dated the 20th of March last, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 8 of Act XV of 1872 (the Indian Christian Marriage Act), to appoint the Reverend J. Traill to be a Marriage Registrar, in respect of all places within the territory of His Highness the Maharajah of Kishengurh, and to grant him a license under Section 9 of the said Act, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

The 7th August 1873.

No. 1717.—With reference to Notification No. 2430 G of the 10th December 1869, Captain P. W. Powlett, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, officiated as Political Agent at Harowtee and Tonk, from the 14th September to the 14th October 1869.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 6th August 1873.

No. 2146.—Mr. H. S. Groves, B. A., joined the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, on the forenoon of the 28th July 1873.

The 7th August 1873.

No. 2194.—Privilege leave for forty days, beginning on any day after the 15th August 1873, is granted to Mr. E. S. Byrne, Deputy Accountant General, Punjab.

Mr. F. De.H. Larpent is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Byrne, or until further orders. Mr. Larpent is also appointed to officiate in Class II of the Financial Department, from the date on which he begins to act as Deputy Accountant General.

The 8th August 1873.

No. 2201.—Mr. J. Taylor reverted to his officiating position in Class IV of the Financial Department from the day he ceased to act in Class III, under Financial Department Notification No. 1886, dated 24th July 1873.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 6th August 1873.

No. 2151.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted in Section 36 of the Acting Allowance Code, after the word "Mysore" :—

	Rs.
Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, Madras or Bombay	950
Controller of Public Works Accounts in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab	900

The 7th August 1873.

No. 2153.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added to Section 24 (*b*) of the Acting Allowance Code :—

> An Officer so employed is entitled to the highest salary to which he would be entitled if he held or officiated in any of the appointments alone and to nothing more.

The 8th August 1873.

No. 2156.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Section 11 (*a*) and (*b*) of the Acting Allowance Code :—

Section 11 (*a*). As an exception to Sections 8 and 9, the allowances of a Commissioned Medical Officer, officiating in an appointment the pay of which was fixed by General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 370, dated the 4th April 1867, shall be regulated by Section 10 on the assumption that the pay of the appointment is a staff salary equal to the difference between the officiating Officer's unemployed pay and the consolidated pay he would receive if he held the appointment substantively.

(*b*). Provided that if the Officer was appointed to the Medical service before the 7th November 1864, he shall receive an aggregate salary not less than his full batta pay.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
(OPIUM.)

The 8th August 1873.

No. 2136.—Opium revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1873-74.

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.			FIVE SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND FOUR MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	420,000	438,653	18,653	2,100,000	2,208,330	108,330
Bombay	157,997	182,640	24,643	721,078	881,580	160,502
TOTAL ...	577,997	621,293	43,296	2,821,078	3,089,910	268,832

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th August 1873.

No. 825 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on urgent private affairs:—

Major Henry H. Godwin-Austen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Topographical Survey of India,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

The 6th August 1873.

No. 826 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Edward Eustace Gibson, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 827 *of* 1873.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated the 17th July 1873, the services of Surgeon E. Lawrie, M.B., late Officiating at the Presidency General Hospital, are re-placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 828 *of* 1873.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General A. S. Logan, Madras Infantry, on the 10th May 1873, the name of—

Colonel E. E. Miller, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals, and that of—

Major C. A. deKantzow, Bengal Staff Corps, on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels in the Indian Gradation List.

No. 829 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Brevet.

Rank, Name and Corps.	To what Rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Captain Henry Fraser, Madras Cavalry.	Major ...	11th May 1873	Lieutenant-General A. S. Logan, Madras Infantry, deceased.

No. 830 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Medical Department:—

Passed Hospital Apprentice Seraphim Raphael to be Assistant Apothecary, from the 18th April 1873, *vice* Assistant Apothecary J. T. Dean, deceased.

Passed Hospital Apprentice James Johnson to be Assistant Apothecary, from the 22nd April 1873, *vice* Assistant Apothecary J. E. Valley, seconded.

Passed Hospital Apprentice Joseph Connolly to be Assistant Apothecary, from the 15th May 1873, *vice* Assistant Apothecary A. Fitz-Gibbon, v. c., seconded.

Passed Hospital Apprentice John Duffy to be Assistant Apothecary, from the 26th May 1873, *vice* Assistant Apothecary J. Pollock, deceased.

Assistant Apothecary Thomas Evans to be Apothecary, from the 11th June 1873, *vice* Apothecary J. McGrath, pensioned.

Passed Hospital Apprentice Thomas Clemence to be Assistant Apothecary, from the 11th June 1873, *vice* Assistant Apothecary T. Evans, promoted.

Passed Hospital Apprentice Richard Marriott to be Assistant Apothecary, from the 14th June 1873, *vice* Assistant Apothecary W. Sims, deceased.

Assistant Apothecary Henry Charles Hodgkins to be Apothecary, from the 16th June 1873, *vice* Apothecary J. McCann, deceased.

Passed Hospital Apprentice Richard Lawrence Smyth to be Assistant Apothecary, from the 16th June 1873, *vice* Assistant Apothecary H. C. Hodgkins, promoted.

Passed Hospital Apprentice William Eates to be Assistant Apothecary, from the 21st June 1873, *vice* Assistant Apothecary W. R. Forbes, dismissed.

No. 831 *of* 1873.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the under-mentioned widow is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd Class Order of Merit on her late husband, for three years, commencing from the date of the casualty :—

Name of claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.				
Mooleeah ..	30	...	5	...	Mussulmanee	Slightly marked with small-pox ; small scar on the bridge of the nose.	Kootubpore, Lucknow.	Widow ..	Edoo Khan ...	Sepoy, Musician.	31st Regiment, Native Infantry.	26th April 1873.	11th June 1873.	For three years.	N. W. P.

No. 832 *of* 1873.—The leave to visit Bombay, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe, granted to Lieutenant F. N. Chalmers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, by G. G. O. No. 725 of 1873, is to be held to have effect from the 4th July 1873.

No. 833 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) R. R. Mainwaring, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 33 of 1873,—per *James C. Stevenson*, 13th July 1873, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Macdonald, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. Nos. 225 and 538 of 1873,—per *Meinam*, 6th July 1873, from Calcutta.

No. 834 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 775 of 1873, for "Duffadar" Meer Baz Khan, read *Sowar* Meer Baz Khan.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 835 *of* 1873.—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary H. A. Davis, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 836 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant J. Morison is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The 8th August 1873.

No. 837 *of* 1873.—With reference to paragraph 2 of G. G. O., No. 75, dated the 25th January 1872, Captain J. E. P. Mosley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Captain in G. G. O., No. 434 of 1873, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 29th December 1872.

No. 838 *of* 1873.—Captain W. E. Chambers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Subaltern, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Contingent, and his services are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 839 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonels William Robert Houghton, Bombay Staff Corps, and Charles Smith, Madras Staff Corps,—2nd August 1873.

No. 840 *of* 1873.—Honorary Assistant Surgeon George James Cooper, of the Subordinate Medical Department, Civil, Shwegyeen (British Burmah), has been allowed furlough in India, on medical certificate for twelve months from 15th July 1873, under the provisions of Government General Order, No. 207 of the 19th February 1869.

No. 841 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 553 of 1873, under the head 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, for Subadar "Aullm Shah," read Subadar *Allum* Shah.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 842 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 713 of 1873, Private Seeviah, of the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is, as a special case, granted the increased pension of his rank for 40 years' service with unblemished character, *viz.*, Rs. 5 per mensem, with effect from the date he ceased to be borne on the strength of the Corps.

No. 843 *of* 1873.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to assign the relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to the Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India.

No. 844 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

4th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Rughonath Misser to be Subadar, *vice* Dulmeer Khan, invalided.
Havildar Maharaj Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Rughonath Misser, promoted.

6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Pusput Misser to be Subadar, *vice* Sewrauj Sing, invalided.
Havildar Bulwunt Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Pusput Misser, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1873.

No. 845 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force:—

5th Goorkha Regiment (the Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Havildar Bulleeram to be Jemadar, from the 1st May 1873, vice Khurkoo Mull, invalided.

No. 846 *of* 1873.—It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good-service pensions on the under-mentioned officers, with effect from the 18th February 1873, in the room of Major-Generals H. Pritchard and R. Hamilton and Brigadier-General W. G. Woods, C. S. I., who have succeeded to the Colonel's allowance:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) William Vine, of the Madras Cavalry.

	Appointments.
Cornet, 27th February 1833. Lieutenant, 5th November 1837. Brevet-Captain, 27th February 1848. Captain, 8th May 1849. Brevet-Major, 18th February 1861. Major, 16th July 1864. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 18th February 1861. Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th February 1866. Brevet-Colonel, 18th February 1866.	None.

War Services.

Brevet-Colonel W. Vine served with a Squadron of the Regiment in May and June 1842, with Lieutenant-Colonel Watson's Field Detachment in the Saugor District and in the campaign in the Nerbudda Territories till 26th June 1843—was present at the affair at Simeeriah in Bundlecund—served also in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories during the Mutiny in Bengal from November 1857 to February 1858—was present at the affair at Kooahgaum—served with Brigadier Rowcroft's Field Force in Gorruckpore and Oude Districts from May to December 1858—present at the action at Amorha on the 9th June, in command of the out-post at Hurriah, and repulsed a very large number of rebels, 29th August 1858—present at the action at Debeeriah, and thanked on three occasions by Brigadier Rowcroft—present at the battle of Toolsepore, 23rd December 1858—present at the reduction of Bundlecund under Brigadier Wheeler.

Brevet-Colonel William George Owen, of the Madras Infantry.

	Appointments.
Ensign, 21st December 1834. Lieutenant, 17th September 1837.	Adjutant, 11th Native Infantry, 24th June 1845.
Captain, 1st April 1849 ...	... Temporary charge of Golcondah Sebundies, 21st March 1851.
Brevet-Major, 18th February 1861. Major, 1st January 1862.	Superintendent of Roads, Public Works Department, 3rd March 1854.
Bt.-Lieut.-Colonel, 18th February 1861. Lieutenant-Colonel, 30th April 1866.	Commandant, Golcondah Sebundy Corps, 19th May 1854.
Brevet-Colonel, 18th February 1866 ...	Assistant Magistrate in the District of Vizagapatam, 5th January 1858. Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Fort St. George, in Vizagapatam, 1st March 1859. Commandant of a Native Infantry Regiment, from 1st November 1865 to 20th August 1872.

War Services.

Brevet-Colonel W. G. Owen was engaged in quelling disturbances in the Hill Tracts of the Golcondah Zemindary.

Brigadier-General Arthur Howlett, C. B., *Madras Staff Corps, and Quartermaster General, Madras Army.*

	Appointments.
Ensign, 11th June 1838. Lieutenant, 13th October 1840.	Quartermaster and Interpreter, 27th Native Infantry, 24th December 1844.
Captain, 20th January 1849.	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Pegu Division, 24th March 1854.
Brevet-Major, 26th April 1859.	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army, 3rd July 1855.
Major, 18th February 1861. Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th June 1864.	Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army, 28th December 1861.
Brevet-Colonel, 11th June 1869.	Officiating Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army, 8th July 1862.
Local rank of Brigadier-General, 25th October 1872.	Assistant Quartermaster General, 17th February 1863.
	Officiating Second in Command and Wing Officer, 14th Native Infantry, 27th September 1866.
	Second in Command and Wing Officer, 27th Native Infantry, 1st April 1867.
	Officiating Commandant, 27th Native Infantry, 2nd April 1867.
	Officiating Commandant, 19th Native Infantry, 7th March 1868.
	Officiating Commandant, 27th Native Infantry, 14th April 1869.
	Officiating Quartermaster General, 1st March 1870.
	Quartermaster General, 29th September 1871.

War Services.

Brevet-Colonel A. Howlett was employed in the suppression of the mutiny in Bengal 1857-58-59—served as Commissariat officer with Field columns under Colonel Fischer and Brigadier Carthew on Grand Trunk Road, and at Cawnpore from September 1857 to January 1858—was present at the actions on the 26th, 27th and 28th November 1857, with the Gwalior mutineers before Cawnpore—present in the entrenchments during their subsequent investment by the rebel force till 6th December following—was with the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Bunnee bridge when it formed the rear guard of Sir James Outram's force during the period of its occupation of the Allum Baugh, also during the capture of Lucknow—commanded Field Detachments in Gorruckpore District from 13th September till 27th November 1858, and engaged in affairs with the rebels at Bansee on the 22nd and 28th September 1858, at Chittra on the 30th September, at Poka Betwah, 9th October, at Biscohn, 20th October, at Doomaragunge, 11th September, was senior Officer Commanding Head Quarters and Right Wing of the Regiment at the action before Toolsepore on the 23rd December 1858—was wounded on the 28th September and his horse shot under him—served as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General to Field Column under Brigadier Faddy, Royal Artillery, in Bundlecund, in March 1859, and engaged in attack and route of the rebels under Rumnutsing on the 4th idem, by Detachment of 2nd Seikh Cavalry—served as Assistant Quartermaster General to Saugor Field Division from July 1859 to breaking up of the Division on 31st December following—Brevet-Major.

No. 847 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant M. A. Gray, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 1st August 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amount on account of the Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer, as specified in the Statement published below, has been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

Statement of deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, from 25th to 31st July 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estate.	Amount of donation batta due to Estate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
	Commissioned Officer.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
26th July 1873	(*a*) William Sydney Nugent	Captain ...	Staff Corps ...	...	28th April 1871	Testate ...	818 14 0	...	818 14 0					
						TOTAL ...	818 14 0	...	818 14 0					

(*a*).—Widow, Mrs. Jane Louisa Nugent, care of Charles Putland, Esq., Bray Head, Bray, Ireland.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 2nd August 1873.

No. 501.—Serjeant W. Hill is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 502.—Mr. W. F. Hill, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley Railway, is reduced to the rank of Temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 16th May 1873.

No. 503.—Lieutenant R. C. Hart, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 504.—Mr. Ellis Williams is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, with effect from the 15th July 1873.

No. 505.—Messrs. A. Rhodes and J. C. Jowett are appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

The 4th August 1873.

No. 507.—Captain W. Shepherd, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, reported his return to duty at Lucknow on the forenoon of the 19th July 1873.

No. 508.—Mr. H. Edgar, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the office of the Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 25th June 1873, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 308, dated 6th May 1873, is cancelled.

No. 509.—Captain H. S. Clive, R. E., appointed to the Public Works Department under the conditions stated in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section IV, paragraphs 4 C and 4 D as amended by Standing Order No. 16 of 1871, in Public Works Department Notification No. 306, dated 4th June 1872, is permanently appointed to the Department as an Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st June 1873.

No. 510.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department, received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st July 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Bengal, for Port Blair...	May 1873 ..	11th July 1873 ..
2	,, Oudh	,, ..	23rd ,, ..
3	,, Rajpootana	,, ..	24th ,, ...
4	,, Hyderabad, for Berars ..	,, ..	24th ,, ..
5	,, Central Provinces ..	,, ..	28th ,, ..
6	,, British Burmah ..	,, ..	28th ,, ...
7	,, Hyderabad	,, ..	29th ,, ..
8	,, Mysore, for Coorg ...	,, ...	29th ,, ..
9	,, Central India ..	,, ..	29th ,, ..
10	,, Bengal ..	April 1873 ..	4th ,, ..
11	,, Mysore ..	,, ..	7th ,, ..
12	,, Bombay ..	,, ..	16th ,, ...
13	,, Madras ..	,, ..	22nd ,, ..
14	,, Military Works ..	,, ...	22nd ,, ...
15	,, Punjab ..	March 1873 ..	23rd May 1873 ..
16	,, N.-W. Provinces ..	,, ...	23rd June 1873 ..
	TELEGRAPH.		
	Controller of Telegraph Accounts.		
	Indo-European	May 1873 ...	28th July 1873..
	Indian	April 1873 ...	14th ,, ...

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Central Provinces ..	May 1873 ..	10th July 1873 ..
2	,, Rajpootana ..	,, ...	17th ,, ..
3	,, British Burmah ..	,, ..	28th ,, ..
4	,, N.-W. Provinces ..	,, ..	30th ,, ..
5	,, Oudh	April 1873 ..	13th May 1873 ..
6	,, Bengal	,, ..	18th July 1873 ..
7	,, Madras	,, ..	22nd ,, ..
8	,, Mysore	,, ..	24th ,, ..
9	,, Bombay	,, ...	28th ,, ..
10	,, Punjab	March 1873 ..	23rd May 1873 ..

STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Deputy Controller, Neemuch ...	June 1873 ...	22nd July 1873..
2	Controller, Nagpore and Chutteesgurh.	,, ..	28th ,,
3	Deputy Controller, Holkar ..	,, ..	31st ,,
4	Deputy Controller, Agra and Gwalior Survey.	May 1873 ..	20th June 1873.
5	Controller, Wurdah Valley ..	,, ..	7th July 1873.
6	Deputy Controller, Agra District, Rajpootana.	,, ...	11th ,,
7	Controller, Northern Bengal ..	,, ..	18th ,,
8	Deputy Controller, Delhi District, Rajpootana.	,, ..	22nd ,,
9	Controller, Oudh	,, ...	28th ,,
10	Deputy Controller, Indus Valley ..	,, ..	29th ,,
11	Controller, Oomraotee	,, ...	29th ,,
12	Controller, Khamgaum	,, ..	29th ,,
13	Deputy Controller, Western Rajpootana Survey.	April 1873 ..	9th June 1873.
14	Controller, Nizam's (State) Railway.	,, ..	18th ,,
15	Controller, Central Provinces ...	,, ..	25th ,,
16	Deputy Controller, Punjab Northern.	,, ...	25th ,,
17	Controller, Bengal	,, ..	9th July 1873.
18	Controller, Madras	,, ..	22nd ,,
19	Controller, Punjab	March 1873 ..	23rd May 1873.
20	Examiner, Calcutta and South-Eastern.	,, ..	27th ,,
21	Examiner, Nulhatee	,, ..	10th June 1873.
22	Controller, Bombay	,, ..	19th ,,
23	Controller, Hooghly and Carwar ..	,, ...	19th ,,

The 7th August 1873.

No. 512.—Major J. Bonus, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer, Indus Valley Railway, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 14th July 1873.

No. 513.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Sircar, employed in the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Lahore, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant of the 4th Grade, and will remain attached to that office.

No. 514.—Mr. J. Mackenzie, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that Grade.

The 8th August 1873.

No. 515.—Mr. H. Leonard, Chief Engineer, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is granted 74 days' privilege leave, from the 15th August 1873, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. H. Glinn, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Rawul Pindee District, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, will officiate for Mr. Leonard during his absence.

Mr. W. J. Galway, Executive Engineer, Jhelum Division, will officiate for Mr. Glinn as Superintending Engineer, in addition to his own duties.

TELEGRAPH.

The 2nd August 1873.

No. 506.—Captain W. H. Pierson, R. E., Acting Director, Persian Telegraph, is allowed fifteen days' subsidiary leave, preparatory to furlough, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 6th August 1873.

No. 511.—Mr. E. Hoeltzer, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Persian Telegraph, is allowed one year's sick leave to Europe on medical certificate, under Section 7, Chapter III. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th September last.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R. A.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1873.

On and after the 3rd instant, Part I of the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the *Gazette* as well as the *Supplement* will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Communications relating to the other Parts, and remittances, should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Aboo, the 25th July 1873.

No. 1084*G.*—Surgeon T. H. Henelley, of the Meywar Bheel Corps, having been relieved from the officiating charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force by Surgeon H. D. S. Compigne on the afternoon of the 4th July 1873, has been granted ninety days' privilege leave of absence from 5th July 1873.

Dr. Henelley has been permitted to avail himself of the leave without rejoining his permanent appointment.

The 26th July 1873.

No. 1090*G.*—Major C. K. M. Walter, Officiating Political Agent, Marwar, has been granted privilege leave of absence for twenty-one days, from the 30th July 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 28th July 1873.

No. 71*M.*—Lieutenant Colonel A. R. E. Hutchinson and Major C. G. Gunning, respectively delivered over and received command of the Meywar Bheel Corps on the afternoon of the 21st July 1873.

LEWIS PELLY, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 2nd August 1873.

Captain G. R. Peart, Officiating 2nd in Command, Bhopal Battalion, is granted privilege leave for forty-nine days, from the 26th May to the 13th July 1873.

Captain G. R. Peart, Officiating 2nd in Command, Bhopal Battalion, rejoined his appointment on the 13th July 1873 from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification dated 2nd August 1873.

JOHN WATSON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st July 1873.

No. 38.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. Thomas Frederick Freeman, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date in August 1873 as he may avail himself of it.

The 4th August 1873.

No. 39.—The leave of absence for three months granted in Notification No. 38, dated 31st ultimo, to Mr. Thomas Frederick Freeman, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is cancelled at his own request.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 30th July 1873.

No. 37.—Captain J. Herschel, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough from the 1st August, or such date as he may be able to avail himself thereof.

The 1st August 1873.

No. 38.—Mr. James McCarthy is appointed an Assistant Surveyor of the 4th Grade, with effect from this date.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th August 1873.

No. 17.—Mr. G. Gough, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, availed himself, on the 18th July 1873, of the six months' leave on private affairs granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 373 of the 27th May 1873.

Simla, the 2nd August 1873.

List of offices opened during the month of July 1873 :—

Name of Station.	Where situate.	Date.	REMARKS.
Adamwahun ...	Indus Valley State Railway, North Bank, Sutlej.	4th.	
Lainggha ...	British Burmah Frontier ...	9th.	

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.
7th Circle.

The 29th July 1873.

No. 1394.—Lieutenant J. T. Wright, R. E., Assistant Engineer, Chuckratta Road Division, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 1st July 1873, of the three months' special leave granted to him in Public Works Department, Special (Military Works) Branch, Notification No. 8 of 16th June 1873.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 1st August 1873.

No. 634*E.*—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Agra Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, returned to duty from the special leave granted to him by *Gazette of India* Notification No. 318E, dated 3rd May 1873, on the forenoon of 30th July 1873.

The 4th August 1873.

No. 651*E.*—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Agra Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, to the Jeypore Division.

This transfer is in the interest of the public service.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

GOODS TRAFFIC.

Agra, the 4th August 1873.

No. 659*E.*—The portion of the Rajpootana (State) Railway between Agra and Bhurtpore will be opened for goods traffic only, on and after Monday, the 11th August 1873.

All goods are divided into three classes, the rates of carriage of which between Agra and Bhurtpore will be as follows :—

	Per Maund.					
	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.
Agra to Achneyra	0	8	1	0	1	4
Achneyra to Bhurtpore	0	8	1	0	1	4
Agra to Bhurtpore	1	4	2	0	2	8

The classification of goods and rules relating to the conveyance thereof can be seen at the several stations on the Railway.

I. O. CALLAGHAN,
Assistant Traffic Superintendent,
Rajpootana (State) Railway.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Delhi, the 4th August 1873.

No. 335*E.*—Mr. C. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, availed himself, on the 27th July 1873, of the two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 280E, dated 10th July 1873.

No. 336*E.*—Mr. E. J. LeMaister, Overseer, returned to duty on the 1st August 1873 from the two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 149E, dated 25th April 1873.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Superintending Engineer,
Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 29th July 1873.

No. 80.—Notification No. 35, dated 19th April 1873, granting three months' privilege leave to Mr. W. Harvey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Ravee Section, is cancelled.

No. 81.—Mr. W. Foster, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Bukrolla Division, passed the examination in colloquial Hindustani on the 11th July 1873.

No. 82.—Sergeant R. B. Teeling, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred, for the benefit of the public service, from the Jhelum Bridge Division of the Rawulpindi District to the Ravee Section.

No. 83.—Notification No. 42, dated 26th April 1873, granting two months' privilege leave to Mr. H. Bristow, Overseer, Chenab Section, is cancelled.

No. 84.—With reference to *Gazette of India* Notification No. 402, dated 11th July 1873, transferring Mr. T. T. Ryan, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the Indus Valley to Punjab Northern (State) Railway, this officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 15th July 1873. Mr. Ryan is posted to the Ravee Section, which section he joined on the forenoon of the 19th July 1873.

The 2nd August 1873.

No. 85.—Mr. R. Howarth, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Chenab Section, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from 11th August 1873.

No. 86.—Mr. G. Ducket, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Chenab Section, is allowed privilege leave for one and half months, with effect from the date he avails himself of it.

No. 87.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 404, dated 13th June 1873, transferring Mr. R. J. Ives, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, to British Burmah, this subordinate was relieved of his duties on the Ravee Section of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway on the 21st June 1873, and left Lahore for Burmah on the 30th June 1873. This cancels Notification No. 65, dated 5th July 1873.

H. LEONARD,
Chief Engineer.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 28th July 1873.

No. 182.—Mr. J. Chennell, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Indus Bridge Division, is granted two months' privilege and fifteen days'. departmental leave, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 183.—Referring to this Office Notification No. 167 of 14th July 1873, Mr. W. Handy, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade (on probation), is attached to the Larkhana Division, Upper Sind District.

The 31st July 1873.

No. 184.—Mr. H. S. Holland, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, appointed and transferred to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 464, dated 10th July 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 30th idem, and is attached to the Central Office of Accounts.

No. 186.—With the sanction of the Government India, Public Works Department, Mr. G. A. James, Accountant, 1st Grade, held charge o. the Office of the Deputy Controller, Indus Valley (State) Railway, from the 9th to the 31st July 1873 (both dates inclusive).

The 1st August 1873.

No. 187.—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 472 of 14th July 1873, Mr. D. C. Gordon assumed charge of the Office of the Deputy Controller, Indus Valley (State) Railway, on the forenoon of this date.

No. 188.—Mr. Edward Murray is appointed a temporary Overseer, 1st Grade (on probation), and is posted to the Khanpore Division, Mooltan District.

No. 189.—Mr. Corcoran is appointed a temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, and is posted to the Schwan Division, Lower Sind District.

No. 190.—Mr. Patrick Lennox is appointed a temporary Overseer, 1st Grade (on probation), and is posted to the Shoojabad Division, Mooltan District.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th July 1873.

No. 39.—Privilege leave for thirty-one days from 15th August 1873 is granted to Mr. H. B. Addis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, 1st Division, Neemuch (State) Railway.

The 31st July 1873.

No. 40.—Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, of the 1st Division, Neemuch (State) Railway, passed the examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard on the 7th July 1873.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
Supdg. Engr., Neemuch (State) Railway.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The University Examinations in Arts of 1873-74 will be held on the under-mentioned dates :—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 1st December, and followings days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 29th December, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 1st November.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 2nd December.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

SENATE HOUSE ;
The 10th July 1873.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Registrar.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Alfred Joseph Lumby Hepworth, formerly of Idle, in the Parish of Calverley, in the County of York, Surgeon, but late of Ahmednugger in Bombay, Surgeon to Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment of Hussars, died at Alexandria in Egypt on the 1st March 1872.

Richard Bonnor Maurice, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, died at Cawnpore on the 1st March 1873.

Edward Hippolyte Clifton, of Great Britain, a British subject, died at Coire in Switzerland on the 10th August 1873.

Henry Robert Clarke, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore, died on the 13th March 1873.

Dennis Desmond, a Conductor in the Ordnance Commissariat Department, died on the 10th March 1873.

Sarabjee Pestunjee, a Parsee Merchant, Auctioneer and Commission Agent at Peshawur, died at Peshawur on the 10th August 1871.

John William Tibbetts, a British subject, residing at No. 28, Wellington Street, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 22nd July 1873.

HIGH COURT ;
CALCUTTA,
The 2nd August 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

NOTICE.

Applicants for the Clerkships in this office are informed that the vacancies have been filled.

F. HOPKINS,
Controller of Accounts, Military Works.

The 31st July 1873.

NOTICE.

The Myanoung District is in future to be designated the Henzada District. All letters, &c., for the head quarters to be addressed to Henzada.

Letters, &c., for the Assistant Commissioner, Myanoung, to be addressed to Myanoung, and for the Assistant Commissioner, Tharawaddee, to Mengyee.

HENZADA,
The 23rd June 1873.

W. DECOURCY IRELAND,
Deputy Commissioner, Henzada.

NOTICE.

Certain effects belonging to the estate of Maria Peters *alias* Mendun, who died intestate on the 27th June 1873, being at the time of her decease in the service of Mr. T. H. Fisher, C. S., Banda, now under the seal of this Court, and will be delivered to any one duly authorized to receive the same. If not claimed within one month from this date, the property will be sold.

BANDA;
JUDGE'S COURT,
The 8th July 1873.

MUHAMED WAJHOOLLAH KHAN,
Subordinate Judge,
In charge of Judge's Office.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 6th August 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office will be closed on Friday, the 15th August 1873, on account of the Hindoo festival "Junmo Ostomey," in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of the 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

At the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal on Monday, the 4th August 1873, agreeably to the XXXIII Section of the Charter Act IV of 1862—

Mr. Alonzo Money, C. B., having been called to the chair, the Secretary, by order of the Directors, put into his hands the papers noted in the margin, relative to the business for the twelve months ended 30th June last.

No. 1.—Copy of the Statement of the Balance of the Bank, 31st December 1872, transmitted to Government agreeably to the XXXI Section of the Charter Act IV of 1862.
No. 2.—Directors' Report on the said Statement, dated 31st December 1872, printed for the use of the Proprietors.
No. 3.—Copy of the Statement of the Balance of the Bank on 30th June 1873, transmitted to Government agreeably to the aforesaid Section of the Charter.
No. 4.—Directors' Report on the said Statement, dated 30th June 1873, printed for the use of the Proprietors.
No. 5.—Statement of the profits for six months, *viz.*, from 1st July to 31st December 1872.
No. 6.—Statement of the profits for six months, *viz.*, from 1st January to 30th June 1873.
No. 7.—Statement of the whole profits for twelve months, *viz.*, from 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873.
No. 8.—List of Proprietors.

On the motion of W. Alexander, Esq., seconded by G. S. Mewburn, Esq., the accounts and report were unanimously passed and approved.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A. MONEY,
Chairman.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st July 1873.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1856-57.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.		10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 15th July 1873	54,100	27,840	2,880	16,62,826	36,38,900	1,38,88,700	1,16,51,300	1,20,10,900	...	37,98,300	3,61,000	3,10,21,900	4,38,44,900	36,31,000	30,54,000	12,86,48,546
Error in Balance	...	...	...	10,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,667
Add— Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st July 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,500	...	...	18,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st July 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	5,00,000	...	...	5,02,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st July 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	20,500	...	3,900	...	27,800	41,500	...	...	94,700
TOTAL ...	54,100	27,840	2,880	16,73,493	36,38,900	1,38,88,700	1,16,52,300	1,20,31,400	...	38,02,200	3,61,000	3,10,51,700	4,44,04,900	36,31,000	30,54,00	12,92,74,413
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	...	...	10,133	1,30,400	2,96,300	6,200	34,600	...	10,900	...	1,65,000	2,99,600	...	1,000	9,54,133
Balance on 31st July 1873	54,100	27,840	2,880	16,63,360	35,08,500	1,35,92,400	1,16,46,100	1,19,96,800	...	37,91,300	3,61,000	3,08,86,700	4,41,05,300	36,31,000	30,53,000	12,83,20,280

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st May 1873 enfaced from India, 1,721 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 1,762 lakhs.
" 1st " 1873 to 14th June " " " 15 " " " 7 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " 6 " " " 7 "
" 1st July " to 15th July " " " 2 " " " 7 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 6 " " " 9 "
1,750 " 1,792 "
1,750 "
Balance against London ... 42 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 2nd August 1873.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th August 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	15,50,486	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office (Rs. 1,55,16,280 15 11) / General Treasury Balance at Branches (Rs. 2,40,60,790 8 2)	3,95,77,071	8	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,76,88,310	15	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,62,376	9	11
Sundries	6,02,547	13	6
TOTAL ...	9,17,80,793	7	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	1,71,22,952	2	10
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	39,66,701	12	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	15,30,692	9	2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches .	2,38,60,873	13	8
Dead Stock	11,36,655	0	10
Stamps	13,530	2	0
Balances with other Banks ...	3,51,277	0	8
Sundries	3,54,794	12	6
Bullion	5,69,408	8	10
	4,89,06,885	15	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,13,61,070 10 5) / Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 3,15,12,836 13 10)	4,28,73,907	8	3
TOTAL ...	9,17,80,793	7	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 7th August* 1873.

F. A. GILLAM, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 28th, 1873 ...	...	...	...	1,77,018	14,41,487
„ 29th, „ ...	...	...	...	27,018	15,91,487
„ 30th, „ ...	...	...	...	27,018	15,91,487
„ 31st, „ ...	...	...	...	26,968	15,91,487
August 1st, „ ...	...	...	...	26,968	15,91,487
„ 2nd, „ ...	...	...	...	26,968	15,91,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 4th August* 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel, Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5889 ...	L/8 09936 ...	100 ...	Baboo Jagan Nath Beuna.
	„ 09937 ...	100 ...	
	„ 09938 ...	100 ...	
	„ 09940 ...	100 ...	
5890 ...	L/8 45329 ...	100 ...	Baboo Bonomally Gangoly.
5891 ...	A/91 86628 ...	100 ...	The Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, L. P.
5894 ...	A/85 54933 ...	500 ...	Lalla Dyaram Dass Sarawak Chowdhree.
	A/91 95001 ...	100 ...	
	A/80 26496 ...	100 ...	
5895 ...	L/13 09096 ...	20 ...	Baboo Koonjobehary Bose.
5906 ...	A/18 58210 ...	1,000 ...	Messrs. Ghose & Bose.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*continued.*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5892 ...	A/91 19758 ...	100 ...	A. G. Roussac, Esq.
5893 ...	L/78 73223 wrongly joined ,, 73224	20 ...	The Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway.
5896 ...	A/99 85240 ...	50 ...	J. VanGelder, Esq.
5897 ...	L/78 50606 wrongly joined ,, 50609	20 ...	Babu Boikantha Natha Gupta.
5898 ...	L/70 96576 ditto ... ,, 96579	5 ..	Sadatally.
5899 ...	A/68 52399 ditto ... A/67 92526	10 ...	Baboo Gosto Behary Paul.
5900 ...	L/8 11737 ...	10 ...	Dowlut Ram Sing.
5901 ...	L/11 51503 ...	5 ..	Babu Promothersur Roy.
5902 ...	A/9 32898 ...	20 ...	Babu Boidonath Doss.
	,, 58145 ...	20 ...	
	A/6 57754 ...	10 ...	
5903 ...	L/4 59189 wrongly joined L/1 34179	10 ...	Messrs. Grindlay & Co.
5904 ...	A/99 59977 ...	20 ...	W. F. Nuthall, Esq.
	L/8 84292 .	10 ...	
5905 ...	A/91 13636 ...	100 ...	Babu Sharath Chundra Ghosh.
	L/8 23550 ...	100 ...	
	,, 00409 ...	100 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
CALCUTTA,
The 7th August 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note wholly lost or destroyed.		
1873-74.		Rs.	
46 ...	C/62 57702 ...	10 ...	Mr. Navanidhlal Govindlal Jhaveri, 1st Assistant Master, Rajkumar College, Rajkote.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
1873-74.		Rs.	
39 ...	C/80 75293 ...	100 ...	Shamkore, wife of late Chooneelal, Moteeram, Head Clerk, Engineer's Office, B., B. & C. I. Railway, Ahmedabad.
40 ...	C/69 88239 ...	50 ...	Mr. Merwanjee Nanabhoy, Bombay.
47 ...	M/1 96170 ...	5 ...	T. E. Lafond, Esq., Middle Colaba, Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
BOMBAY,
The 30th July 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

AKOLA CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTE.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wrongly joined.	
	Rs.	
K/6 04231* ... ,, 04230† ...	50 ...	Messrs. Behrend Brothers, of Bombay.

* Left half. † Right half.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
AKOLA,
The 21th July 1873.

C. A. W. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTE.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
		Note wholly lost or destroyed.	
		Rs.	
59 ...	B/51 99559 ...	10 ...	Dhumbai, wife of Maneckji Edulji, Mamlutdar, Seroor District, Poona.
		Notes partially lost or destroyed.	
		Rs.	
61 ...	B/51 86335 ...	10 ...	P. Parthasarathy, Head Accountant, D. P. W., Gooty.
63 ...	B/58 12175 ...	5 ...	Narayana Punditlur, Woollagacadoo, Palghat.
	B/51 49786 ...	10 ...	

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 28th July 1873.

W. DONALD,
Offg. Asst. Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
		Notes wholly lost or destroyed.	
		Rs.	
113 ...	E/3 11315 ...	10 ...	Dyaram Dass, through District Superintendent of Police, Delhi.
	E/3 25100 ...	100 ...	
	,, 37990 ...	100 ...	
	E/3 11461 ...	500 ...	
		Note partially lost or destroyed.	
		Rs.	
109 ...	A/17 30634 ...	10 ...	Mr. D. E. Young, Railway Office, Lahore.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
LAHORE,
The 2nd August 1873.

E. SIMPSON BYRNE,
Deputy Accountant General,
for *Deputy Commissioner.*

CALICUT CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
J/3 54378 ...	100 ...	Rajacoola Veerasami Chetty, of Vellore.
,, 54386 ...	100 ...	
,, 54387 ...	100 ...	
H/7 02155 ...	5 ...	E. Ambu Nair, Assistant Master, Zillah School, Tellicherry.
,, 03006 ...	5 ...	K. Atchuthan Nair, of Calicut.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
B/38 45230 ...	5 ...	Upât Tondan, of Calicut.
J/3 50710 ...	100 ...	C. Namasevoya Moodelier, Shop-keeper, Vellore.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALICUT,
The 25th July 1873.

P. A. COLE,
Deputy Collector,
In charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd August 1873.

Mails for Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad, and Bussorah, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 9th August, at 7 P. M.

The 6th August 1873.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Tanjore*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 11th August, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair, for transmission per Steamer *Czarewitch*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 11th August, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Allepey, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Patna*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 11th August, at 7 P. M.

The 7th August 1873.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 12th August 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 11th.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Hindoostan* and *Historian*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 13th August, at 7 P. M.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 2nd August 1873.

Atkinson, F. J.
Backman, C.
Becket, Mr.
Biddle, J.
Bragenzer, J.
Brodrick, Miss L.
Brown, J. T.
Buckland, T.
Budges, Major.
Burgess, W. W.
Canny, J. M.
Charleston, J.
Chew, J. N.
Collier, Mrs. H.
Cornelieer, Mrs. H.
David, Feintuchel.
D'Cruze, A.
Francis, D.
Gilbert, Mrs. H.
Gilbert, Mrs. M.
Gokulnath.
Grace, E. N.
Gray, A.
Grosse, Mrs. F.
Hamilton, Mrs.
Inglis, Mr. J.
Jordan, A. P., G. P., A. J. N. P.
Juan Francisco Morań.
Kidd, W. A.
Logg, R. P.
Maryanna.
McDougall, E.
McKenzie, C.
McLeod, Mrs.
Messrs. A. R. Thompson and A. M. Monteith.
Murray, T.
O'Brien, D.
Pemberton, F. B.
Powell, J. M.
Prannath Dutt Chowdhoory.
Rungassamy, M. J.
Sam, Mrs.
Sheshan, W.
Sinqie, Wilcocks and Co.
Sleigh, H.
Smythe, W.
Stephen, Mr.
Stewart, W.
Stirling, P.
The English Consul.
Tupa, Miss.
Tuysden, C.
Von Sparenberg, J. L.
Watson, J. J.
Walstul, S. L.
Welsh, J.
Wicks, H.
Williamson, P.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Gardener, G. S.
Harman, Lieut.
Hunse, J. T.
Little, Mrs. E.
Neuville, P. J.

Registered Letters.

Abdool Mojed Meah.
Allibux.
Bhugowandeen.
Debender Mookerjee.
E. M. Solomon.
Hem Chunder Mookerjee.
Jellon Lahu.
Lalla Heeralall.
Mr. Latin.
Mr. P. Daly.
Mrs. Pote.
Messrs. Day and Co.
Meer Mull.
Muhumud Hussen.
Moonshee Surdar Jomah.
Namah Deldar Muhul Saheba.
Nath Mull.
Neranjan Chatterjee.
Parbutty Churn Doss.
Rada Kishna Dey.
Suree Mully Tullcas Mother.
Sheik Alli Moollah.
Sheik Sukowry Surdar.
Seeree Moolu Neetomaie.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Geological Survey of India.

Volume II.—Royal 8vo., pp. 341, Plates, large Geological Maps, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—Report on the Vindhyan Rocks and their Associates in Bundelkund.—Geological Structure of the central portion of the Nerbudda District.—Tertiary and Alluvial deposits of the Nerbudda Valley.—Geological relations and probable Geological age of the several groups of rocks in Central India and Bengal.

Volume III.—Royal 8vo., pp. 338, large Maps, Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 9; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—Report on the Raniganj Coal-field.—Additional remarks on the Geological age of Indian rock systems.—On the Sub-Himalayan ranges.

Volume IV.—Royal 8vo., pp. 450, large Maps, Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 8; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—Report on the Cretaceous Rocks of Trichinopoly District, Madras.—On the Structure of the Districts of Trichinopoly, Salem, &c.—On the Coal of Assam, &c.

Volume V.—Royal 8vo., pp. 354, Maps, Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 9; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—Sections across N. W. Himalaya, from Sutlej to Indus.—On the Gypsum of Spiti.—On the Geology of Bombay.—On the Jherria Coal-field.—Geological Observations on Western Tibet.

Volume VI.—Part 1, Blanford.—On the neighbourhood of Lynyan, &c., in Sind. Blanford.—On the Geology of a portion of Cutch. *Price Re.* 1-8.

Part 2, Hughes.—On the Bokaro Coal-field. Ball.—On the Ramgurh Coal-field. Blanford.—On the traps of Western and Central India. *Price Rs.* 2-8.

Part 3, Blanford.—Geology of the Taptee and Lower Nerbudda Valleys. Wynne.—Frog-beds in Bombay. Stoliczka.—Oxyglossus pusillus. *Price Rs.* 5.

Volume VI.—Royal 8vo., pp. 394, Maps and Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 9; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—Geology of the neighbourhood of Lynyan, &c., and portion of Cutch.—Bokaro Coal-field.—Ramgurh Coal-field.—Traps of Western and Central India.—Geology of the Taptee and Lower Nerbudda Valleys—Frog-beds in Bombay.—Oxyglossus pusillus.

Volume VII.—Part 1, Mallet.—On the Vindhyan series in the North-Western and Central Provinces. Oldham.—Mineral Statistics of India. Coal.—Medlicott.—Geology of the Shillong plateau, pp. 210, Maps and Illustrations. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Part 2, Hughes.—On the Kurhurbari Coal-field. Hughes.—On the Deoghur Coal-fields, pp. 48, Maps. *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Part 3, Mallet.—Aden water-supply. Hughes.—Karanpura Coal-fields. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Volume VII.—Royal 8vo., pp. 342, Maps, Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 6; *packing and postage* 14 *annas.*

Contents:—Vindhyan series, as exhibited in the North-Western and Central Provinces of India.—Mineral Statistics of India. Coal.—Geological sketch of Shillong Plateau in North-Eastern Bengal.—Kurhurbari Coal-field.—Deoghur Coal-fields.—Geological Structure of the Country near Aden, &c.—Karanpura Coal-fields.

Volume VIII.—Part 1, King.—On the Kadapah and Karnul formations in the Madras Presidency, pp. 3119, Maps, numerous Illustrations, &c. *Price Rs.* 4-8; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Part 2, Hughes.—Itkhuri Coal-field. Hughes.—Daltonganj Coal-field. Ball.—Chopé Coal-field, pp. 34, Maps, &c. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 10 *annas.*

Volume VIII.—Royal 8vo., pp. 352, numerous Maps, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 6-8; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—On the Kadapah and Karnul formations in the Madras Presidency.—Itkhuri Coal-field.—Daltonganj Coal-field.—Chopé Coal-field.

Volume IX.—Part 1, Wynne.—Geology of Kutch, pp. 294, Maps, Illustrations, &c. *Price Rs.* 4; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

Records of the Geological Survey of India, being shorter papers exhibiting the current labors of the Survey. A number is published every three months—in February, May, August, and November. Three numbers have appeared for 1868, and four each for 1869, 1870, and 1871, and three numbers of 1872.

Subscription for the year Rs. 2. *Price of each number* 1 *Rupee. Postage for India* 4 *annas additional per annum.*

Palæontologia Indica, being figures and descriptions of the organic remains obtained during the progress of the Geological Survey of India. These are published in fasciculi, each containing six lithographed plates, Royal 4to., with descriptions, or a correspondingly larger amount of letter-press. A fasciculus is issued every three months, or on the 1st of January, April, July, and October in each year. *Price Rs.* 2.

The following have already appeared :—

Ser. I.—The Fossil Cephalopoda of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India (Belemnitidæ-Nautilidæ), 25 Plates, with letter-press. *Price Rs.* 7-8 (15*s.*); *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Ser. II.—The Fossil Flora of the Rajmahal Series. Six fasciculi have been published. *Price Rs.* 12 (£1-4*s.*); *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Ser. III.—The Fossil Cephalopoda of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India (Ammonitidæ). Thirteen parts, containing 71 Plates, Index, &c. *Price Rs.* 2 (4*s.*) *each part; packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Ser. I & III, or the complete series of the Cephalopoda, may be had bound together, pp. xxiv, 216, 95 Plates. *Price Rs.* 31-8 (£3-3*s.*); *packing and postage Rs.* 2-2.

Ser. IV, 1.—The Vertebrate Fossils from the Panchet Rocks, by Prof. T. H. Huxley. *Price Rs.* 2 (4*s.*); *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Ser. V, 1—10.—The Gastropoda of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India, complete, half bound, lettered, pp. xiii, 500, 28 Plates. *Price Rs.* 20 (£2.); *packing and postage Rs.* 2.

Ser. VI, 1—4.—The Pelecypoda Bivalves of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India. *Price Rs.* 8 (16*s.*); *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Ser. VI, 1—13.—The Pelecypoda Bivalves of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India, complete, half bound, 50 Plates. *Price Rs.* 26 (£2-12*s.*)

Ser. VII.—Tertiary crabs from Sind and Kutch. *Price Rs.* 2.
[Only a limited number of copies are printed.]

Chronological Table for 1871. *Price* 4 *annas; postage* 1 *anna.*

The above to be had at the Geological Survey Office, 1, *Hastings Street; at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing,* 8, *Hastings Street; and all Booksellers.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in t' Central Provinces, 1863-64. By Captain G. F. Pearson, 33rd M. N. I., Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, accompanied by a Memorandum thereon by Dr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests. To which is appended a Report by Dr. Brandis on his deputation to the Central Provinces in 1863-64. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 5 *annas.*

No. 2.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1863-64. By H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, with a Memorandum thereon by Dr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests. To which are appended other papers and correspondence regarding Forests, and the system of working them in these parts. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. 3.—Report upon the Deodar Forests of Bussahir, to which are appended Registers of Valuation, Forest Surveys in Bussahir and the District of Jounsar Bawur. With other statements relating to the growth of the Deodar Tree in the Western Himalaya. Being the result of a joint examination of the Bussahir Forest by D. Brandis, PH. D., Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, J. L. Stewart, M.D., Officiating Conservator, Punjab, and Captain E. Wood, Officiating Conservator, Oudh: with a Map illustrating the situation of the Forests. *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. 4.—Papers relating to Railway Communication between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. Extending over the years 1864-65. *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

No. 5.—Report of the Operations on Light-houses during the season of 1864-65. By Lieut.-Col. A. Fraser, R.E., Superintendent of Light-houses. *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. 6.—Third Annual Report on the Management and Conservancy of the Oudh Forests for the forest year ending September 30th, 1864. By Captain E. S. Wood, Officiating Conservator, Oudh Forests. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. 7.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1864-65. By H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 3 *annas.*

Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department. Third edition, revised and corrected up to 1st January 1870. *Price Rs.* 4; *packing and postage Rs.* 1 *extra; interleaved copies Rs.* 5; *packing and postage Re.* 1-6.

Forms referred to in the Code, Parts I to III. *Price Re.* 1-8 *each; packing and postage* 8 *annas extra each Part.*

Papers relating to the extension of Railway Communication in India, in continuation of papers contained in Reprint No. 4 of Records in Public Works Department, and concluding with Secretary of State's despatch No. 42 of 1869, passing orders on the various proposals submitted by the Government of India; 3 Vols., with Supplement and a packet of Maps. *Price Rs.* 16 *the set, or Rs.* 4 *per Vol. Supplement and Maps Rs.* 2 *each.*

Supplement for 1866 to Extracts from Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department, with Rules for the guidance of the Barrack Department. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

Half-yearly Supplement to Extracts from Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department, with Rules for the guidance of the Barrack Department, from 1st January to 30th June 1869. *Price Re.* 1 *each; packing and postage* 2 *annas each.*

Standing Orders of the Public Works Department for 1868.

Standing Orders of the Public Works Department for the 1st half-year ending 30th June 1872. *Price As.* 8; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

Public Works Railway Standing Orders, 1st half-year, 1871. *Price Anna* 1; *packing and postage* 1 *anna*

Public Works Railway Standing Orders, 2nd half-year, 1871. *Price As.* 2; *packing and postage* 1 *anna.*

Public Works Railway Standing Orders, 1st half-year, 1872. *Price Anna* 1; *packing and postage* 1 *anna.*

☞ Printed on one side of the paper only, to admit of easy incorporation with interleaved copies of the P. W. Code and Forms already published.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1868-69. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1869-70. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1870-71. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1871-72. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1872-73. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 3 *annas.*

Trade and Navigation Returns.

Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India from December 1866 to March 1873 in monthly parts. Published by order of the Governor General in Council. *Price Re.* 1 *per copy; pack ng and postage* 2 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, Part I, from 1st May 1861 to 31st March 1867. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1867-68, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances for 1868-69, with a comparison of the two years. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1869-70, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances for 1870-71, with a comparison of the two years. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1870-71, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances for 1871-72, with a comparison of the two years. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts. *Price Rs.* 8.

Part I.—Finance and Revenue Accounts, or Revenues, Charges, and other Cash transactions of British India, from 1st May 1861 to 31st March 1869. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Part II.—Revenues and Charges of each Presidency and Province from 1st May 1861 to 31st March 1869. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Part III.—Revenues and Charges, Statistics for the Administration of Revenue, and Miscellaneous Statistics. *Price Rs.* 3-8; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

Part II.—Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finance of British India from 1st May 1862 to 31st March 1870. *Price Rs.* 3-8; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

No. 1.—Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies in the year ending 30th April 1867, together with Miscellaneous Statistics, &c. *Price Rs.* 5, *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

No. 2.—Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies in the year ending 31st March 1868, together with Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Foreign Trade of British India from various periods to 1867-68. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage* 10 *annas.*

No. 3.—Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies in the year ending 31st March 1869, together with Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Foreign Trade of British India from various periods to 1868-69. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office in India for the year 1869-70. *Price* 8 *annas*; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

The Financial Statements from the years 1867-68 to 1873-74. *Price Re.* 1 *each*; *packing and postage* 2 *annas each.*

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

No. LXIV.—Report on the Coal Resources and Production of India. *Price Re.* 1-12; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. LXV.—Political History of the State of Jeypore. By Colonel Brooke. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. LXVII.—State of Education in India during 1866-67. By A. P. Howell, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department. *Price Rs.* 2-8 *stitched copy, and Rs.* 3-8 *bound copy*; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

No. LXIX.—Papers relating to Cattle Diseases, 1811 to 1868. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

No. LXXVI.—A Collection of Despatches from the Home Government on the subject of Education in India, 1854 to 1868. *Price Re.* 1-12; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

No. LXXIX.—Official Narrative of the Expedition to explore the Trade Routes to China *viâ* Bhamô, under the guidance of Major E. B. Sladen, Political Agent, Mandalay. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

No. LXXXI.—Report on the Political Administration of Rajpootana States for 1869-70. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

No. LXXXII.—Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1869-70. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

No. LXXXIV.—Report on the Political Administration of Rajpootana States for 1870-71. *Price Rs.* 3; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

No. LXXXVI.—Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1870-71. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

Foreign Department—Selection No. 100.—Report on the Political Administration of Rajpootana States for 1871-72. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Foreign Department—Selection No. 101.—Report on the various Arab Tribes in the neighbourhood of Aden. *Price As.* 8; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

No. CII.—Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1871-72. *Price Rs* 1-8; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Home Department.—Report on the Administration of Coorg for 1871-72. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 5 *annas.*

Selections from "Calcutta Gazettes."

Selections from *Calcutta Gazettes* of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of 50 years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Vol. V. *Price Rs.* 5.

Copies of Volumes I, III and IV are still available. *Price*, Volume I, Rs. 3. Volumes III and IV, Rs. 5 each. Volume I; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.* Volumes III, IV and V; *packing and postage* 12 *annas each.*

Waste Land Rules, being Chap. XXVI of the Rules of the Board of Revenue. *Price As.* 4; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

Note on the State of Education in India during 1865-66. By A. M. Monteath, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India. (Revised Edition). *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Adam's Reports on Vernacular Education in Bengal and Behar, with a brief view of its past and present condition. By the Revd. J. Long. *Bound in cloth, lettered, Rs.* 3; *stitched with colored wrappers, Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Acts of the Imperial Legislative Council from the year 1854 to the present date.

Rules for the admission of Military Officers to the Civil and Political Departments of the Government of India. *Price As.* 8; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

Report of the Commission to enquire into the operation of Act XIX of 1861, being an Act "to provide for a Government Paper Currency." In two volumes. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage Re.* 1-8.

Selections from unpublished records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive, relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal. Vol. I, with a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Revd. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Fourth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1867. With Appendices containing Returns of Sickness and Mortality among the British and Native Troops, and also among the Prisoners in the Bengal Presidency, for that year. *Price Rs.* 6; *packing and postage* 14 *annas.*

Report on the Calcutta Cyclone of the 5th October 1864. By Lieut.-Col. J. E. Gastrell and F. H. Blanford, A.R.S.M., with Maps and Diagrams illustrating the origin and progress of the storm and the track of the storm-wave. Printed and published for the Government of Bengal by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, Calcutta, 1866. *Price Rs.* 4-8; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

A Brief History of the Cyclone at Calcutta and Vicinity, 5th October 1864. *Price Rs.* 3; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Tables to calculate Salaries ranging from Rs. 10,000 to 1 Pie, and for 1 to 31 Days. *Price Re.* 1-4; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

Rules and Forms of Accounts for State Railways in parts :—

Part I.—"Sub-Divisional Officers" or "Disbursers." *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

Part II.—"Executive Engineers." *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

Part III.—"Store-keepers" and "Depôt Store-keepers." *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

Rules and Forms for Revenue Accounts of State Railways (1873). *Price Rs.* 3; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

Supplement to Barrack Regulations (late Chap. XXI, P. W. D. Code, 2nd Edition), from 1st July 1869 to 30th June 1870. *Price* 10 *annas, including packing and postage.*

Aitchison's Treaties.

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries, compiled by C. U. Aitchison, Esq., B.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Super royal 8vo., cloth. *Price Rs.* 2 *per Volume*; *packing and postage* 14 *annas each.*

Volume I.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago, pp. 372, with three Maps.

Volume II.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Nepal, the Punjab, and the States on the Punjab Frontier, pp. 456, with two Maps.

Volume III.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpore, and Bundlecund, pp. 588.

Volume IV.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and Malwa, pp. 561.

Volume V.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to Hyderabad, Mysore, and Coorg; the Madras Presidency and Ceylon, pp. 464.

Volume VII.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to Sindh, Beloochistan, Persia, and Herat; Turkish Arabia and the Persian Gulf; and the Arabian and African Coasts, pp. 393.

To this Volume is appended a Supplement containing various Treaties and Engagements concluded and Sunnuds issued since this collection was commenced.

An Index to the above Seven Volumes of Treaties, &c., compiled and arranged alphabetically and chronologically by M. Belletty, of the Foreign Office, Calcutta. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

A Collection of the Statutes relating to India passed between the years 1855 and 1870, (both inclusive), with an Index by Whitley Stokes, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law and Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. *Price Rs.* 10.
Also, the Acts of the late Legislative Council from 1854 to 1861, and of the Council of the Governor General from 1862 to date, with Indices to the Acts from 1865 to 1870.
Also, a copious Index to the Acts of 1871. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

Just Published—New edition.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st June 1873. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas; payable in advance.*

Now ready, royal 8*vo., stiff paper covers.*

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price* 1 *Rupee; packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

ARMY LIST—Reduced Price.

The price of the next and subsequent Numbers of the Bengal Official Quarterly Army List will be reduced from Rs. 5 *to Rs.* 4 *per copy for town subscribers, and from Rs.* 5-8 *to Rs.* 4-8 *for copies sent by post.*

Copies of the Number published on 1*st July are still available at present rates—Rs.* 5 *and Rs.* 5-8.

A Narrative of the Russian Military Expedition to Khiva, under General Perofski, in 1839. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 7 *annas.*

The Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, being Notification of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 780, dated 8th February 1871. Every alternate page is left blank for noting alterations and additions in manuscript. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 2 *annas extra.*

Papers regarding a blight in the Poppy Crop in the Behar and Benares Agencies. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

The Civil Pension Code, authorized edition, corrected to 2nd February 1872, octavo size, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations. *Price Re.* 1-4; *packing and postage* 4 *annas extra.*

Civil Leave Code, being Notification of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2008, dated 14th March 1872. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 3 *annas extra.*

Acting Allowance Code, being Notification of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2009, dated 14th March 1872. *Price As.* 8; *packing and postage* 2 *annas extra.*

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Origin, Nature, &c., of Indian Cattle Plagues. With Appendices. Calcutta, 1871. Fol. pp. xxx and 999, with Maps. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage Rs.* 2.

Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan, viâ Bhamô. By John Anderson, M.D., 1871. *Price Rs.* 8; *packing and postage* 14 *annas.*

Archæological Survey of India Reports for 1862-63-64-65. By A. Cunningham, C.S.I. Vols. I & II. *Price Rs.* 16; *packing and postage Re.* 1-10.

Now ready, royal 8*vo., half calf, cloth.*

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the Orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M.A., M.D., LL.B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-6; *payable in advance.*

Just Published.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Part II. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs.* 4; *packing and postage Re.* 1. *Interleaved copy, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage Re.* 1-12; *payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage Re.* 1-8; *payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing,* 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 29th July 1873.

PRESENT:—The Hon'ble F. L. Beaufort; S. Wauchope, Esq.; The Hon'ble V. H. Schalch; The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson; The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier; J. A. Crawford, Esq.; The Hon'ble Lord H. Ulick Browne; H. A. Cockerell, Esq.; H. A. Mangles, Esq.; R. V. Cockerell, Esq.; W. L. Heeley, Esq., B. A.; The Hon'ble C. E. Bernard; T. J. C. Grant, Esq.; J. Monro, Esq.; R. H. Wilson, Esq., B. A.; P. D. Dickens, Esq., B. A.; H. J. Newbery, Esq., B. A.; J. Westland, Esq.; A. Mackenzie, Esq., B. A.; T. W. Gribble, Esq.; W. M. Souttar, Esq., M. A.; E. H. Ruddock, Esq., B. A.; C. F. Magrath, Esq., B. A.; W. H. Verner, Esq.; H. J. S. Cotton, Esq.; H. Luttman Johnson, Esq.; A. Forbes, Esq., B. A.; W. H. Page, Esq.; L. C. Abbott, Esq.; and C. R. Marindin, Esq.

The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, in the chair.

The following report by the managers, having been circulated before the meeting to all subscribers in Calcutta, was taken as read:—

"The managers submit their proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the meeting."

"Subject to the approval of the subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families—

"The widow of the Reverend R. Crosse (formerly an incumbent on the Fund as the widow of the late Mr. M. J. T. MacMahon, a subscriber who died in 1831) has been re-admitted under the Old Rules from the date of decease of her third husband, *viz.*, 4th December 1871. The private income accruing from the estate of her grandfather is £100, and that of her late husband £266–5–0, or together £366–5–0. She will receive the allowance noted on the margin."

Mrs. Crosse	£ 400	0	0
Private income	„ 366	5	0
	£ 33	15	0

"The widow and four sons of the late Mr. Elphinstone Jackson, who died in England on the 3rd February last."

Mrs. Jackson	...	£ 300
Four sons	...	„ 190
		£ 490

"The widow and three children (one daughter and two sons) of the late Mr. H. R. Clarke, who died at Futtehpore on the 13th March last."

Mrs. Clarke	...	£ 300
Three children	...	„ 260
		£ 560

"Mrs. Dorin applied for admission to the benefits of the Fund as the widow of the late Mr. J. A. Dorin, who retired on an annuity on 1st May 1858, and died in England on the 22nd December last. At the time of retirement, he compounded at married rates for periodical payments of subscription. His wife subsequently died, and he contracted a second marriage on

the 29th April 1864, but made no report of the fact to the Fund Office. Had he done so, he would have been called upon to pay fresh subscription on account of this second wife, or to compound on her account at full rates. He would besides have had to pay a fine on account of inequality of age at marriage. Mr. Dorin, however, took no steps whatever to bring this second wife upon the Fund, and the managers have informed her that they regret she has no claim upon it for pension."

"Mr. P. A. Humphrey has incurred the penalty, under Article V (6) of the Rules, of exclusion of his daughter from the benefits of the Fund on account of his not having reported her birth within the prescribed six months."

"Sir G. U. Yule has also incurred the penalty, under Article VI of the Rules, of exclusion of his daughter and son from the benefits of the Fund on account of his not having reported their births within six months. He urges forgetfulness as his excuse."

"The above cases are submitted for the decision of the meeting. The managers recommend that the children in both instances be admitted on payment of a fine of Rs. 100, together with arrear subscriptions, and 8 per cent. interest."

"The next question for which the managers must request consideration is that of the admission of native civilians to the benefits of the Fund. The managers are very clear on the point that those benefits should not be refused to the native gentlemen now in the service in whose covenants the Secretary of State has, though by admitted oversight, inserted the condition of subscription. But in view of the fact that these gentlemen are willing to accept conditions of monogamy, and so far to put themselves on a par with the Service at large, the managers do, in lieu of the rules submitted by them to the meeting of January, propose the adoption of the following addition to Rule II :—

"Native gentlemen who were members of the Bengal Civil Service on the 15th May 1872, and in whose covenants the condition of subscription to the Fund was inserted before that date, shall be admitted as subscribers, on the condition that subscriptions shall not at any time be accepted on behalf of a wife married during the life-time of another wife, or on behalf of a child born of a wife married during the life-time of another wife, and that such wife and such child shall receive no allowance from the Fund."

"Upon the question of the future admission of native civilians to be subscribers to the Fund, the managers are divided in opinion. The majority of the present Board are in favor of falling back upon the promise given by the Secretary of State in his despatch of the 15th May 1872, to the effect that—'The rule as to subscription to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund is henceforward to be regarded as cancelled in the case of natives, in accordance with the Financial despatch of Sir C. Wood of the 30th November, No. 108 of 1864, addressed to the Government of Bombay.' It will accordingly be moved on behalf of the majority of the managers—

"That the Service do express its concurrence in the views adopted by the Secretary of State, both in 1865 and 1872, as to the inapplicability of the present conditions of the Civil Fund to native covenanted civilians, and the expediency of expunging from the covenants of such civilians the engagements relating to the Civil Fund."

"The majority of the managers are led to this conclusion by a consideration of the impolicy of allowing natives of India to join the Fund on equal terms with Europeans, when their conditions of life are so different, and when statistics for determining the habilities thereby incurred are almost wholly wanting."

"On behalf of the minority of the managers, the following resolution will be moved :—

"That the Service do express the opinion that—

"Natives of India who are or may become members of the Bengal Civil Service may be allowed to subscribe to the Bengal Civil Fund at the rates and upon the conditions now applicable to members who are not natives of India.

"Provided that subscriptions shall not be accepted on behalf of a wife married during the life-time of another wife, or on behalf of a child born of a wife married during the life-time of another wife, and that no such wife or child shall receive any allowance from the Fund.

"Provided also that if hereafter it be reported, after due professional inquiry, that it is necessary, for the protection of the pecuniary interests of the Fund, that natives of India should pay higher rates of subscription than other members, such higher rates of subscription shall be levied from native members, but with prospective effect only."

"To this the majority of the managers object that no data are available for such professional inquiry, and that till these are collected in long course of years, the capital accumulated by the European subscribers will have to meet any excess of liabilities over assets in the case of the native subscribers."

"The minority, on the other hand, are of opinion that the risk is so small as to be appreciable, and that there are even reasons for thinking that native members may bring upon the Fund a smaller liability than others."

"The above proposals were duly notified under Article XVII of the Rules."

"The quinquennial valuations have been prepared in the Fund Office, and show a large surplus even after providing for the possible claim of Government stated in the Financial Office note, and for all present and future deterioration of subscription values. These valuations will be submitted for examination to the actuary, together with the various papers on the Fund drawn up by Mr. Westland. The various modes of disposing of the surplus which

may eventually commend themselves to the sense of the Service will also be referred to him for report, and he will at the same time be requested to revise thoroughly the whole of the Fund tables according to the latest data."

"As there can be no reasonable doubt of the existence of a very considerable surplus—the calculations made by the Financial Office and those of the Fund Office being practically conclusive on this point—the managers had proposed, after leaving a margin to cover deterioration of subscription values and other contingencies, to appropriate at once, and in anticipation of the actuary's report, some 14 or 15 lakhs of the surplus fund for the following increased benefits:—

(1).—An increase of motherless children's benefits by 20 per cent. estimated to cost	3,50,000
(2).—An increase of daughters' marriage donations from £300 to £500 estimated to cost	3,01,000
(3).—An increase of sons' pensions from £100 a year to £150, between the ages of 16 and 21, estimated to cost ..	3,81,000
(4).—The abolition of the deduction of one-sixth, required in cases where a minimum subscription has not been paid, estimated to cost	4,05,000

They had accordingly given notice that they would at this meeting move the following resolutions:—

(1).—That the following clause be added in Article XXIX of the Rules, after the words "or £100 a year in England," and in Article XXX, after the same words: "and these allowances shall be increased by one-fifth, if, or after, the wife, or widow, of the member shall have died."

(2).—That in Article XXIX at the end, £500 be substituted for £300.

(3).—That in the fourth clause of Article XXX, "sixteenth" be substituted for "twenty-first," and the following clause be added in that Article after the words, "or £100 a year in England," and after the clause proposed in No. (1) above (if adopted)—"From the commencement of the seventeenth to the end of the twenty-first year, Rs. 90 a month in India, or £150 a year in England."

(4).—That Article VII be omitted from the Rules of the Fund, and the words "VII and" omitted from Article XXV.

(5).—That the above alterations, or such of them as are adopted, shall have effect from April 1st, 1873, and shall be subject to cancelment, *without retrospective effect*, should the professional actuary, to whom the affairs of the Fund are about to be submitted, report that the Fund is not adequate to meet the charges imposed by them.

"With reference to these proposals, a circular, bearing the signature of subscribers in different parts of Bengal, was, within the last week of June, circulated to the Service, in which objection was taken to the managers' suggestions, and subscribers were invited to oppose them at the present meeting. The managers consider that the statements made in that circular are based on a general misapprehension of the facts, but they have not had time to explain the matter fully to the general body of the Service, and they are afraid that many members have, in consequence, been led to vote against proposals which on a full understanding of the case they would have probably supported. While anxious to have their own views, and the grounds on which they rest, fully understood, the managers have no desire to press any subscriber to vote for measures as to the advisability of which he is not convinced. They have, therefore, considered it best not to hurry on at this time the discussion of any important proposals regarding which there appears to be difference of opinion, and they will refrain from bringing forward the resolutions regarding the surplus of which they had given notice. They do this the more readily because the quinquennial valuations have been completed in time to be laid on the table at this meeting, and because it will be necessary, in forwarding these to the actuary, to submit the sense of the Service upon all the various ways of utilising the surplus that it may seem advisable to suggest. There is, for instance, rather a strong feeling among subscribers at home in favor of the entire exemption of annuitants from subscription. The managers trust that during the next six months the subject may be well ventilated, and they believe that it will be seen to be advisable, while so referring the whole matter to the actuary, to give immediate effect to some of the propositions (subject to the actuary's eventual approval) in order to avoid useless accumulation of funds for one or two years more. At any rate the managers will shortly address the Service on the various questions requiring consideration, and at the January meeting, when all branches of the Service are more fully represented than at present, these can be more profitably discussed and settled."

1. It was moved by *Mr. H. Cockerell*, seconded by *Mr. Gribble*, and carried unanimously:—

"That the proceedings of the managers in admitting the families of Messrs. MacMahon, E. Jackson, and H. R. Clarke to Fund benefits, and in rejecting the claim of Mrs. Dorin, be confirmed.

2. It was moved by *Mr. Dickens*, seconded by *Mr. Marindin*, and carried unanimously:—

"That the children of Mr. P. A. Humphrey and Sir G. U. Yule be brought on the Fund books on payment of a fine of Rs. 100 in each case, together with arrear subscriptions and interest at 8 per cent. to date of payment."

3. It was moved by *Mr. Schalch*, and seconded by *Mr. Westland*, on behalf of the managers:

"That the following addition be made to Article II of the Fund Rules:—

"Native gentlemen who were members of the Bengal Civil Service on the 15th May 1872, and in whose covenants the condition of subscription to the Fund was inserted before that date, shall be admitted as subscribers, on the condition that subscriptions shall not at any time be accepted on behalf of a wife married during the life-time of another wife, or on behalf of a child born of a wife married during the life-time of another wife, and that such wife and such child shall receive no allowance from the Fund."

The votes were	For the motion—	20 present and	174 proxies—total	194.
	Against it—	4 present and	47 proxies—total	51.

4. It was then moved by *Mr. Monro* on behalf of the majority of the managers—

"That the Service do express its concurrence in the views adopted by the Secretary of State, both in 1865 and 1872, as to the inapplicability of the present conditions of the Civil Fund to native covenanted civilians, and the expediency of expunging from the covenants of such civilians the engagements relating to the Civil Fund."

In moving this Resolution, *Mr. Monro* remarked—

The grounds on which the majority of managers support this proposal are two; one social, the other statistical. Much has been said about liberality which we ought to show in dealing with the subject, and the illiberality which will be displayed, and invidious distinctions which will be drawn, by our supporting the proposal. This is, however, really a mere sentimental consideration, proper perhaps in our dealing with measures for the advancement of natives at large, but out of place and not deserving of weight in discussing the present question. All that we have to consider is whether we, as trustees, directors, and members of a social institution like the Fund, are justified, with reference to the interests of past, present, and future contributors, in admitting to the benefits of the institution a class for whom it was not originally designed, and to whom the extension of the benefits is, in the opinion of many supporters of the institution, considered unadvisable. We protest against the statement that our support of this proposal creates or perpetuates any invidious distinction between native civilians and ourselves. That social differences exist beween Natives and Europeans is an admitted fact which we know and recognize, and which every gentleman opposing the present proposal acts on every day of his life. And, therefore, I do not see why, in recognising these social distinctions, which are not of our creating, with reference to fund matters, we should be considered as drawing any invidious distinction between native civilians and ourselves. So long as the native civilians are under a social system which recognizes and gives legal sanction to such social peculiarities as polygamy, notably kulinism with its abominations, seclusion of females, infant marriages, prohibition of re-marriage of widows, including infant widows, and ten or twelve different kinds of divorce, so long I consider that we are not only justified, but doing nothing more than our duty in holding that native civilians should not be admitted to the Fund. And so long as statistics of native life, both male and female, are practically wanting, and so long as their social life which would enable us to gather some vital statistics is practically unknown to us, so long I consider that we should be acting unwisely and imprudently as men of business in admitting native civilians to the Fund. The argument as to the small amount of damage which admission of natives would do to the Fund is no argument at all. The question is not one of amount, but of principle. Even accepting the argument for what it is worth, I could show if it were worth while that even one or two cases of contested litigation which the Fund might have to conduct, would land us in expenses which, as trustees of such an institution, we have no right, without the strongest reason, to incur, and which we are bound, if possible, to avoid.

Mr. R. Cockerell seconded the motion.

Mr. Bernard moved the following amendment on behalf of a minority of the managers:

"That the Service do express the opinion that—

"Natives of India who are or may become members of the Bengal Civil Service may be allowed to subscribe to the Bengal Civil Fund at the rates and upon the conditions now applicable to members who are not natives of India.

"Provided that subscriptions shall not be accepted on behalf of a wife married during the life-time of another wife, or on behalf of a child born of a wife married during the life-time of another wife, and that no such wife or child shall receive any allowance from the Fund.

"Provided also that if hereafter it be reported, after due professional inquiry, that it is necessary, for the protection of the pecuniary interests of the Fund, that natives of India should pay higher rates of subscription than other members, such higher rates of subscription shall be levied from native members, but with prospective effect only."

In doing so he said—

He was not responsible for the wording of the amendment, nor did he agree altogether in its full scope, but he did agree in the principle of the amendment. He thought it was just, and he also thought it was politic to give the native civilians the advantage of feeling that they belonged in all respects to the honorable service they had joined. The feeling that they had the sympathy of the service would help much to keep them straight and upright in

all their dealings. *Mr. Bernard* did not believe there was any clear ground of expediency for excluding native civilians from the Fund. Bengal civilians, as a rule, were blessed with very large families, whereas Bengalees, especially the class from which native civilians came, had small, very small families. For the rest, *Mr Bernard* thought that we might provide for striking off the Fund any civilian who committed bigamy, just as the rules struck off from the Fund any wife who committed adultery; we could provide against men marrying infant wives on their death beds; and we could in fact provide fully against all risks. He would, therefore, ask the Service to support the amendment or any modification thereof which might assert the principle that native civilians were to be allowed to join the Civil Fund.

Mr. Heeley seconded the amendment.

Mr. Westland made a few remarks to the effect that—

He wished to take the opportunity of expressing his opinion on the question before the meeting, because he was unable entirely to concur with either the motion or the amendment. He did not see any reason for excluding native civilians from the privileges of the Civil Fund, in so far as these privileges were the effect of concessions made by Government to the Fund. But he considered it extremely unadvisable that the liabilities on account of natives should be a charge on that part of the assets which were subscribed by, and had to meet the liabilities on account of Europeans. He would, therefore, be inclined to answer Government that there was no objection to the admission of native civilians to the Civil Fund, provided that the assets subscribed by them were separated off into an independent branch which might enjoy the same privileges at the hands of Government as the rest of the Fund, but which would alone be chargeable with all payments on their account. He did not deem it necessary, however, to make any motion or amendment to this effect.

The *Chairman* said that as a mere matter of business he would decline to admit natives until there were means of estimating the effect of their admission on the Fund.

The amendment was then put to the vote—but as only seven members present voted in its favor, it was, on a reference to the Chairman, decided that under Article XVI (17) of the Rules it was not carried.

The original motion was next put with the following result:—

For the motion—20 present 177 proxies—total 197.
Against it— 7 present 39 proxies—total 46.

The motion was carried.

5. The Secretary then made the following statement:—

I have now the honor, by direction of the managers, to lay before you the results of the quinquennial valuations as drawn up in the Fund Office, checked in detail by myself as Secretary, and finally revised by Mr. Westland, and to intimate the course which it is intended to pursue with regard to them. You will have observed from the note by Mr. Westland, circulated with the Fund Office valuation, that even if we substitute for the present subscription values the reduced values found by his new tables, the gross surplus of assets is Rs. 26,87,226, while, according to the actuary's tables, the surplus would, of course, be considerably greater. Mr. Westland refers to a claim of Government against the Fund, and after providing for that, states the net surplus at Rs. 22,35,172. That claim has not, however, been actually advanced, and I am not sure that if it were advanced, it could not be successfully resisted. But to be on the safe side we may be content with assuming that we have a certain surplus of about 22 lakhs of Rupees. This is quite in accordance with the expectations of both the managers and the actuary. At the last quinquennial valuation there was a surplus estimated by Mr. Brown, in accordance with the method of valuation which the managers then followed, at about 10 lakhs, and the Financial Office note shows that even that surplus was underestimated, and that it was more nearly 15 than 10 lakhs, had strictly correct methods of adjustment been then adopted. The only measure taken to dispose of this was a reduction of the rate of subscription for annuitants by 50 per cent., and the question of the increase of the benefits to children was, by the actuary's advice, specifically reserved for the present quinquennial valuation.

The managers had, therefore, as you are aware, proposed to give immediate effect to some benefits of this character, which could safely be estimated to fall within the limit of their surplus, and much of which could they found have been covered even by the balance of surplus of 1868. They had no doubt whatever that this was a perfectly safe course to take, and they believed that it was desirable, because if it is not adopted, the delay in obtaining the actuary's report is certain to involve needless accumulation of funds for at least two years more.

It would seem, however, that some members of the service think that the prospects of promotion therein are so gloomy as to make the present tables of subscription value perfectly worthless, and go so far as to refuse to credit the very existence of a surplus unless the actuary declare to them that it exists. Now, speaking for myself only, I might be allowed to remind the gentlemen who hold those views, that any new table which the actuary may frame will be based on the data of the past, and will estimate for the future solely on those data; no actuary will attempt to do more. His tables cannot possibly foresee the state of things ten years hence except so far as probabilities founded on past experience may be a safe guide, and as a fact, the data now available do not by any means support the theory of our despondent friends to the extent supposed. Desirable as it may be to have the actuary's opinion on other grounds,

there can be no doubt on the minds of those who know what a valuation is, and what the real facts as to the data for the tables are, that the results as found by him can differ very little indeed from those as now presented. I have always held that it was important that the tables should be revised, but in the results now laid before you subscriptions had been valued at a very moderate figure. What I urged as necessary last meeting has in effect been done, and though the final opinion of the actuary is required to confirm our valuations, I have little doubt this will come in time. It should be remembered also that five years hence will come another quinquennial period at which you can again test these theories, reduce your benefits or increase your subscriptions. You are not stereotyping the Fund Rules for all time by any action you may now take. Your proper course is now, after leaving such a margin as the actuary may think safe, if he does advise a margin at all, to appropriate the remainder of your surplus in ways that commend themselves to the majority of your body.

That *some*, if not all, of the benefits proposed by the managers might safely be given in anticipation of the actuary's report, and, subject to his ultimate verdict as to cost, admits, I must contend, of no reasonable doubt. It is for those who advance the converse to give some reason for the faith that is in them by pointing out some definite flaw in the calculations after mastering the subject. That no general attempt has been made so to master it, might, perhaps, be inferred from the fact, that only one complete set of the papers has been applied for at the Fund Office (and that within the last few days) notwithstanding the managers' invitation to inspection and offer of perusal of the few copies they have available.

Thus much I have remarked on my own account. On behalf of the managers, I am to say, that while holding their own views, they have no wish to force them on the Service. They find that a considerable number of members are opposed at present to doing anything without an actuary's formal opinion. The managers desire to have a clear and well considered expression of the wishes of the Service at large on that point, and generally on all the modes of utilising the surplus that may be found possible. They will hold themselves bound by the results of such a reference. The proposals already advertised do not, moreover, it seems, cover sufficient ground, for a very considerable body of subscribers has expressed an opinion in favor of still further relieving annuitants,—as a measure that tells in favor of all classes at last. Others would prefer a bonus to widows. It seems better, therefore, to lay all these questions deliberately before the Service again, and to have a very full expression of its views before the meeting of January next.

The valuations can meantime go to the actuary for examination of the surplus and with full *data* for a revision of all the tables. Arrangements are already being made to prepare these data for transmission. A subsequent communication can follow after the January meeting, when the views of the Service as to the disposal of the surplus have been ascertained.

The managers, believing that this course is fair to all—fair to themselves, as they have not yet had an opportunity of meeting the allegations in the circular of the 24th June—fair to the Service at large which has not had the whole question properly put before it—fair especially to that large body of subscribers at home, about a third of our whole number, who have not even seen the circular of 24th June, and who have as much a right as we to a voice in the matter—the managers, I say, have resolved for the present to withdraw the resolutions of which they had given notice, and on their behalf I do now so withdraw them. It is hoped that this being done, the gentlemen who had proposed to bind the managers by formal resolution not to do that which, it might perhaps be contended, the rules in fact enjoin, will be content to wait till the whole body of subscribers can pass a deliberate judgment on their proposals. The managers pledge themselves to be guided by the wishes of the Service when fully known, and after having met so far the gentlemen who hold these views, they invite them now to make a fair and reasonable concession in return.

Mr. Cotton, however, rose to move the following resolution :—

"That no surplus be declared or distributed, and that no scheme for increase of benefits or reduction of subscriptions be allowed to come into force until after reference to a professional actuary."

He said :—

The circumstances which led to the proposal of this resolution, and of another resolution which would presently be proposed, had been detailed in a circular dated the 24th June, which had been signed by himself and sixteen other subscribers from different parts of the Presidency, and issued to all the members of the Service then in India. Although the managers had withdrawn their own substantive propositions for this meeting, there was nothing in their memo. dated the 24th July in which that withdrawal was announced, nor was there anything in Mr. Mackenzie's present speech which could be said to indicate an acceptance of the principles of his resolution. On the contrary, the managers in their memo. still directly contemplated "giving immediate effect to some of their propositions." He regretted that this was so, and that the managers had not recognized the wisdom and necessity of the resolutions which in the interest of a very large body of subscribers he considered it his duty to propose. It was well, he thought, for every reason that the managers' own propositions should be withdrawn, but there was no argument that he could see in favor of, and much against, postponing the amendments that he had notified. The chief point that he would now urge in support of his first resolution was the imprudence and unbusiness-like nature of the managers' action in proposing the immediate allotment, *at once without waiting for an actuary's*

advice, of no less than 14 lakhs and 37 thousand rupees of the assets of the Civil Fund. His second argument consisted in the fact, which would be more fully treated in discussing the supplementary resolution, that on the average, the gross salaries of subscribers to the Fund were decreasing in value, and that in consequence of the progressive diminution of salaries and subscriptions, the surplus of the Fund was not so great as the managers supposed.

The whole question should, he said, be thoroughly investigated professionally before the Service committed itself to a course which we might all some day rue. On a matter of such importance it was indispensable to secure and be guided by the best professional advice. For his own part he felt he could not place absolute reliance on the calculations of the gentlemen to whom the managers had been content to refer the investigation, and with whose valuations they were satisfied. He would submit to the meeting some of the discrepancies in estimating the value of the so-called surplus that had already been made. In 1870-71 Mr. Westland, in his Financial note, estimated the surplus after all adjustments to amount to something over 18 lakhs. On 25th March 1873, the managers in their circular said, that the adjusted surplus would probably be shown by the quinquennial valuations to be well over 25 lakhs, and believed that they might safely reckon on a surplus for disposal of more than 20 lakhs. On May 21st 1873, the managers accepted Mr. Westland's estimate, that the adjusted surplus amounted to 26,18,000. Within one month, on June 23rd, Mr. Westland issued a note estimating the surplus at 23,26,000, reducing his former calculations at a stroke by 2,92,000. On July 18th, Mr. Westland issued a further note, reducing the surplus again to 22,35,172, or Rs. 90,828 less than he had estimated it a month previous, and Rs. 3,72,828 less than he had estimated it two months previous. It would not be necessary, the speaker thought, to refer again to the discrepancies between Mr. Westland and Mr. Monteath's calculations, amounting to a difference of 8 lakhs out of 19 lakhs in their estimate of the cost of increased benefits, as they had already been exposed to the Service in the circular of the 24th June. But he considered it desirable to pay now a passing notice to the discrepancy which existed between Messrs. Westland and Monteath, and between their various calculations of the value of annuitants' subscriptions. The cost of exempting annuitants from their subscriptions was estimated by Mr. Monteath at 7½ lakhs. It was estimated by Mr. Westland at Rs. 12,13,000, and upon this estimation he called upon the members of the Service to pause before they admitted a reduction which involved so very great a loss to the Fund. But in his note of the 23rd of June last, Mr. Westland recalculates the value of this benefit at Rs. 8,98,000. The speaker could desire no more cogent proof of the necessity of entrusting these matters into the hands of more professional persons. It was said, moreover, that an actuary would be two years before he could complete his calculations, yet the managers were content with calculations which had been worked out in this country within as many months. The accounts upon which they were called upon to vote a surplus had been prepared, he would say, with singular precipitation, and he did not hesitate to question their accuracy. He was persuaded that however unworthily he stood there as a representative of all branches of the Service in making his present protest, the scores of letters which he then held in his hand were not necessary to convince him that the common sense and reason of the Service would insist upon a reference to a professional accountant, and condemn any anticipatory declaration of surplus, far more a distribution of surplus. No change involving pecuniary liabilities should be made in the Fund, save under the best professional advice,—that was the key note of his proposal, a note struck not by himself, but taken up as it died away from the lips of a gentleman who that day six months, as a manager, impressed its truth upon the meeting then held in that room, but who as Secretary to the managers, was to-day most prominent in advocating the opposite policy.

The managers had said in their last memo. that it would be necessary, in forwarding the quinquennial valuations to the actuary, to submit with them the sense of the Service upon the various ways of utilizing the surplus. From this way of putting the case he strongly differed. He would say that it was necessary first to have both the amount of the surplus and also the cost of all the proposed benefits estimated by a professional. The Service, in deciding on the merits of the propositions, ought to have the opinion of an actuary before them as to what they will severally cost. At present, as had been amply shown, all was doubt and uncertainty on that point. The managers were driving the Service into what he considered was really a leap in the dark. He feared that the Service would ultimately repent it if his suggestion to make a prior reference of all these points to an actuary was not accepted.

Mr. Cotton was then proceeding to state to the meeting what he said were his own views and those of a large body of supporters, that whatever benefits it might finally be deemed advisable to distribute, should be distributed with retrospective effect from the date of the last quinquennial valuation on the 31st March 1873, when *the Chairman* remarked that he doubted whether *Mr. Cotton* was in order in proposing his resolution, and as his speech seemed likely to be very lengthy, and would lead to lengthy replies, he would ask *Mr. Cotton* to show him that he was in order before he proceeded, and that his resolution came under Article XVII.

A discussion on this ensued, in which Messrs. *Wilson, Verner, Magrath, Cotton,* and others took part.

By those who supported Mr. Cotton it was urged, that the managers' propositions had been duly advertised, and that it was unnecessary to advertise resolutions which were an amendment on their propositions. At every meeting of the Civil Fund amendments were proposed; it was only at the last meeting that several very important amendments were brought forward and

allowed. It was pointed out also that the managers' propositions were not published until the 26th May, and that it was therefore an impossibility to get out a reply which could be duly advertized in the newspapers of all Northern India two months before the date of the present meeting on the 29th July. If Mr. Cotton's resolutions were ruled to be out of order, it would be impossible ever to carry an amendment against the managers where they might have reason to believe that they were in a minority. It was also shown that in the form of proxy, Form C, which had been sent by the managers to all subscribers, a N. B. was added to the effect that —"If any subscriber does not wish to support the managers' proposal as a whole, or has any other proposal to bring forward, he can cancel the above or any part of it, &c., &c. The Secretary will see that all such proposals are duly laid before the meeting." Under this guarantee it was contended that the managers were bound to see that Mr. Cotton's proposals were fairly discussed and disposed of. Lastly, it was urged that under Article XVII of the Rules, it was quite unnecessary to advertise in detail each proposition in the newspapers, and that certainly under the advertisement of the managers, which was admittedly correct, any member of the Service was at liberty to propose to the meeting any resolution or amendment "connected with the surplus of the Fund" that he might think fit. The wording of the proxies was very wide in its scope, and would include all such propositions.

On the other hand it appeared that the circular of the 24th June had not been communicated to the Fund Office or to the managers as a body, and it was suggested that the resolution as it stood now, was a substantive motion of a very unusual and sweeping character, such as it had always been held right to advertise. The fact that there had not been time to advertise it was no excuse for breaking the rule, and a special General Meeting might have been called after due notice to meet the case.

The Chairman thought Mr. Cotton was out of order. He held that the resolution proposed by Mr. Cotton, as tending to fetter the action of the managers prescribed by Articles XLII (43) and XLIII (44), and to place the initiative as to the matters referred to in those articles of the Fund Rules in the hands of the subscribers at a meeting, and viewed as an independent proposition, constituted a "new general question" within the meaning of Article XVII (18), and therefore could not be brought forward without the previous notice required by that article.

Mr. Dampier hoped that it would be understood that the present question was one entirely between the Chairman and Mr. Cotton and his supporters as regards the prerogative of the chair; and not one for which the managers were responsible. Speaking for himself as a manager, and he believed for all the managers, he would say that they desired the fullest discussion of the question, so that the views of both parties might be placed fully before the subscribers in general. The rules, however, which regulate public meetings must be obeyed, and it was a generally accepted rule that the Chairman's decision on such points should be absolute. The managers, however, had no desire to get rid of the discussion on the merits, or to gain any advantage for their views by any *tour de force*, juggles or evasions.

The position taken by the managers was that the questions at issue ought not to be decided until the merits had been so fully placed before the subscribers generally that each might give a vote founded on his own conviction, and this was the real and sincere object with which the managers had taken their present course.

Mr. Verner said—that as the Chairman had ruled that Mr. Cotton's resolution was out of order, inasmuch as it had not been advertised under the seventeenth article of the Civil Fund Rules, he would put to the meeting some proposals that had been duly advertised, leaving it to the meeting to pass any amendments that might seem advisable. He therefore proposed "that the following clause be added in Article XXIX of the rules after the words, *or* £100 "*a year in England*, and in Article XXX after the same words, "and these allowances shall be "increased by one-fifth if or after the wife or widow of the member shall have died."

The Chairman rose and said that Mr. Verner was not in order.

Mr. Verner replied that he was at a loss to understand why the Chairman held that he was out of order. The Chairman had refused to allow Mr. Cotton's proposition to be put to the meeting because it had not been advertised, but no such objection was applicable to the proposal that he had just made. That proposal had been advertised in the prescribed way, and, therefore according to the strictest reading of the rules, it could be laid before the meeting. He also wished to point out that the transaction of business and the settlement of pending questions must come to a standstill, if at a meeting formally convened like the present one, the managers or any other person could abruptly close the proceedings simply by withdrawing their propositions. The general purport of the question to be considered had been published so as to meet the requirements of the rules, and it did not matter one iota whether the managers did or did not withdraw their special recommendations. In the present case the managers had issued their programme barely two months before the date fixed by them for the meeting, so that it was impossible for those who were dissatisfied with that programme to comply with the Chairman's reading of the rules. He earnestly hoped that the Chairman would not put aside the real question at issue. He felt sure the majority of the meeting, including many of those opposed to him on the merits, would consider the contention one which he might almost venture to call a quibble. Such a course once adopted would be likely

to lead to the most unhappy results, of which not the least would be the effort of every minority to fight a losing cause by means of technical points of order, to the exclusion of the merits of the case and the opinion of the majority.

The Chairman said, he felt bound to hold that the bringing forward of an advertised resolution by a subscriber who had pledged himself by his signature to oppose it, and with the avowed purpose of using it as a means of bringing before the meeting a proposition already declared inadmissible, was a mere evasion of Article XVII (18).

The meeting was then dissolved.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 29th July 1873.

LOUIS S. JACKSON,
Chairman.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th July 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1873.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL ACT, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

I.—Preliminary.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
   Existing extensions and appointments.
   Existing assessments and bye-laws.
   Former proceedings.
3. Interpretation-clause.
4. Power to extend Act to towns.
   Objection to such extension.
   Procedure thereon.
5. Power to define limits of towns to which Act extends.

II.—Appointment, Duties and Powers of Committees.

SECTIONS.

6. Appointment of Committee.
7. Power to levy rates or make assessments.
   Objection to rates.
   Procedure thereon.
8. Power to make rules for collection and application of rates.
9. Recovery of rates.
10. Municipal Fund.
11. Duties and powers of Committees.
12. Provision for Police.
13. Power to make bye-laws as to business and officers.
14. Power to make rules.
15. Rules to be confirmed and published.
16. Power to enter on private property.
17. Power to suspend or limit powers of Committees.

III.—Suits by and against Committees.

18. Suits by and against Committees.
    Contracts of Committees.
    Liability of Members of Committees.
19. Bar of suit in absence of one month's notice of cause of suit.

IV.—Penalties.

20. Penalty on member or servant of Committee being interested in contract made with Committee.
21. Penalty for infringement of rules or non-payment of fines.
22. Prosecutions.
23. Recovery of fines.

An Act to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in towns in the Central Provinces, and for police, conservancy, local improvements, and education in such towns, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Act No. XV of 1867 (*to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Panjáb, and for other purposes*), Act No. XXVI of 1850 (*to enable improvements to be made in towns*), Act XVIII of 1864 (*to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the city of Lucknow*) and Act XXII of 1865 (*to amend Act No. XVIII of* 1864) are repealed so far as they affect the Central Provinces.

Existing extensions and appointments.

But all extensions and appointments made, and all limits defined, under any of the said Acts, shall be deemed to be respectively made and defined under this Act. And an extension of any particular provision of Act No. XV of 1867 shall be deemed to be an extension of the corresponding provision of this Act.

Existing assessments and bye-laws.

And all assessments, bye-laws, rules and regulations of any kind, relating to matters provided for by this Act, which may heretofore have been made or approved by the Chief Commissioner, shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

Former proceedings.

And all proceedings taken under any such assessments, bye-laws, rules and regulations shall be deemed to be as valid as if they had been taken under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Chief Commissioner."

"Chief Commissioner" means Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

"Committee."

"Committee" means a Municipal Committee under this Act.

Power to extend Act to towns.

4. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*, declare his intention to extend this Act, or any of its provisions, to any town in the said territories.

Objection to such extension.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such extension may, within six weeks from the date of the said publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and the Chief Commissioner shall take such objection into consideration.

Procedure thereon.

When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Chief Commissioner, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been so sent in) if, in his opinion, they are insufficient, may, by like notification, effect the proposed extension.

Power to define limits of towns to which Act extends.

5. For the purposes of this Act, the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the *Central Provinces Gazette*, declare what shall be deemed to be a town for the purposes of this Act, and define the limits of any town to which this Act has been extended.

II.—Appointment, Duties and Powers of Committees.

Appointment of Committee.

6. In every town to which this Act is extended, the Chief Commissioner shall appoint, or cause to be appointed, a Committee consisting of not less than five members.

Such members may be appointed as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs, either *ex officio*, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by any other of such methods:

Provided that (except with the approval of the Governor General in Council) not less than two-fifths of the members of a Committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of Government.

The Chief Commissioner may—

(*a*) from time to time remove any of the members of any Committee, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them;

(*b*) determine the time and manner of the election of those members whom he may direct to be appointed by election, and the persons by whom they shall be elected, and generally make such rules as he thinks fit for regulating such election;

(*c*) appoint the President and Vice-President, or either of them, of any Committee, or authorise any Committee to appoint, by election from their number, such President, or Vice-President, or both.

No appointment under this section, other than the appointment by election of a Vice-President, shall be valid unless and until it is notified in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

Power to levy rates or make assessments.

7. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may from time to time make in this behalf,

every Committee intending to impose taxes for the purposes of this Act shall, from time to time, give public notice of such intention, and shall in such notice define the persons or property within the town to be taxed for the purposes of this Act, and the amount or rate of the taxes to be imposed hereunder.

Objection to rates.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such notice may, within a fortnight from the date of the said notice, send his objection in writing to the President of the Committee, and the Committee shall take such objection into consideration and report their opinion thereon to the Chief Commissioner.

Procedure thereon.

When a fortnight from the date of the said notice has expired, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been sent in) if, in the opinion of the Committee, they are insufficient, the Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to be notified in the *Central Provinces Gazette*, define the persons or property and the amount or rate of the taxes aforesaid, and may then impose such taxes accordingly.

Power to make rules for collection and application of rates.

8. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

as to the persons by whom, and the manner in which, any assessment of taxes under this Act shall be confirmed,

and for the collection of such taxes;

and for the safety and due application of them when collected;

and for the rendering and publishing of such estimates and accounts relating to the expenditure of the Municipal Funds, in such form as he may think fit.

No tax shall be collected under this Act, until the assessment thereof has been confirmed by the persons and in manner for the time being prescribed by such rules.

Recovery of rates.

9. Rates and arrears of rates imposed under this Act may be recovered as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

Municipal Fund.

10. All sums received by the Committee of any town to which this Act extends, and all fines levied under this Act, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund of such town, and shall, together with all property which may become vested in such Committee, be under their control, and shall be applied by them as trustees for the purposes of this Act.

The Municipal Fund shall, as a rule, be kept in the Government Treasury of the District or in the Bank (if any) to which the Government Treasury business shall have been made over.

But in places where there is no such Treasury or Bank, the said fund may, with the previous consent of the Local Government, be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and re-payment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government in each case thinks sufficient.

No disbursement of the Municipal Fund or any part thereof shall be made except under the signature of the President or Vice-President and one other member of the Committee.

Duties and powers of Committees.

11. Every Committee, so far as the Municipal Fund at their disposal permits, shall in the first place

(a) make provision out of such fund for a police establishment in manner hereinafter mentioned;

and shall then

(b) keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and water-courses of the town for which they are appointed, clean and repaired;

and may then

(c) do all acts and things necessary for the construction, repair and maintenance of local public works of general utility;

(d) make provision, by the establishment of new schools or the aiding of already existing schools or otherwise, for the promotion of education;

(e) make provision for promoting the public health, safety, comfort and convenience.

Provision for police.

12. Every Committee shall set apart out of the Municipal Fund such sum as the Chief Commissioner from time to time requires for the maintenance of the police establishment in the town for which the Committee is appointed.

Power to make bye-laws as to business and officers.

13. Every Committee may make bye-laws for regulating—

the time and place of their meeting;

the conduct of their business;

the division of duties among the members of the Committee;

the duties, salaries, appointment, suspension and removal of the officers and servants of the Committee;

and other similar matters.

Power to make rules.

14. Any Committee may make rules—

(a) for declaring what acts or omissions within the limits of the town shall be considered to be public or common nuisances under the Indian Penal Code, or under Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*:

(b) for defining the cases, manner and times in and at which the officers of the Committee may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances:

(*c*) for securing a proper registration of births and deaths;

(*d*) and for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Act.

The Committee may, from time to time, repeal, alter or add to any rules made under this section.

Rules to be confirmed and published.

15. No rule, and no alteration or repeal of or addition to a rule, shall have effect until it has been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner.

All rules made under this Act, and all bye-laws made under section thirteen, and all alterations and repeals of and additions to such rules and bye-laws shall, before coming into force, be published for such length of time, and in such manner, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs.

16. The officers of the Committee shall have power to enter upon private property, for the detection and abatement of nuisances, when the Committee has, under section fourteen, clause (*b*), made rules regulating the exercise of such power.

Power to enter on private property.

17. The Chief Commissioner may, by order, suspend or limit all or any of the powers of any Committee, and may also cancel any of their proceedings, rules or bye-laws, and remit or reduce any tax which they have imposed.

Power to suspend or limit powers of Committees.

III.—Suits by and against Committees.

18. Every Committee shall sue and be sued in the name of their President.

Suits by and against Committees.

Every contract made on behalf of any Committee in respect of any sum or property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the President or Vice-President (if any) and at least two other members of the Committee.

Contracts of Committees.

No contract, unless so executed, shall be binding on the Committee on whose behalf it is made.

No member of a Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Committee; but the funds from time to time in the hands of the Committee shall be liable for and chargeable with contracts duly made as aforesaid.

Liability of members of Committees.

Every member of a Committee shall be liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the Committee, to which he has been a party, or which happens through, or is facilitated by, his neglect of his duty;

and he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such Court as the Chief Commissioner directs as for money due to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

19. No suit shall be brought against a Committee or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done, or purporting to be done, under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Committee, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff.

Bar of suit in absence of one month's notice of cause of suit.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the right to sue and not afterwards.

And if any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before the suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

IV.—Penalties.

20. No member or servant of a Committee shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Committee, and if any such person be so interested he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such member or servant, and shall be liable to a fine of five hundred rupees:

Penalty on member or servant of Committee being interested in contracts made with Committee.

Provided that no person, by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered Company, shall be disqualified from acting as a member or servant of a Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such Company and the Committee.

Nevertheless it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a member of the Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Committee and such Company.

21. Whoever infringes any rule made and confirmed as directed in this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing infringement, to a fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after notice from the Committee of such infringement.

Penalty for infringement of rules or non-payment of fines.

In default of payment of any fine imposed under this section, the defaulter shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight days.

22. Prosecutions under this Act for infringements of rules may be instituted before any Magistrate by the Committee, or by any person authorized by the Committee in this behalf.

Prosecutions.

23. Fines imposed under this Act may be recovered in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Recovery of fines.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th July 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in four months :—

No. 11 of 1873.

THE HIGH COURTS' CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL, 1873.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF SESSIONS.

4. Time of holding sittings.
5. Place of holding sittings.
   Notice of sittings.

CHAPTER III.

OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS.

6. Consideration and amendment of charge.
   Charge to be recorded.
   Copy of charge.
7. Copies of depositions.
8. Effect of charge.
9. Entry on unsustainable charge.
   Effect of entry.
10. Custody pending direction as to place of trial.
    Procedure thereafter.
11. Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

CHAPTER IV.

OF JURIES.

(a) *Of Juries generally.*

12. Trials to be by jury.
    Number of jurors.
    Unanimity necessary in presidency towns.
    Majority of nine in Mofussil.
    Acquittal in default of unanimity or majority.

(b) *Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.*

SECTIONS.

13. Trials before special jury.
14. Jurors' book.
15. Number of special jurors.
16. Exemption of special jurors.
17. Lists of common and special jurors.
18. Discretion of officer preparing lists.
19. Publication of lists.
20. Number of jurors to be summoned.

(c) *Challenges of Jurors in Presidency Towns.*

21. Peremptory challenge.
Challenge on cause.
22. Trial of challenge.
23. Powers of Presidency High Courts as to jurors.

(d) *Of Juries in the Mofussil.*

24. Summoning jurors.
Military men not exempt.
25. Juries for trial of European British subjects.
26. Trial of European British subject and Native jointly charged.
27. Provision for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury.
Native may claim separate trial.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

28. High Courts to try as Courts of Sessions.
29. Suspension in High Courts of certain sections of Criminal Procedure Code.
30. Certain sentences exempted from provisions of Criminal Procedure Code.
31. Provisions as to form of judgment, sentence or finding not to apply.
32. Power to reserve questions.
Procedure where no question reserved; and when reserved.
Procedure where decision is adverse.
33. Power to award costs on petitions, &c.
34. False statements in support of petitions, &c.
35. Criminal Procedure Code generally applicable.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFENCES BY EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

36. Punishment of offences in Mofussil legally punishable upon conviction by a magistrate.
37. Punishment of offences committed within local limits.
38. Saving of jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace.
39. Construction of Acts declaring 'Magistrate' to include Justice of the Peace.

CHAPTER VII.

OF POLICE MAGISTRATES IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS.

40. Parts of Criminal Procedure Code to apply in Presidency towns.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTIONS.

41. Advocate General may exhibit informations to High Courts in matters of revenue, &c.

Schedule of repealed enactments.

A Bill to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, and to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates and to the Police of the Presidency towns; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1873."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the *first* day of *January* 1874.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule, but not so as to revive any practice thereby abolished.

And all rules made under any of the said enactments shall be deemed to have been made under this Act, so far as they are consistent herewith.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"High Court."

"High Court" includes all High Courts established or to be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the Chief Court of the Panjáb and such other Courts as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, declare to be invested with the powers of a High Court under this Act, and

"Chief Justice."

"Chief Justice" includes also the Senior Judge of a Chief Court,

"Clerk of the Crown."

"Clerk of the Crown" includes also a Crown Prosecutor and any officer specially appointed by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government to discharge the functions given by

this Act to the Clerk of the Crown in respect of any sittings of a High Court in a place other than its usual place of sitting.

"Magistrate" includes also a Police Magistrate in the Presidency towns.

"Magistrate."

CHAPTER II.

OF SESSIONS.

Time of holding sittings.

4. For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings four times at the least in every year, on such days and at such convenient intervals of time as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints.

Place of holding sittings.

5. The High Court shall ordinarily hold its sittings at the seat of the Local Government; but it may, from time to time,

in the case of the High Court at Fort William with the consent of the Governor General in Council,

in all other cases, with the consent of the Local Government,

hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the Chief Justice appoints.

Notice of sittings.

Due notice shall be given beforehand in the local Official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court, and all sittings held in accordance with such notice shall be regular and legal sittings of the High Court.

CHAPTER III.

OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS.

Consideration and amendment of charge.

6. When any person is committed for trial before a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, or if there be not a Clerk of the Crown, a Judge of the High Court, shall, on receipt of the charge, peruse and consider it, and may, if it appear necessary or expedient so to do, amend, alter or add to the same.

Charge to be recorded.

Copy of charge.

The charge, with such amendments, alterations or additions, if any, shall be recorded in the High Court, and the person charged shall be entitled to have a copy of such charge with such amendments, alterations or additions (if any) gratis.

Copies of depositions.

7. The person charged shall also be entitled to copies of the examinations of witnesses upon whose depositions he has been committed, on payment of a reasonable sum for the same, not exceeding one anna for each folio of ninety words.

Effect of charge.

8. Upon charges recorded as aforesaid, persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and (subject to the provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure as to the amendment and alteration of charges, and subject also to the provisions of the next following section) shall be tried upon the charges so recorded.

Entry on unsustainable charge.

9. When any charge recorded as aforesaid appears to the High Court, at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, to be clearly unsustainable, an entry to that effect may be made on the charge by a Judge of the Court.

Effect of entry.

Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge, but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged, unless and until three years from the time of making the entry have elapsed, at the expiration of which period, if no fresh charge has been brought on the same matter, he shall be considered as having been acquitted.

Custody pending direction as to place of trial.

10. Pending the directions of the High Court as to the place of trial, every person committed for trial before a High Court shall (if not out on bail) be committed by the Magistrate for intermediate custody to the nearest criminal jail in which he can be most conveniently confined.

Procedure thereafter.

If the trial be directed to be held at the usual place of sitting of the Court, the Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such usual place of sitting, or shall commit him to the jail at such place.

If the High Court direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than at its usual place of sitting, the Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and take his trial at the place directed, or shall, if necessary, cause him to be removed to the criminal jail at or nearest to the place at which he is directed to be tried; and the officer in charge of such criminal jail shall keep him in safe custody until discharged in due course of law.

Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

11. The High Court may direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the usual place of sitting of the Court,

or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named, and may also order that such European British subjects shall, if not bailed, be committed for intermediate custody to a particular jail, being one of the jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners.

CHAPTER IV.

OF JURIES.

(a) *Of Juries generally.*

Trials to be by jury.

12. All trials under this Act shall be by jury.

Number of jurors.

The jury shall consist of twelve persons.

If the trial be held in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, it shall be necessary for a verdict of guilty that such jury be unanimous:

Unanimity necessary in Presidency Towns.

If the trial be held elsewhere than in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, a majority of not less than nine, with the concurrence of the Judge, shall suffice for a verdict of guilty.

Majority of nine in Mofussil.

In default of such unanimity or majority with the concurrence of the Judge, the prisoner shall be acquitted.

Acquittal in default of unanimity or majority.

(b) *Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.*

13. Every person tried in a Presidency Town upon a charge of having committed an offence punishable with death, or upon any other charge, shall, if a Judge of the High Court so order, be tried before a special jury.

Trials before special jury.

14. The jurors' book for the year current when this Act comes into force, shall be taken as containing a correct general list of persons qualified and liable to serve as jurors under this Act;

Jurors' book.

and those persons whose names are entered in the said jurors' book as being privileged to serve on special juries only, shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as special jurors under this Act during the year for which the said list has been prepared.

15. The names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the special jurors' list.

Number of special jurors.

16. All persons whose names are entered in the "Special Jurors' List" shall be exempted from serving on any other than special juries, but so long only as their names are contained in such special jurors' list.

Exemption of special jurors.

17. The Clerk of the Crown, or such other Officer as the Chief Justice directs, shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare a list of all persons qualified and liable to serve as common jurors; and also a list of persons qualified and liable to serve as special jurors only, regard being had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein.

Lists of common and special jurors.

No person shall be entitled to claim to have his name entered in the special jurors' list, merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors' list for a previous year.

18. The Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed by the Chief Justice shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Discretion of officer preparing lists.

19. Preparatory lists of persons qualified or liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively, signed by the officer by whom the same have been prepared, shall be published once in the local Official Gazette, before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation.

Publication of lists.

Revised lists of persons qualified or liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, signed as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local Official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

20. Out of the names contained in the list aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions thirty-six of those who are qualified and liable to serve on special juries, and seventy-two of those who are qualified and liable to serve on common juries.

Number of jurors to be summoned.

(c) *Of Challenges of Jurors in Presidency Towns.*

21. A peremptory challenge to the number of twenty in common juries and ten in special juries shall be allowed.

Peremptory challenge.

Save as aforesaid, the following and no others shall be good causes of challenge, whether on behalf of the Crown or by the person charged:—

Challenge on cause.

(1). Some personal objection, such as alienage, infancy, old age, or deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force:

(2). Some presumed or actual partiality in the juror:

(3). A previous conviction of the juror under the Indian Penal Code, or the criminal law administered in the Supreme Courts of Judicature or the Courts of the East India Company previously to the enactment of such Code.

22. The Judge before whom the person charged is about to be tried shall try any challenge, other than a peremptory challenge, and if he allow the challenge, the juror shall be set aside.

Trial of challenge.

23. Save as hereinbefore provided, the High Court shall retain all its present powers respecting the summoning, empannelling, qualification, challenging, and service of jurors in the Presidency Towns:

Powers of Presidency High Court as to jurors.

and shall have power to make such rules on these subjects (consistent with the provisions of this Act) as seem to it to be proper.

All such rules now in force in the High Court shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) remain in full force until repealed or altered by new rules made under this section.

(d) *Of Juries in the Mofussil.*

24. Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place (other than the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay)

Summoning jurors.

for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall take and cause to be taken the measures prescribed by sections four hundred and seven, four hundred and nine, four hundred and ten, four hundred and eleven and four hundred and twelve, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the summoning of jurors.

Military men not exempt.

In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it think needful, after communication with the commanding officer, cause to be summoned such number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the military service resident within ten miles of its place of sitting as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of European British subjects charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid.

All commissioned and non-commissioned officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure; but no commissioned or non-commissioned officer shall be summoned whom his commanding officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty or for any other special military reason.

The juries for the trial of European British subjects as aforesaid shall be formed in the manner required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and by this Act, from the persons summoned under the said sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and from the commissioned and non-commissioned officers summoned as aforesaid, or, if no such officers have been summoned, then solely from the persons summoned under the same sections.

Jury for trial of European British subject.

25. If any European British subject charged as aforesaid so require before the jury is empannelled, the majority of the jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans.

Trial of European British subject and Native jointly charged.

26. In any case in which an European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court, the person so jointly accused shall also be committed for trial before such High Court, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Such persons may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately.

Provisions for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury.

27. In any case before the said High Court in which an European British subject is charged jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and the former, before the jury is empannelled, requires the majority of the jurors to consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans, the latter person shall be tried together with the former, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the former been tried separately.

Native may claim separate trial.

Provided that, in any such case, where the person not an European British subject so requires before the said jury is empannelled, he shall be tried separately by a jury of which at least one-half shall consist of persons not being Europeans or Americans.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

High Courts to try as Courts of Sessions.

28. The High Courts shall try as Courts of Session all cases committed to them, and the provisions of this Act shall be applicable to such trials, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

Exemption of High Courts from certain sections of Criminal Procedure Code.

29. The High Courts are exempt from the operation of sections three hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and thirty-five, three hundred and thirty-seven, three hundred and thirty-eight, three hundred and thirty-nine and three hundred and forty of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

and in any case coming before the Court in the exercise of its ordinary or its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in such manner as the Court, by any general rule, from time to time directs.

Certain sentences exempted from provisions of Criminal Procedure Code.

30. So much of section two hundred and eighty-seven of the said Code as requires the confirmation by the High Court of sentences of death passed by a Court of Session,

and so much of the same section as requires from the Court a statement of the grounds on which a person convicted of an offence made punishable with death by the Indian Penal Code has been sentenced to a punishment other than death,

shall not apply to sentences by the High Court passed in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction.

Provisions as to form of judgment, sentence or finding not to apply.

31. So much of the thirty-fourth Chapter of the said Code as requires judgment to be passed by a Criminal Court in any particular form, and as requires that the sentence or finding shall be recorded in any particular form, shall not apply to judgments, sentences or findings in trials before the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction;

but the High Court shall pass judgment and shall record or cause to be recorded the sentence and finding in such form as it thinks proper.

Power to reserve questions.

32. When any person has been convicted of an offence before a Judge of the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Judge, if he think

proper, may reserve for the decision of a Court consisting of such Judge and one or more other Judge or Judges of the High Court, any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person.

Procedure where no question reserved;

If the Judge reserve no such question, he shall forward the prisoner, with a copy of his sentence and a warrant for the execution of the same, to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail of the district or place in which the trial was held, and, on the receipt of the warrant, such Magistrate or other officer shall proceed as provided in the three hundred and fifth section of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

and when reserved.

If the Judge reserve any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail.

Procedure where decision is adverse.

If the decision on the question be adverse to the person convicted, the Court shall send a copy of its sentence and a warrant for the execution of the same to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail to which the prisoner shall have been remanded, and such Magistrate or other officer shall proceed as provided in the same section.

Power to award costs on petitions, &c.

33. Whenever any petition, application or motion is made in any matter coming before a High Court in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, the Court shall have power to award and apportion costs in any manner it may think fit.

False statements in support of petitions, &c.

34. Whenever a High Court requires the statements in support of any such petition, application or motion to be verified by a declaration in writing, the person making such verification shall, if any such statement is false, and if he either knows or believes it to be false, or does not believe it to be true, be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding.

Criminal Procedure Code generally applicable.

35. Save as is hereinbefore otherwise provided, the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the constitution and formation of juries for the purpose of trials before the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, and to trials before such Court, and to sentences by such Court, and to the carrying into execution of such sentences.

CHAPTER VI.

OF OFFENCES BY EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Punishment of offence in mofussil legally punishable upon conviction by a Magistrate.

36. If any offence which, by any Act of the Governor General in Council heretofore or hereafter passed, is declared to be punishable upon conviction by a Magistrate is committed by a European British subject beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Courts, the offender, if not otherwise punishable, shall be liable, upon conviction before one of the said High Courts, to the punishment to which by such Act he is declared to be liable upon conviction before a Magistrate.

Punishment of offences committed within local limits.

37. If any offence which, by any Act of the Governor General in Council heretofore or hereafter passed, is declared to be punishable upon conviction by a Magistrate, is committed by any person within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a High Court, the offender, if not otherwise punishable, shall be liable upon conviction before such Court to the punishment to which by such Act he is declared to be liable upon conviction before a Magistrate.

Saving of jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace.

38. Nothing in this chapter extends to any case in which jurisdiction is expressly given to a Justice of the Peace to convict the offender.

Construction of Acts declaring "Magistrate" to include Justice of the Peace.

39. Whenever, in any Act heretofore or hereafter passed by the Governor General in Council, the word "Magistrate" is declared to include a Justice of the Peace, such Justice of the Peace shall not by virtue of such Act be deemed to have jurisdiction to punish any offence unless the same is committed within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of a High Court.

CHAPTER VII.

OF POLICE MAGISTRATES IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS.

Parts of Criminal Procedure Code to apply in Presidency towns.

40. The following parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the Courts of the Police Magistrates and to the Police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, (that is to say)—

Sections three (*Pending cases*) and four (*Definitions*):

Chapter VI (*The place of Inquiry and Trial*) Sections sixty-three to seventy both inclusive:

Chapter VII (*Of Criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects*):

Sections seventy-one to seventy-five (both inclusive) eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-seven, eighty-eight:

Chapter IX (*Of Arrest without Warrant*):

Chapter X (*Powers of the Police to investigate*):

Section one hundred and ten, the words "and in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, any Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police," being inserted after "Magistrate of the first or second class:"

Section one hundred and fourteen, the words "Commissioner of Police" being substituted for the word "Magistrate:"

Section one hundred and twenty-four, the words "or in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, without the order of a Magistrate or a Commissioner of Police" being inserted in the first paragraph, after the word "Magistrate:"

Section one hundred and twenty-six:

Section one hundred and thirty-two, the words "Commissioner of Police" being substituted for "Magistrate of the District:"

Chapter XI (*Of complaints to a Magistrate*), except the second clause of section one hundred and forty-four:

Chapter XII (*Of the Summons*):

Chapter XIII (*Of the Warrant*):

Chapter XIV (*Preliminary*):

Part V (*Of Inquiries and trials*):

Chapter XV (*Of inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court*):

Chapter XVI (*Of the Trial of Summons Cases by Magistrates*):

Chapter XVII (*Of the Trial of Warrant Cases by Magistrates*):

Part VII (*Execution*), Chapter XXIII:

Sections three hundred and seven, three hundred and eight, three hundred and nine, three hundred and eleven to three hundred and eighteen (both inclusive) and three hundred and twenty-two:

Chapter XXIV (*Special Rules of Evidence in Criminal Cases*):

Chapter XXV (*Evidence how taken*):

Sections three hundred and thirty-one, three hundred and forty, three hundred and forty-two to three hundred and forty-five (both inclusive), three hundred and forty-seven and three hundred and forty-nine:

Chapter XXVI (*Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses*):

Chapter XXVII (*Of Search Warrants*) except section three hundred and eighty-five:

Chapter XXVIII (*Bail*), except sections three hundred and eighty-eight and three hundred and eighty-nine, and the last paragraph of section three hundred and ninety-eight:

Chapter XXX (*Miscellaneous Provisions*):

Chapter XXXI (*Lunatics*):

Chapter XXXII (*Contempts of Court*):

Chapter XXXIII (*Of the Charge*) except section four hundred and fifty-one:

Chapter XXXIV (*Of the Judgment, Order and Sentence*) except section four hundred and sixty-one:

Chapter XXXV (*Prosecutions in certain Cases*):

Chapter XXXVII (*Of Security for keeping the Peace*):

Chapter XXXVIII (*Of Security for Good Behaviour*):

Chapter XXXIX (*Local Nuisances*):

Chapter XLI (*Of the Maintenance of Wives and Families*).

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advocate General may exhibit informations to High Courts in matters of revenue, &c.

41. The Advocate General at the several Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay may exhibit, in behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to the local High Court, as occasion shall require, against any person subject to the jurisdiction of the said Courts, any information for any breach of the revenue laws, or for any fine, penalty, forfeiture, debt, or sum of money, committed, incurred or due by any such person in respect of any such law.

Such proceedings shall be taken upon every such information as may lawfully be taken, in case of an information filed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General, in the Court of Exchequer in England, for any offence committed against the revenue laws of England, or for any fine, penalty, forfeiture, debt, or sum of money due in respect thereof; so far as the circumstances of the case and the course and practice of proceeding in the said Courts respectively will admit.

All fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts, and sums of money, recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information, shall belong to the Government of India.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

A. ACTS.

No. and year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXXI of 1838.	Supreme Courts, Criminal Law..	So much as has not been repealed.
XXII of 1839.	An Act for enabling persons charged with offences to make their defence more effectually.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1852.	An Act for further improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in the Territories of the East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVIII of 1859.	An Act to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate.	The whole.
XVIII of 1862.	An Act to repeal Act XVI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature.	Sections 1 to 46 (both inclusive) and sections 54 to 57 (both inclusive).
XIII of 1865	An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency Towns.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1866	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjáb and its Dependencies.	Sections 20 to 41 (both inclusive).

No. and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVI of 1866	An Act to relieve the Governor General of India in Council from the duty of signing the commissions mentioned in sections 22 and 44 of the High Courts Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865.	The whole.
XXIV of 1866.	An Act to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William.	Sections 2 to 17 (both inclusive).
XIII of 1869	An Act further to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.	Sections 1 and 2, and so much of sections 3 and 4 as relates to criminal jurisdiction.
XXII of 1870	An Act to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects.	Section three.

B. STATUTES.

No. and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Geo. III c. 63.	An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe.	Section 34.
33 Geo. III c. 52.	*An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* and Bombay.	Sections 153 and 154.
35 Geo. III c. 155.	*An Act whose title begins with the words* An Act for continuing, *and ends with the words* Company's Charter.	Sections 100, 102, 103.
9 Geo. IV c. 74.	An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 21, 23, 24, 51, and 52.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Select Committee on the Bill which is now Act X of 1872 (*the Code of Criminal Procedure*), expressed their opinion that it was desirable that the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction should be regulated by the same law as that which applied to the other Criminal Courts of India. They did not, however, introduce into the Code the requisite provisions on this subject, as it was necessary to obtain the opinions of various authorities before making such a change in the law, and this would have delayed the passing of the Code till after Mr. Stephen had left India. These opinions have now been obtained, and the present Bill is an attempt to embody their result.

It will be seen that the Bill does not purport to regulate the practice of the Courts in issuing prerogative writs; and other omissions will doubtless be pointed out in the course of the careful scrutiny which, it is hoped, the Bill will undergo. On the other hand, it extends the greater part of the Code to the Courts of the Police Magistrates and to the Police of the Presidency Towns.

The Bill is divided into eight chapters, the first of which, amongst other things, repeals portions of the four Statutes and eleven Acts in which the criminal practice of the High Courts (which, for the purpose of the Bill, includes the Chief Court of the Panjáb) is now embodied.

Chapter II deals with Sessions, and is founded on 53 Geo. III, c. 155, s. 102 and Act XIII of 1865, s. 22, and the like enactments for the High Court of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Court of the Panjáb.

Chapter III, of Procedure on commitments, embodies the practice introduced by Act XIII of 1865, sections 4, 5, 6, 8, 27, 28 and 31, and followed in Acts XXIV of 1866, sections 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, and IV of 1866, sections 22, 24, 25, 27, 28.

Chapter IV relates to juries. It maintains the rules requiring twelve as the number of all juries, unanimity in the Presidency towns, and, elsewhere, a majority of not less than nine with the concurrence of the Judge (Act XIII of 1865, s. 37). The provisions as to common and special juries in the Presidency towns, and as to challenges of jurors in those towns, are taken from Act XIII of 1865, sections 11 to 21, both inclusive. The clauses relating to juries in the Mofussil, correspond with Act XIII of 1865, sections 35, 36, Act IV of 1866, sections 30, 31, Act XXIV of 1866, sections 11, 12, and Act XIII of 1869, section 1.

Chapter V contains sundry general provisions. It declares that the High Courts shall try as Courts of Session all cases committed to them. But it exempts them from the sec tions of the Code relating to the taking down of evidence. It renders certain provisions of section 287 of the Code, as to the confirmation of sentences of death and the statement of the grounds of conviction, inapplicable to sentences passed by the High Courts. It relieves them from the requirements of Chapter XXXIV of the Code, as to the form of judgment, sentence and finding. The rest of the Chapter gives power to reserve questions of law, or of the admissibility of evidence (Act XXIV of 1866, section sixteen), and prescribes the procedure (1) where such questions are, (2) where they are not, reserved. Power is also given to award costs on petitions, &c., made in matters coming before the High Courts in the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction, and provides a punishment for making false statements in support of such petitions.

Except as otherwise provided by the Bill, the Code will apply to the constitution and formation of juries, to trials, to sentences and to the execution of sentences.

Chapter VI, as to offences by European British subjects, is equivalent to Act XVIII of 1859, as amended by Act XXII of 1870, section three.

Chapter VII extends to the Police Magistrates and the Police of the Presidency Towns, such portions of the Code as seem applicable.

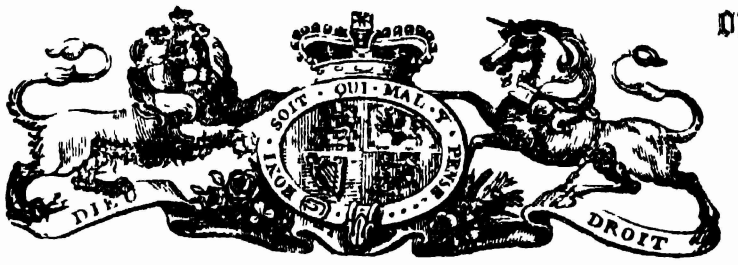
Chapter VIII comprises a single section (equivalent to 53 Geo. III, Cap. 155, section 100), empowering the Advocate General to exhibit informations to the High Courts in matters of revenue.

SIMLA, *The 12th July* 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 32 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

IRRIGATION EXPERIMENTS IN OUDH.

No. 1068, dated Lucknow, the 5th June 1873.

From—J. WOODBURN, Esq., *Offg. Personal Asst. to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India.*

In continuation of this office No. 1695, dated the 16th May 1872, regarding experimental cultivation and irrigation of crops, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of an interesting and careful report by Mr. Boys, Superintendent of Estates, Sitapur Circle, of experiments made by him in the irrigation of wheat and other grains.

No. 345, dated the 26th May 1873.

From—H. S. BOYS, Esq., *Superintendent, Encumbered Estates, Sitapur,*

To—*The Commissioner, Sitapur.*

I have the honor to forward a statement shewing the results of experiments in irrigation, conducted in accordance with the instructions contained in Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 57-4292, dated 9th July 1868.

2. The experiments were conducted by Moulvi Muzhur Ali, manager of the Katesur Estate in a village about two miles from his head-quarters. I myself selected the spot and explained most thoroughly to the Moulvi the mode in which he was to perform each operation. He has obeyed instructions to the letter, and I think the returns may be relied upon as correctly representing results.

3. I made the experiments in all four grains named, *viz.*, wheat, barley, gram and peas; one pucka bigga was sown with each kind of grain, each pucka bigga being divided into 4 plots numbered in the return 1, 2, 3, 4.

4. The soil was an average doomut, called "sundri." It had been manured in May 1872, with cattle manure, and was ploughed three times with an 8-inch share.

5. On November 19th, 1872, 16 pounds of grain were sown in each of the sixteen plots, and no irrigation was attempted until that day month.

The well which had been dug for the purpose of irrigation fell in, and consequently the water had to be given from a neighbouring tank.

6. The irrigation proceeded as follows:—

Date.	Number of plots irrigated.	Number of men employed.
December 19th	12	12
„ 26th	4	6
January 2nd	8	8
„ 9th	4	6
„ 16th	12	10
„ 23rd	4	6
„ 30th	8	8
February 6th	4	6
„ 13th	12	10
„ 20th	4	6
„ 27th	8	8
March 6th	4	6
„ 13th	12	10
„ 20th	4	6
„ 27th	8	8

7. The plots, therefore, that were watered every seven days got 15 waterings, those that were irrigated every 14 days got seven waterings, while those that were watered every 28 days got four waterings. Four plots, one in each pucka bigga were left unirrigated.

The purr used held 1½ cubic feet of water, and 200 purrs were given to each plot.

8. There were two falls of rain, first slight, on January 17th, sufficient to damp the ground ½ inch; second, heavy on March 7th, 8th, the land damped to about 8 inches deep. This last fall on March 7th, 8th, did much injury to the plots which were irrigated every seven and 14 days, a red and yellow blight settling on the wheat. The ears of the wheat in these plots consequently turned out very light.

On the other hand the rain did a great deal of good to the crops which were watered every 28 days only, and to those which were unirrigated. The prevailing wind was west, changing round to the east on the days the showers fell.

9. The crops were cut on April 9th.

10. The following results were noticeable, first, in all four grains the plots which were irrigated every 28 days invariably bore the heaviest crops. Next the plot irrigated every fortnight, next those irrigated every week, and last those not irrigated at all.

11. This result surprised me, as I expected to find that in grain we should get no out-turn at all in the plots irrigated every seven days. Natives, as a rule, never irrigate gram at all. The experiment would go to show that a monthly irrigation will quadruple the produce.

12. We got also the greatest actual amount of straw in wheat and gram from the plots irrigated every 28 days, while in barley and peas the straw yield was greatest in the 14 day plots.

13. Wheat and barley the greatest out-turn of grain as compared with the straw was from the unirrigated plots, the waterings increasing the stalk in a greater ratio than the ears. In gram, however, the comparative out-turn of grain was least in the unirrigated plot and greatest in the 14 day plot.

In peas, the 28 day plot gave the greatest amount of grain as compared with stalk.

14. In all the grains the cubic foot measure of thrashed grain gave the greatest weight in the unirrigated plots, but the difference was very slight.

15. The moral of the experiment seems to be, irrigate once a month, giving a surface watering each time of half an inch of water.

16. Some trial plots were also sown in the Misrikh Tahsil. I have not yet received the manager's report and returns for these, but do not delay my report for them. If I find them to be trustworthy, I will submit them afterwards.

17. I furnish an account shewing the cost of the experiment to be Rs. 14-11-7. The Department of Science will, I presume, defray this :—

Expenditure.				Rs.	As.	P.
Labour irrigation	...	...	...	10	14	0
„ weeding	...	...	..	0	9	0
„ ploughing	...	...	...	6	0	1
Digging a well	...	..	...	3	0	0
Rent of land	...	...	...	7	13	5
Cost of measuring boxes, &c.	...	...	...	2	11	7
		TOTAL	...	31	0	1
Value of produce sold	...	...	...	16	4	6
Balance due by Department of Science		...	...	14	11	7

Experimental cultivation of wheat, gram, barley and peas in

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		No. of cubic feet of water per "purr."	No. of "purrs" required to irrigate one plot completely, and in how many hours.	Native name of soil used.	When was the ground last manured (what manure).	No. of ploughings before sowing.	Weight of a cubic foot of the grain sown (distinctive native name of grain).	Date of sowing.	How often irrigated; date of first irrigation.	No. of times weeded.	Date of reaping.
WHEAT.	Ilaka Katesur irrigated every								Dec. 19 1872. times.		
	Plot No. 1 7 days ...	1½	200 purrs.	"Doomut Sundri"—A loam of slightly reddish tinge.	In May 1872, with cattle manure.	Three ploughings, the beam harrow being passed over the ground after each ploughing.	No answer to this question given.	19th November 1872, at dawn.	15	All plots weeded once.	19th April 1873, all plots.
	„ 2 14 „ ...	1½							7		
	„ 3 28 „ ...	1½							4		
	„ 4 unirrigated ...	Nil.							Nil		
BARLEY.	Plot No. 1 7 days ...	1½	200 purrs.						15		
	„ 2 14 „ ...	1½							7		
	„ 3 28 „ ...	1½							4		
	„ 4 unirrigated ...	Nil.							Nil		
GRAM.	Plot No. 1 7 days ...	1½	200 purrs.						15		
	„ 2 14 „ ...	1½							7		
	„ 3 28 „ ...	1½							4		
	„ 4 unirrigated ...	Nil.							Nil		
PEAS.	Plot No. 1 7 days ...	1½	200 purrs.						15		
	„ 2 14 „ ...	1½							7		
	„ 3 28 „ ...	1½							4		
	„ 4 unirrigated ...	Nil							Nil		

SITAPUR;
The 26th May 1873.

Katesur Ilaka, District Sitapur, during the winter season of 1872-73.

11		12		13		14		15		16	17			18	19	20
Total weight of straw (dry).		Total weight of ears or pods before thrashing.		Total weight of grain after thrashing.		Weight of a cubic foot of the resulting grain in lbs., ozs., &c.		RAIN-FALL		No. of cloudy days between sowing and reaping.	TEMPERATURE AT SUDDER STATION BETWEEN SOWING AND REAPING.			No. of days on which there was strong wind during the experimental period.	Is the experimental ground protected on rereward by trees.	REMARKS.
								From 1st June to date of sowing.	Between date of sowing and reaping.		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.			
lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.									
69	8	80	14	64	4	51	0									From November 19th, 1872, to the 17th January 1873, strong wind blew from the west. From 18th January 1873 its direction changed to the east, and on the same date, three hours after a fall of rain, it blew, and continued up to 6th March 1873, from the west. On March 7th and 8th it changed to the east. From 12th to 16th March the wind was very boisterous.
109	10	103	10	81	14	51	3									
140	12	141	14	111	10	51	5									
25	10	37	14	27	14	51	5									
20	14	55	10	52	14	45	0									
87	2	82	12	78	12	45	3									
76	3	113	10	107	6	45	5									
13	12	42	8	40	0	45	13	30·6	1·7					*Vide* column of remarks.	Not protected.	
28	13	42	12	31	14	50	0									
18	7	87	4	65	12	50	2									
34	13	104	10	77	10	50	5									
19	0	24	6	18	6	50	10									
31	6	23	4	17	4	49	15									
29	15	35	10	29	4	50	2									
23	14	44	12	35	8	50	5									
14	14	22	6	16	8	50	6									

H. S. BOYS,
Superintendent, Encumbered Estates.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Madras	Ganjam	11·0	11·0	...	...	...	...	19·7	19·7	...	30·5	30·5	...
	Vizagapatam	13·2	16·0	8·5	...	...	...	14·7	...	14·7	18·0	18·0	12·7
	Godavery	10·1	10·9	10·1	...	...	...	16·7	18·6	24·2	17·9	19·7	16·0
	Kistna	8·3	8·3	7·2	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	13·3	16·8	16·8	14·1
	Nellore	8·4	7·6	8·0	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	16·3	17·9	17·9	17·9
	Cuddapah	9·0	9·0	7·6	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	11·5	10·8	10·8	13·2
	Bellary	10·3	9·0	8·5	...	...	...	10·5	10·7	10·5	11·6	12·6	11·9
	Kurnool	9·5	9·5	7·1	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	10·6	13·4	13·4	12·1
	Madras	9·4	9·7	...	...	...	...	12·4	13·6	...	13·3	15·2	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	15·4	11·9	15·5	16·9	12·7
	North Arcot	9·5	9·1	9·5	...	...	...	16·2	17·5	15·3	16·7	18·9	16·7
	South Arcot	6·9	7·7	8·4	...	...	...	16·3	16·7	15·7	16·8	17·2	17·2
	Tanjore	8·7	8·7	8·7	...	...	...	14·0	14·3	12·1	...	...	12·6
	Trichinopoly	9·9	9·3	11·2	...	...	...	14·8	14·8	12·8	15·6	15·6	13·6
	Madura	9·5	9·8	9·6	...	...	...	14·5	15·3	12·0	15·8	16·2	12·6
	Tinnevelly	7·5	8·7	...	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	9·8	12·7	12·7	11·3
	Coimbatore	8·2	8·2	8·9	...	...	...	12·2	12·2	14·8	12·6	12·6	15·3
	Nilgiris	...	8·0	9·4	...	...	...	9·0	7·5	9·0	10·5	9·0	10·1
	Salem	9·0	9·7	9·0	...	...	...	15·4	14·6	19·2	16·3	15·5	20·1
	South Canara	8·5	8·1	...	...	...	...	9·1	9·1	...	12·0	11·0	...
	Malabar	8·5	8·2	...	...	...	...	12·9	13·3	...	13·7	14·1	...
Bombay	Bombay	11·1	11·1	...	23·6	20·9	...	7·4	7·4	...	13·8	13·8	...
	Ahmedabad	13·1	13·1	...	22·3	21·5	...	6·1	6·1	...	10·2	10·2	...
	Kaira	11·9	12·1	...	22·9	24·8	...	8·2	8·2	...	13·1	13·5	...
	Surat	13·10	11·6	...	6·9	6·9	...	7·7	7·7	...	9·8	9·8	...
	Broach	14·4	14·9	...	17·7	18·7	...	9·3	9·3	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Tanna	9·3	9·3	...	13·0	13·0	...	7·9	7·4	...	11·6	10·2	...
	Kolaba	9·4	9·4	...	...	...	...	7·0	...	...	13·0	13·0	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	12·5	12·5	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	10·0	10·0	...
	Nasik	12·7	12·7	...	...	...	...	5·3	5·3	...	10·6	10·6	...
	Ahmadnagar	15·6	15·4	...	32·2	30·8	...	7·6	7·3	...	8·4	8·4	...
	Poona	11·2	11·2	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	...	9·5	9·5	...
	Sholapur	16·0	18·0	...	19·2	12·8	...	8·0	9·0	...	9·6	11·0	...
	Kaladgi	11·3	11·7	...	...	...	...	7·2	6·8	...	7·4	7·2	...
	Satara	12·7	12·7	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	...	10·2	10·2	...
	Belgaum	10·7	10·7	...	...	...	...	9·3	8·3	...	9·7	8·8	...
	Dharwar	10·7	11·1	...	...	...	...	6·3	6·3	...	9·6	9·6	...
	Ratnagiri	8·4	8·4	...	...	...	...	13·4	8·7	...	14·7	13·4	...
	Kanara	9·3	9·3	...	...	...	...	9·3	8·9	...	12·1	11·2	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	8·0	8·0	...	...	...	...	8·0	8·0	...	10·0	10·0	...
	Aden	8·7	8·7	...	...	...	...	5·8	5·8	...	6·5	6·5	...
	Asirgarh	13·5	13·5	...	...	...	...	11·1	11·1	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Baroda	9·6	9·6	...	...	...	...	7·3	7·2	...	12·4	10·5	...
	Deesa	13·5	13·5	...	18·6	18·6	...	6·5	6·5	...	8·3	8·3	...
	Neemach	11·4	11·4	...	17·7	18·6	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...
	Nasirabad	14·4	14·1	...	21·3	20·7	...	6·5	6·5	...	7·5	7·5	...
	Rajkot	16·8	16·5	...	...	...	...	4·7	4·7	...	9·3	9·3	...
	Upper Sind	17·6	17·6	...	29·8	29·8	...	9·3	9·3	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Karachi	13·0	13·0	...	20·5	23·3	...	7·4	7·4	...	9·3	9·3	...
	Haidarabad	13·0	13·5	12·63	24·2	25·1	24·32	6·99	7·4	6·08	9·3	9·3	9·36
	Shikarpur	14·8	16·7	17·6	22·7	24·1	25·1	11·1	12·09	9·3	18·6	18·6	14·8
Bengal	*Western Districts.*												
	Burdwan	12·52	19·48	13·91	23·20	23·20	19·48	14·84	19·01	21·11	15·77	19·71	21·57
	Bancoorah	12·58	14·37	13·69	20·87	20·87	18·55	12·99	12·99	12·06	14·84	14·84	13·69
	Beerbhoom	13·69	13·45	15·77	...	18·55	21·34	11·13	14·84	16·80	16·70	16·70	19·48
	Midnapore	10·67	10·67	11·59	...	...	11·13	18·55	18·55	17·16	23·20	23·20	20·41
	Hooghly	12·06	13·91	13·91	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	17·16	17·16	18·55
	Howrah	13·91	13·91	13·91	23·20	23·20	20·41	14·37	14·37	14·84	18·55	18·55	18·55
	Central Districts.												
	24-Pergunnahs	11·42	12·35	12·35	18·55	18·55	18·55	7·43	7·43	7·43	17·28	17·40	18·55
	Nuddea	13·48	13·48	15·62	29·69	29·69	29·69	14·84	14·84	15·62	16·47	16·47	17·51
	Jessore	12·99	12·35	16·93	...	...	...	16·70	18·55	16·70	23·66	23·66	16·47
	Moorshedabad	14·84	16·70	18·55	...	...	...	13·91	14·84	17·16	17·63	17·16	16·70
	Dinagepore	12·99	13·45	12·06	20·87	20·87	19·48	18·55	18·55	21·34	22·27	22·27	25·97

OF INDIA.

REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of July 1873.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·2	32·6	...	...	...	...	35·6	38·4	...	15·7	15·7	...	
29·8	31·6	13·0	32·3	32·3	21·2	26·4	28·6	14·3	...	...	...	26·6	30·4	21·8	13·3	13·3	15·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·5	25·5	27·4	...	...	...	28·9	28·9	27·2	17·0	17·0	17·5	
...	...	...	14·6	...	13·5	21·6	20·8	18·0	...	...	...	24·8	24·8	23·8	16·9	16·9	16·1	
...	...	...	20·2	20·2	33·3	18·1	17·6	19·6	...	...	...	26·3	25·5	34·0	15·5	15·5	15·5	
25·8	25·8	21·8	19·2	19·2	22·9	21·7	21·7	20·9	...	...	...	26·6	26·6	22·4	16·8	16·8	18·7	
22·9	22·0	16·7	21·3	21·3	19·4	27·3	27·0	25·2	...	...	...	30·9	31·8	31·8	16·0	16·0	16·0	
22·2	23·4	16·4	26·9	24·3	23·0	19·6	21·0	19·6	35·4	35·4	...	20·6	20·6	20·6	16·2	14·6	16·2	
19·2	24·0	...	22·3	24·9	...	17·0	17·0	...	16·8	19·2	...	25·0	25·6	...	16·3	16·3	...	
19·8	19·8	...	21·6	20·2	...	16·4	19·0	20·1	...	...	...	24·3	26·2	28·8	16·9	16·9	...	
23·1	23·1	23·1	22·9	23·8	23·8	18·4	19·8	22·1	...	...	...	32·0	36·0	32·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	
20·2	20·2	24·5	...	...	...	16·2	18·4	19·2	...	...	...	23·8	23·8	29·0	15·6	16·4	17·6	
21·9	24·5	28·4	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	20·1	...	...	...	22·8	25·5	28·1	13·5	12·7	13·9	
23·8	21·4	26·2	...	...	32·7	23·0	23·0	25·2	18·1	16·9	16·9	27·1	27·1	30·7	16·5	15·7	17·4	
30·4	30·4	23·8	...	31·9	25·5	24·2	25·0	24·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·0	15·0	14·4	
17·2	18·4	...	...	...	...	16·1	17·5	19·0	...	...	...	19·2	20·5	...	17·0	17·0	17·0	
...	21·4	21·4	20·6	20·6	19·1	23·8	25·4	31·8	...	...	...	24·8	24·8	22·8	15·0	15·0	15·0	
17·2	15·8	20·1	20·2	18·7	20·2	17·2	15·6	19·5	...	...	...	19·0	19·0	23·8	11·6	10·7	11·1	
21·8	21·8	32·6	23·8	23·8	40·2	20·1	21·7	25·8	...	...	54·4	26·6	28·0	37·8	13·9	13·9	14·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8	13·3	...	...	...	...	23·2	23·2	...	15·0	15·0	...	
...	...	...	...	20·4	...	20·5	20·5	...	...	...	...	27·6	22·1	...	16·0	16·0	...	
13·9	14·5	...	19·8	18·6	...	13·3	12·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·6	15·6	...	
16·8	16·4	...	17·9	17·9	...	15·0	15·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·4	15·4	...	
14·9	14·9	...	...	...	...	13·5	13·7	...	...	...	...		...	...	14·2	14·2	...	
12·0	13·9	...	13·9	15·4	...	11·5	11·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	...	
16·8	15·8	...	17·3	17·7	...	12·1	12·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	14·9	...	
14·0	13·0	...	14·9	14·9	...	11·2	11·2	...	...		...	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·3	11·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·0	8·5	...	
19·5	19·5	...	24·7	23·0	...	12·3	12·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7	10·7	...	
17·6	17·6	...	...	...	...	13·8	13·8	...	...		...	...	...	...	14·3	13·6	...	
22·4	21·7	...	27·3	26·2	...	15·4	15·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5	12·6	...	
16·4	16·4	...	22·3	22·3	...	12·5	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8	13·8	...	
24·0	25·0	...	28·8	28·0	...	14·4	18·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·4	13·0	...	
19·0	19·0	...	19·0	18·1	...	9·0	9·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8	10·8	...	
18·9	18·9	...	20·2	20·2	...	12·9	12·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·2	13·2	...	
16·7	16·7	...	15·3	15·8	...	10·3	9·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	13·0	...	
15·6	15·6	...	17·9	17·5	...	8·9	8·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·1	10·9	...	
12·7	13·3	...	11·6	...	...	10·2	10·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	...	
15·9	16·8	...	15·9	15·9	...	10·3	10·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	12·2	...	
16·0	16·0	...	...	...	...	17·0	17·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	...	
11·7	11·7	...	13·1	14·4	...	8·7	8·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·1	30·1	...	
23·3	23·3	...	23·3	23·3	...	14·9	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...	
15·3	15·5	...	17·7	20·1	...	12·7	13·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	13·6	...	
15·1	15·1	...	16·7	16·6	...	15·8	15·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	29·8	...	
14·9	14·9	...	16·7	16·7	...	13·0	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	22·3	...	
18·8	17·2	...	21·0	21·7	...	20·2	20·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·6	37·6	...	
19·6	20·3	...	27·1	24·3	...	11·9	13·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·3	37·3	...	
29·8	31·7	...	29·8	29·8	...	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·3	37·3	...	
17·2	16·7	...	23·3	23·3	...	14·9	14·9	...	41·9	55·9	...	...	...	...	11·5	12·1	...	
19·5	19·5	18·71	24·2	24·2	24·32	14·9	15·8	17·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	37·3	48·65	The figures for Haidarabad, though entered in this statement, relate to the fortnight ending the 19th July 1873, the previous fortnight, and the corresponding fortnight of 1872.
30·6	31·6	24·1	22·7	27·9	24·1	20·4	20·4	20·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	37·2	37·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	19·48	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	7·89	8·24	
23·20	25·05	22·27	31·54	32·47	22·74	19·48	20·41	15·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·20	7·20	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	19·94	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	7·89	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·22	24·77	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·04	8·24	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·27	25·05	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·40	17·40	17·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	6·03	6·50	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
	Central Districts—continued.												
	Maldah ...	15·77	16·70	17·63	32·47	32·47	37·11	17·63	16·23	22·27	18·55	16·70	23·20
	Rajshahye ..	13·91	13·91	15·65	34·79	29·69	38·27	13·91	13·91	11·13	19·48	20·00	22·27
	Rungpore ...	13·91	13·91	15·13	...	...	...	13·57	13·91	12·99	24·01	24·01	19·83
	Bograh ...	14·61	15·54	16·70	...	...	...	14·61	15·30	19·48	24·35	24·12	27·83
	Pubna ...	18·55	18·55	22·27	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	13·91	24·35	24·35	26·09
	Darjeeling ...	4·64	5·57	7·43	9·28	9·28	9·28	4·64	9·28	12·06	12·06	12·06	12·06
	Julpigoree ...	11·13	10·21	...	...	...	...	13·91	12·06	...	18·55	14·84	...
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca ...	12·52	12·52	14·84	21·34	19·48	24·71	20·41	20·41	19·48	25·97	25·97	27·83
	Furreedpore ...	18·55	18·55	24·12	...	37·11	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	22·27	20·87	24·12
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	...	24·12	24·12	...
	Mymensing ...	9·05	9·28	18·55	...	...	...	20·41	20·87	23·20	28·76	29·69	30·61
	Sylhet ...	9·28	9·28	9·51	10·67	10·67	10·67	22·27	22·27	22·74	31·54	31·54	37·11
	Cachar ...	8·24	8·24	8·70	...	...	...	22·86	22·86	22·86	26·96	24·71	29·69
	Chittagong ...	10·21	10·21	12·06	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	12·99	22·27	22·27	20·41
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	16·70	24·12	23·20	25·05
	Tipperah ...	10·67	10·21	12·06	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	18·55	26·90	25·97	30·16
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	12·35	16·23	18·55	16·23
	Hill Tipperah ...	9·63	9·63	10·44	...	...	...	18·55	20·87	20·70	25·[illegible]	24·47	37·11
	Behar.												
	Patna ...	14·84	14·84	22·27	25·97	25·05	28·99	14·84	14·84	...	16·23	15·77	19·48
	Gya ...	12·99	12·52	15·77	20·87	20·41	28·76	11·13.	10·21	11·13	13·91	12·06	20·87
	Shahabad ...	13·91	13·91	16·70	21·34	20·41	25·97	12·06	12·99	10·21	13·91	14·84	16·70
	Tirhoot ...	12·06	12·06	16·70	23·20	23·20	23·20	15·30	15·77	12·99	17·16	15·77	13·91
	Sarun ...	12·99	12·99	14·84	21·34	22·27	22·27	11·59	11·59	12·06	15·30	15·30	16·70
	Chumparun ...	14·84	14·84	17·63	30·61	30·61	25·97	11·13	11·13	12·06	17·63	16·70	15·77
	Monghyr ...	15·94	16·23	18·15	29·05	29·05	29·05	11·48	11·48	12·41	15·30	15·30	16·87
	Bhaugulpore ...	14·61	15·19	16·41	25·76	28·06	28·99	14·03	14·03	14·03	15·77	15·07	18·15
	Purneah ...	12·35	12·99	11·13	24·12	24·12	37·11	16·70	15·77	23·20	17·63	17·63	28·76
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	12·99	12·99	13·91	...	...	...	12·99	12·99	16·70	14·84	14·84	20·41
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack ...	14·61	13·16	14·61	...	...	...	21·92	21·92	13·34	26·79	29·23	16·06
	Pooree ...	12·76	12·18	13·40	...	...	...	19·48	19·48	15·83	31·66	29·23	21·92
	Balasore ...	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	...	14·84	16·70	...	35·25	35·25	...
	Chota Nagpore.												
	Hazareebaugh ...	12·52	12·06	15·54	18·55	20·41	21·57	9·28	9·28	11·13	12·99	13·91	16·93
	Lohardugga ...	12·99	12·99	12·99	13·91	14·84	22·27	13·91	13·91	18·55	16·70	14·84	22·27
	Singbhoom ...	16·70	16·70	23·20	22·27	22·27	29·69	16·70	18·55	24·33	22·27	29·69	37·11
	Maunbhoom ...	12·06	13·91	14·84	...	22·27	22·27	13·91	14·84	14·84	16·70	19·48	18·55
	Assam and Adjacent Hills.												
	Gowalparah ...	23·20	24·59	18·55	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	12·06	23·20	18·55	18·55
	Nowgong ...	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	12·06	16·70	16·70	16·70
W. Provinces ...	Dehra Dhoon ...	14·84	13·45	18·55	18·55	17·63	30·61	10·21	9·28	9·74	11·13	11·13	10·21
	Saharunpore ...	17·98	16·99	20·99	25·05	27·89	32·93	8·99	8·99	8·01	12·99	12·99	11·02
	Moozuffernuggur ...	17·63	15·30	22·44	25·52	22·98	27·02	5·63	5·63	5·63	12·23	12·23	11·25
	Meerut ...	17·02	17·92	20·29	23·49	26·26	31·02	6·03	6·03	6·50	12·06	12·29	12·06
	Boolundshuhur ...	18·55	18·55	20·41	24·12	24·12	27·83	6·50	6·50	5·57	11·13	12·06	11·13
	Allygurh ...	17·63	16·70	...	22·74	22·27	...	6·50	6·50	...	11·13	12·06	...
	Kumaon ...	9·05	10·44	10·21	12·99	12·99	13·91	7·43	8·35	9·28	8·35	9·28	8·35
	Gurhwal ...	16·70	18·55	16·23	19·48	18·55	20·41	7·43	7·43	7·43	13·91	13·91	8·35

India for the 1st half of July 1873—continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·27	22·27	21·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·73	6·73	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·62	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·73	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	12·06	13·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·27	6·27	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	15·54	27·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·27	6·27	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·35	24·35	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	11·13	4·17	3·71	4·17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	12·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	17·63	21·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	16·70	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·08	7·08	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·44	7·02	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	12·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·15	5·80	5·80	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·44	10·44	10·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·62	6·62	7·43	
...	...	...	24·12	25·05	32·00	24·59	24·12	32·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·09	17·63	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·15	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·34	24·12	25·97	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	...	7·43	7·20	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	20·41	20·41	...	...	...	25·05	...	...	6·50	6·73	6·96	
...	...	...	18·55	18·55	...	21·34	22·27	22·27	...	...	...	27·83	28·76	...	6·73	6·73	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·20	24·12	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·27	6·27	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·18	26·14	26·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·79	6·67	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·43	24·59	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·02	7·02	7·02	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·34	21·34	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·86	5·86	6·79	
25·97	27·83	32·47	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·15	24·35	19·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·47	8·47	7·31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·92	23·15	17·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	6·15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	13·91	15·07	...	...	...	22·27	25·05	25·05	5·69	5·57	6·15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·45	14·84	12·99	...	...	...	33·40	33·40	...	5·57	5·10	5·10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·73	7·20	6·73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	7·20	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·03	6·03	6·50	
16·70	16·23	14·84	17·63	16·70	12·06	16·70	16·23	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	6·96	
19·01	20·99	13·97	19·01	20·00	8·99	21·57	20·99	19·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·20	7·37	7·02	
16·35	16·35	15·83	21·46	20·41	15·83	21·46	18·44	21·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21·34	22·98	15·57	22·27	22·44	11·13	22·44	24·04	21·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·81	8·35	
18·55	20·41	16·70	17·63	17·63	18·55	23·20	23·20	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	8·35	
15·77	14·84	...	18·55	14·84	...	21·80	21·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	11·59	11·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	7·43	6·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·80	5·80	4·93	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Bijnour ...	14·84	13·91	19·83	18·27	20·87	34·45	9·40	10·44	11·48	10·44	11·48	14·61
	Moradabad ...	14·84	15·07	20·87	19·48	20·87	32·47	8·70	8·70	8·13	12·47	13·91	14·49
	Budaon ...	15·57	14·46	...	22·27	21·43	...	9·83	11·13	...	12·26	13·37	...
	Bareilly ...	14·35	13·91	17·69	20·87	20·29	25·52	6·09	6·09	6·38	12·03	13·91	12·18
	Shahjehanpore ...	14·96	14·96	18·55	19·25	19·48	27·83	6·85	6·73	4·64	13·11	13·91	12·06
	Terai Pergunnahs ...	14·37	14·14	20·41	20·87	20·87	34·79	9·28	9·28	9·28	11·59	12·76	16·23
	Muttra ...	16·06	15·07	13·91	20·64	19·48	22·27	7·43	7·43	6·96	11·13	11·13	12·52
	Agra ...	14·58	15·10	15·86	18·84	19·04	21·40	6·50	6·50	5·57	12·52	12·52	12·52
	Furruckabad ...	14·66	14·03	15·89	18·44	17·86	22·27	7·55	7·43	8·35	12·76	12·87	11·59
	Mynpoorie ...	16·23	15·77	18·09	18·55	19·01	24·12	5·57	5·57	6·50	12·99	12·99	11·13
	Etawah ...	14·84	14·84	...	19·01	18·55	...	5·57	4·64	...	11·13	11·13	...
	Etah ..	16·93	16·70	17·86	20·87	20·41	25·52	9·28	9·28	9·28	12·99	12·99	12·99
	Jaloun ...	13·45	13·45	17·16	16·70	15·77	22·27	8·35	8·35	7·43	10·21	10·21	8·35
	Jhansie ...	11·65	12·76	13·57	13·69	13·69	...	8·47	8·47	8·35	10·56	10·67	10·44
	Lullutpore ...	13·91	13·69	14·84	18·55	18·55	19·48	8·35	8·35	8·35	11·13	11·13	10·21
	Cawnpore ..	15·77	14·37	14·84	19·48	18·55	20·87	10·21	10·21	8·35	12·99	12·99	10·21
	Futtehpore ...	13·91	14·14	15·77	18·09	17·40	23·20	9·28	9·28	10·21	13·45	13·91	11·59
	Banda ...	12·87	12·87	14·72	15·07	15·07	21·11	8·93	8·93	7·66	14·14	14·61	...
	Allahabad ...	12·76	13·22	12·99	15·77	16·23	19·48	8·81	9·28	8·81	11·36	12·52	11·13
	Humeerpore ...	13·22	13·22	15·65	15·77	15·77	18·78	7·43	7·43	7·43	11·48	11·48	8·81
	Jounpore ...	13·11	13·11	11·77	18·96	16·99	15·71	12·41	11·77	10·44	11·77	11·77	11·77
	Goruckpore ...	12·99	12·99	13·80	16·23	16·23	19·48	12·99	12·99	11·36	14·61	15·42	13·80
	Bustee ...	13·63	13·34	12·47	19·13	18·55	16·82	11·88	11·59	...	13·05	12·76	11·88
	Azimgurh ...	13·69	13·69	12·99	17·80	17·11	17·80	12·35	11·65	10·96	13·69	13·69	12·35
	Mirzapore ...	12·52	12·99	13·91	15·77	15·77	16·70	8·35	8·35	8·35	12·06	12·99	13·45
	Benares ...	12·06	12·52	11·13	15·77	15·30	14·84	9·28	9·28	9·28	11·59	11·13	11·13
	Ghazeepore ...	13·22	13·22	17·28	18·07	17·40	24·07	8·41	8·13	9·63	14·43	13·91	18·09
Panjáb ...	Dehli ...	17·72	17·72	19·59	25·19	22·39	29·85	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·39
	Gúrgáon ...	17·32	17·55	17·90	23·79	23·44	25·07	...	...	...	9·62	9·62	8·98
	Karnál ...	19·30	19·59	19·88	28·63	28·63	27·99	...	...	...	11·37	11·48	10·26
	Hissár ...	18·89	19·94	16·21	31·49	32·83	21·46	...	...	...	9·68	9·85	9·33
	Rohtak ...	17·61	18·13	18·07	26·82	28·05	23·56	...	...	...	11·31	11·02	10·96
	Sirsá ...	21·46	22·39	16·15	38·08	39·76	20·17	...	...	...	10·55	11·48	10·26
	Ambálah ...	19·01	19·58	21·40	24·43	25·66	27·81	...	...	...	11·13	11·25	10·49
	Ludiánah ...	22·86	20·52	20·06	31·25	29·85	27·06	...	...	...	11·19	10·73	9·33
	Simla ...	14·28	14·34	14·57	18·95	19·21	19·24	...	...	...	8·98	8·63	8·22
	Jálandhar ...	23·21	26·12	23·21	29·85	31·95	34·05	...	...	...	10·73	10·49	10·49
	Hoshiárpúr ...	22·39	26·12	25·19	29·85	31·25	33·82	...	...	...	9·79	10·26	9·33
	Kángra ...	18·25	18·54	22·21	26·52	26·53	31·55	...	...	...	12·42	12·94	11·02
	Amritsar ...	24·37	25·19	19·88	34·17	35·10	26·41	...	...	...	16·15	16·44	17·72
	Siálkot ...	21·92	22·16	21·46	33·24	33·82	31·49	...	...	...	13·99	13·99	10·38
	Gurdáspúr ...	24·49	25·54	23·56	34·99	38·25	34·08	...	...	...	13·53	12·83	10·96
	Lahore ...	22·97	24·49	20·17	33·82	35·69	27·99	...	...	...	14·22	14·69	11·19
	Fírozpúr ...	25·42	27·99	20·76	38·48	41·70	25·66	...	...	...	13·06	13·06	10·49
	Gujránwála ...	19·82	20·41	20·06	32·01	32·01	30·15	...	...	...	12·71	12·71	9·91
	Ráwalpindi ...	19·07	19·18	18·19	27·81	28·16	25·01	...	...	...	8·98	8·86	8·16
	Jhelam ...	22·16	22·86	20·29	29·85	29·39	28·69	...	...	...	9·73	9·68	8·98
	Gujrát ...	20·35	21·92	21·75	28·63	29·56	28·92	...	...	...	10·96	10·96	10·26
	Sháhpúr ...	23·50	23·56	19·59	35·92	36·15	27·52	...	...	...	10·03	10·84	8·68
	Multán ...	21·92	21·92	20·06	28·22	27·99	26·12	...	...	...	11·66	10·49	9·79
	Jhang ...	25·01	25·48	20·52	36·39	37·03	27·70	...	...	...	12·42	11·19	9·56
	Montgomery ...	25·66	26·12	20·06	35·69	36·62	26·36	...	...	...	13·64	12·83	10·96
	Muzaffargarh ...	21·75	21·46	20·32	27·06	27·06	28·28	...	...	...	7·87	13·64	11·19
	Derah Ismael Khán ...	25·89	25·89	20·99	39·16	39·01	27·75	...	...	...	18·66	7·87	7·11
	Derah Ghazee Khán ...	22·27	22·21	21·92	29·27	27·46	26·36	...	...	...	6·59	18·95	18·77
	Bannú ...	31·31	31·72	22·51	60·53	59·01	43·03	...	...	...	9·44	6·59	6·[illegible]
	Pesháwar ...	20·47	21·22	17·67	45·25	42·74	25·31	...	...	...	9·44	9·44	8·22
	Kohát ...	20·23	21·40	17·84	40·46	40·46	29·74	...	...	...	13·12	13·12	10·67
	Hazára ...	18·48	18·31	15·97	33·35	34·64	26·36	...	...	...	6·59	6·59	6·59
Oudh ...	Lucknow ...	14·2	13·9	13·9	17·2	17·7	19·1	5·5	5·5	5·5	9·3	9·3	8·4
	Unáo ...	14·5	14·5	15·4	18·1	18·1	20·0	8·1	7·2	7·2	12·7	12·7	11·3
	Bára Banki ...	13·9	14·0	12·2	18·6	19·4	18·3	7·0	7·0	7·0	12·4	12·4	9·6
	Sítápúr ...	15·4	15·4	17·1	18·8	20·7	24·7	7·5	7·5	7·5	11·2	12·2	10·3
	Hardui ...	13·8	14·3	16·7	19·2	20·0	24·6	5·6	5·6	4·8	9·6	12·2	8·7
	Kheri ...	16·0	15·8	17·1	25·1	24·2	33·5	7·4	7·4	6·5	12·5	12·5	13·4
	Faizabad ...	13·6	13·4	13·1	18·2	17·3	20·1	9·9	10·3	9·6	13·1	13·0	11·2
	Bharáich ...	14·9	14·9	12·3	19·5	20·5	18·4	12·1	11·1	10·2	13·0	12·1	11·2
	Gonda ...	13·2	13·6	12·7	19·5	19·5	17·0	7·6	7·6	7·6	12·7	12·7	11·0
	Raí Barelí ...	15·6	15·6	15·2	19·1	19·1	18·1	13·1	14·7	10·4	13·1	14·1	11·3
	Sultánpúr ...	13·3	13·3	11·5	18·0	17·3	16·8	10·6	10·6	8·8	11·5	11·5	10·0
	Pratábgarh ...	14·1	13·0	13·5	16·2	17·0	19·0	11·3	7·0	9·0	...	12·0	...

India for the 1st half of July 1873—continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
13·57	15·13	20·87	15·65	16·70	7·31	17·22	16·70	19·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·40	
13·91	17·40	23·20	13·91	18·55	30·16	17·98	18·27	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	8·70	7·69	
15·57	16·70	...	13·37	...	...	22·27	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·81	7·81	...	
15·07	15·65	13·91	9·86	13·91	8·13	18·99	19·13	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·84	7·84	7·25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·18	20·41	25·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·60	7·66	7·20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·40	16·23	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·73	8·13	
14·84	13·91	12·99	18·55	11·55	...	19·25	18·33	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·77	15·89	13·63	18·55	19·01	13·91	17·72	18·33	18·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·77	18·50	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·55	7·66	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·71	19·01	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
14·84	14·84	...	...	...	...	17·63	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·34	20·87	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·87	7·89	
13·91	14·84	11·13	14·84	16·70	11·13	15·77	15·77	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	13·69	...	13·22	13·69	16·70	12·76	13·22	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	15·77	15·77	17·63	15·77	15·54	18·55	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·25	18·55	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·58	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	19·94	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
13·11	13·80	16·00	12·87	14·03	16·23	16·82	17·05	25·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·74	9·74	9·28	
14·84	15·77	11·13	15·77	16·70	11·13	16·23	17·63	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·20	7·43	6·96	
15·77	15·77	15·07	15·77	15·07	17·16	17·40	16·70	21·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·71	14·37	11·77	19·65	18·33	...	18·33	17·69	16·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·67	6·67	6·67	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·29	20·29	20·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·27	6·27	5·92	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·98	17·98	17·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·80	5·80	5·80	
...	10·96	...	...	9·57	...	19·13	18·84	19·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
12·06	14·84	14·84	15·77	18·55	18·55	17·63	16·70	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
14·37	13·91	12·99	16·00	15·77	18·55	16·70	16·70	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	6·03	
15·65	16·23	19·25	19·25	19·71	21·80	19·83	19·13	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·59	6·38	6·62	
20·52	29·85	22·39	21·46	23·32	16·79	22·39	22·39	19·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·53	6·53	6·53	The figures for the Panjáb, though entered in this Statement, relate to the week ending the 6th July 1873, the previous week, and the corresponding week of 1872.
19·59	19·59	18·66	20·64	20·29	13·23	19·53	21·57	20·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·52	14·52	14·75	
25·48	25·19	12·42	26·12	28·28	13·70	25·83	24·43	21·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·28	7·40	7·52	
27·06	28·92	15·57	28·69	30·79	14·17	28·34	30·96	18·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·37	11·37	11·19	
23·79	25·66	16·32	24·26	27·99	15·39	23·96	25·95	18·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·22	7·28	7·46	
22·04	31·08	15·97	37·32	39·76	11·31	30·90	32·01	17·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·46	24·72	20·06	
21·81	22·21	14·11	22·21	24·08	11·54	22·68	23·79	24·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·98	7·98	7·46	
27·99	26·12	13·99	31·72	26·12	13·99	26·12	24·26	20·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·63	8·63	8·86	
15·39	16·32	11·31	...	....	...	16·15	16·32	15·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·53	6·59	6·47	
24·72	24·49	15·39	27·99	31·95	27·52	25·77	28·45	24·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·57	8·51	8·39	
24·26	24·26	22·39	19·59	28·92	26·12	24·26	25·19	22·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·39	8·63	8·39	
...	...	...	22·16	21·57	27·99	18·66	19·12	20·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·53	6·53	6·53	
26·41	27·64	20·17	25·77	27·64	15·86	25·77	27·17	19·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·92	8·98	8·86	
25·19	25·48	13·99	22·27	27·29	15·97	24·72	23·79	16·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·03	9·21	8·57	
23·32	24·26	16·79	25·19	27·06	19·12	27·52	29·39	17·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·74	8·86	8·63	
27·99	30·79	15·86	29·39	30·32	12·13	27·99	28·69	18·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·09	9·21	8·80	
33·82	36·15	14·92	37·78	41·28	11·66	28·69	29·29	21·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·63	8·63	8·39	
20·52	21·46	12·71	21·46	22·97	12·13	22·86	23·61	15·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·38	9·50	9·21	
23·21	23·21	16·79	22·39	22·39	17·20	26·12	25·71	17·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·50	9·62	9·68	
27·52	27·29	20·99	20·99	22·16	16·79	28·34	27·52	19·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·67	10·55	10·67	
23·03	25·32	19·30	20·23	20·23	21·16	20·12	21·75	16·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·79	9·77	9·85	
32·65	33·12	16·03	26·01	25·71	15·86	29·21	29·85	18·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·90	10·90	10·96	
22·86	23·32	20·29	23·09	23·56	21·46	20·76	20·76	17·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·09	8·86	9·09	
24·90	21·46	16·50	20·52	25·48	13·35	27·70	26·76	18·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·97	10·08	9·73	
11·19	...	18·66	27·99	27·99	18·19	31·25	31·72	18·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·57	8·74	8·63	
20·17	20·17	18·66	20·52	20·52	20·81	21·75	20·81	19·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	9·33	
35·69	36·21	21·69	40·70	40·70	21·81	34·29	34·87	21·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·79	9·85	9·68	
31·20	28·45	26·53	36·15	36·04	30·96	21·81	22·51	20·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·24	26·82	30·61	
4[illegible]·85	45·07	20·99	42·74	46·65	23·32	44·49	44·84	26·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	89·39	93·30	95·22	
22·97	22·97	16·97	27·93	28·22	19·59	18·19	22·21	13·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·83	45·30	46·41	
29·74	30·90	23·79	28·57	28·57	29·74	26·18	26·18	19·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	95·16	95·16	95·16	
18·89	18·89	18·54	25·19	24·49	19·18	20·87	21·34	13·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·63	
12·1	13·9	13·4	11·1	12·1	9·3	17·9	17·7	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	6·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·1	19·1	20·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2	7·2	6·3	
14·0	14·0	...	14·0	14·0	10·5	19·4	18·3	18·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·1	6·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·3	19·7	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	6·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·3	20·1	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	6·3	6·5	
8·3	...	...	8·3	...	...	19·9	19·5	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·7	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·9	19·0	17·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	7·1	6·7	
...	...	...	18·6	20·5	20·5	19·5	20·0	19·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	6·5	5·9	
13·6	...	11·19	15·3	16·1	21·2	16·6	17·0	17·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	6·0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·7	22·2	21·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7	7·3	6·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·0	17·3	14·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·1	7·1	6·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·3	18·0	19·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·0	6·0	7·0	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	15·8	15·8	16·8	...	...	...	10·2	10·2	8·4	15·8	14·9	14·1
	Bhandara ...	20·6	20·6	...	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	...	20·0	20·0	...
	Chanda ...	17·1	17·1	11·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·8	12·8	10·4
	Wardha ...	14·9	14·9	20·5	...	...	...	6·5	6·9	7·4	9·3	9·3	11·2
	Balaghat ...	20·5	20·5	19·6	...	...	...	15·8	15·8	14·0	24·2	24·2	18·6
	Jabalpur ...	17·2	17·7	23·3	15·8	16·8	14·9	11·2	12·1	12·1	13·0	14·0	13·0
	Sagar ...	14·0	13·1	16·8	16·8	16·8	20·5	7·4	7·4	7·4	11·2	11·2	10·2
	Damoh ...	15·8	14·9	16·1	...	...	...	14·0	12·6	11·2	13·1	14·0	13·0
	Seoni ...	24·2	24·2	22·4	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	8·4	14·9	14·9	13·0
	Mandla ...	23·3	25·2	18·6	...	...	...	13·0	13·0	12·1	15·8	16·8	14·9
	Betul ...	21·6	19·6	12·6	...	...	...	14·5	13·0	7·4	15·8	14·5	8·4
	Chindwara ...	19·6	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	8·4	9·3	6·5	13·0	14·9	13·0
	Hoshangabad ...	15·8	16·7	13·0	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	8·3	10·2	10·2	9·3
	Narsinghpur ...	18·6	18·6	14·9	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	8·4	14·0	14·0	10·2
	Nimar ...	14·4	14·9	11·4	9·3	9·3	5·7	9·5	9·5	8·7	10·5	10·5	9·2
	Raipur ...	35·5	33·6	33·6	18·7	14·9	...	26·1	22·4	18·7	37·3	37·3	29·9
	Sambalpur ...	22·8	24·2	13·0	...	...	...	32·6	32·6	24·2	42·9	42·9	30·8
	Upper Godavari ...	13·0	13·0	12·1	...	...	...	7·4	9·3	7·4	12·1	12·1	9·3
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	13·4	13·0	9·2	...	...	...	10·2	11·5	8·3	13·4	13·5	9·0
	Bolaram ...	13·3	14·1	9·3	...	...	...	11·5	11·5	7·4	13·5	13·7	7·8
	Chudderghat ...	12·5	11·5	8·5	...	...	...	7·0	7·5	6·7	12·0	11·0	9·0
	East Berar.												
	Omraotee ...	13·0	13·9	14·9	13·0	12·1	13·0	7·4	8·3	7·4	11·1	11·1	9·3
	Ellichpur ...	14·3	14·2	14·5	...	...	...	9·2	9·6	9·5	10·8	10·8	10·5
	Woon ...	15·0	14·0	12·0	12·0	11·0	10·0	9·0	9·0	9·0	10·0	10·0	11·0
	West Berar.												
	Akola ...	13·0	13·0	13·2	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	4·8	...	...	...
	Buldana ...	13·0	13·9	9·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	7·4
	Bassein ...	12·5	12·3	8·6	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	5·1	9·7	9·3	6·0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ... Wholesale ...	8·5	8·7	8·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	10·5	10·2	11·0	13·0	12·2	11·7
	Bangalore ... Retail ...	8·2	8·5	...	9·5	9·7	...	10·2	10·0	...	12·5	12·0	...
	Kolar ... Wholesale ...	8·8	8·5	8·8	...	...	...	16·3	17·2	15·5	19·5	21·1	17·0
	Kolar ... Retail ...	8·5	8·3	8·5	...	...	...	16·1	16·6	15·3	19·2	20·6	16·8
	Toomkoor ... Wholesale ...	10·5	10·5	9·5	10·5	10·5	10·0	13·0	13·0	14·0	16·0	17·0	17·0
	Toomkoor ... Retail ...	10·0	10·0	9·0	10·0	10·0	9·5	12·5	12·5	13·0	15·0	16·0	16·0
	Mysore ... Wholesale ...	8·3	8·5	7·6	...	...	...	11·4	11·4	10·7	12·6	12·4	11·5
	Mysore ... Retail ...	7·7	8·3	...	...	...	...	11·2	11·0	...	11·4	11·4	...
	Hassan ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... Retail ...	9·0	11·0	10·0	12·0	12·0	11·0	13·0	13·0	12·0	15·0	16·0	15·0
	Shimoga ... Wholesale ...	8·0	7·0	8·0	9·0	9·0	10·0	9·0	10·0	10·0	14·0	16·0	13·0
	Shimoga ... Retail ...	8·0	7·0	8·0	9·0	9·0	10·0	9·0	10·0	10·0	14·0	16·0	13·0
	Kadoor ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... Retail ...	11·0	11·0	12·0	...	...	...	14·0	13·0	12·0	17·0	16·0	14·0
	Chituldroog Wholesale ...	11·2	11·7	...	12·6	...	...	13·0	13·0	...	14·0	14·0	...
	Chituldroog Retail ...	9·0	9·0	9·0	12·0	12·0	11·0	12·0	12·0	11·0	13·0	13·0	12·0
	Coorg ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... Retail ...	8·5	8·1	6·8	7·7	8·0	7·9	9·9	9·9	11·9	15·8	15·2	15·7
Rajputana ...	Jaipur ...	13·91	14·37	...	21·34	20·87	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	...
	Kishengurh ...	16·23	16·23	...	14·14	14·14	...	...	...	...	6·73	6·73	...
	Alwar ...	16·39	16·39	17·47	21·77	21·90	22·33	10·21	10·21	10·21	11·01	11·01	16·35
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	14·61	15·30	...	19·25	18·55	...	6·32	7·43	...	8·35	8·35	...
	Dholepur (City) ...	13·57	14·20	...	17·86	16·47	...	8·01	...		9·10	8·81	...
	Ajmir ...	13·51	13·05	12·81	18·90	18·55	18·72	6·09	6·09	4·15	6·09	7·43	6·96
	Deoli (Cantonment) ...	13·5	12·14	...	19·6	23·0	...	7·2	7·2	...	9·0	9·0	...
	Bundi ...	13·3	12·2	...	20·9	18·8	...	...	...	...	5·0	6·5	...
	Tonk ...	13·7	13·7	...	19·3	19·1	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·7	...
	Jhalawar Patan ...	11·0	10·0	...	14·9	14·0	...	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	...
	Shahpoora ...	13·2	12·9	...	22·2	21·8	...	...	...	...	9·5	9·9	...
	Erinpoora .	12·76	12·29	9·74	16·70	16·00	13·22	...	...	...	8·35	9·28	5·57
	Sirohi ...	12·29	12.06	9·28	18·55	18·55	14·84	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	5·10
	Meywar ...	11·59	11·59	...	18·55	19·48	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	21·00	21·00	...	32·00	35·00	...	...	...	...	16·00	16·00	...
	Marwar ...	12·06	...	...	15·07	...	...	5·10	...	...	7·43	...	...
	Bickaneer ...	12·3	12·3	10·2	15·5	20·5	11·9	6·6	6·4	3·4	10·0	10·2	7·7
Central India	Indore ...	12·52	12·52	13·91	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	6·96	9·28	9·28	...
	Gwalior ...	12·76	12·76	12·76	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·50	8·81	8·81	8·35
	Gwalior ... Guna ...	15·77	15·77	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...	11·13	11·13	...
	Ratlam ...	12·52	12·76	14·37	...	...	...	8·81	9·10	10·21	12·06	13·40	15·30
	Baghelkhand ...	14·37	14·84	15·77	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	13·91	14·84	14·84

India for the 1st half of July 1873 —concluded.

SER, AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	20·5	20·5	17·2	17·2	16·8	14·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	8·1	
...	...	...	21·2	21·4	...	19·0	19·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2	7·4	...	
...	...	...	18·7	19·8	16·6	17·7	18·4	11·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·4	5·7	
...	...	...	20·5	18·6	26·1	14·0	14·9	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·4	22·4	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·6	
14·9	15·8	12·1	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·5	
...	17·7	...	...	...	...	15·1	16·1	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	16·1	19·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	5·1	5·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	23·3	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·9	5·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	30·8	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·2	18·2	12·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	5·6	4·6	
...	...	...	24·2	26·1	20·5	22·4	23·3	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·3	7·0	6·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·2	16·7	13·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·9	5·9	5·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	15·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7	5·7	5·3	
28·0	28·0	14·9	26·1	26·1	14·9	14·4	13·1	12·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	29·9	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·4	19·6	14·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	6·0	6·0	
...	...	...	28·0	28·0	19·6	14·9	14·9	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	6·5	
24·7	26·5	14·9	...	...	...	13·8	13·4	8·9	60·0	60·0	50·0	33·2	33·6	18·2	9·8	9·8	9·0	
...	...	...	20·5	20·2	16·0	13·0	13·0	8·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	9·5	8·1	
19·0	24·0	17·0	19·0	21·0	9·5	14·0	13·5	11·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	9·0	
18·6	20·5	15·8	20·5	23·3	19·0	13·0	13·0	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
24·0	21·0	20·0	24·5	22·2	21·5	14·1	14·0	14·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7	7·8	7·4	
...	...	...	25·0	24·0	22·0	15·0	14·0	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0	6·0	8·0	
18·6	19·5	13·2	22·3	23·3	19·8	14·9	14·9	13·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·5	
18·6	18·6	11·1	20·5	20·5	11·1	13·0	13·0	9·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·5	
14·9	13·0	12·1	18·1	17·7	17·2	13·9	13·6	7·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	22·0	27·0	...	...	...	39·0	41·0	48·0	13·2	13·2	13·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·5	21·0	...	...	...	...	38·5	40·0	...	13·0	13·0	...	
...	22·2	48·5	...	...	57·0	24·3	24·0	34·8	...	...	28·6	45·3	42·2	55·6	13·8	13·8	14·9	
...	21·2	48·1	...	...	56·1	24·0	22·8	34·6	...	...	28·2	44·8	41·2	54·6	13·5	13·5	14·6	
21·0	21·0	21·0	21·0	21·0	25·0	27·0	28·0	34·0	62·0	62·0	65·0	64·0	72·0	72·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	
20·0	20·0	20·0	20·0	20·0	24·0	26·0	27·0	33·0	60·0	60·0	64·0	60·0	64·0	64·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	
...	...	...	44·8	50·2	45·6	24·1	29·3	36·7	...	...	...	33·5	42·0	40·0	9·4	9·6	10·0	
...	...	...	42·0	48·2	...	23·8	27·2	...	...	...	...	32·4	39·3	...	8·7	9·4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·0	28·0	38·0	...	...	...	50·0	46·0	45·0	9·0	11·0	10·0	
...	...	...	25·0	30·0	30·0	26·0	25·0	32·0	...	...	...	40·0	36·0	40·0	10·0	9·0	8·0	
...	...	...	25·0	30·0	30·0	26·0	25·0	32·0	...	...	...	40·0	36·0	40·0	10·0	9·0	8·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	22·0	30·0	...	...	...	38·0	36·0	40·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	
32·6	41·5	...	43·0	44·5	...	28·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·0	...	...	...	...	
28·0	28·0	30·0	40·0	40·0	38·0	27·1	28·6	30·0	...	...	...	57·7	58·0	55·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9	22·7	29·1	...	...	...	38·4	38·5	47·7	9·5	10·3	10·8	
19·94	19·94	...	17·63	17·63	...	16·70	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	...	The figures for Ajmir, though entered in this Statement, relate to the fortnight ending 20th July 1873, the previous fortnight and the corresponding fortnight of 1872.
14·33	17·63	...	25·97	25·97	...	16·12	16·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·37	14·37	...	
19·89	19·89	18·27	21·90	19·81	20·42	19·35	20·42	18·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·72	24·72	25·80	
14·37	15·30	...	15·77	15·77	...	17·40	18·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·75	37·11	...	
15·65	15·65	...	17·45	17·22	...	16·59	15·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·58	25·58	...	
16·65	17·80	16·06	18·72	19·13	17·40	17·22	17·63	15·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·18	32·18	34·79	
14·4	14·4	...	18·8	18·0	...	17·14	17·14	...	...	...	...	...		...	30·6	33·3	...	
...	...	...	18·6	19·5	...	19·5	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	30·2	...	
...	...	...	19·8	20·0	...	18·8	19·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	37·2	...	
...	...	...	13·0	14·9	...	10·2	9·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	22·3	...	
20·4	20·7	...	22·3	21·8	...	17·9	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	37·2	...	
14·84	14·84	11·13	15·77	16·23	13·91	15·77	15·54	9·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·11	37·11	37·11	
17·63	18·55	13·91	12·99	14·84	11·13	15·77	15·77	10·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·66	46·29	37·11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·23	16·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·97	25·97	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·00	13·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12·06	...	...	13·22	...	...	14·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14·8	16·0	10·2	15·5	18·2	10·4	13·0	14·1	10·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·4	55·4	54·5	
18·55	18·55	12·99	18·78	18·78	16·70	12·64	12·64	12·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14·37	14·37	14·37	15·54	15·30	15·77	14·84	14·61	16·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11·13	11·13	...	18·55	18·55	...	17·63	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·54	15·54	18·55	15·65	15·89	18·09	14·26	14·84	18·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	17·63	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL KHURREEF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st MAY 1873.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during May. Depth in canal at regulating gauge. Full Supply.	Water distributed during May. Depth in canal at regulating gauge. Actual throughout.	Water distributed during May. Gross consumption. C. ft. per second. Estimated full Supply.	Water distributed during May. Gross consumption. C. ft. per second. Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal items of traffic. Up.	Navigation return canal. Principal items of traffic. Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Land irrigated (approximate). Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	Rainfall. During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Chief crops (approximate). Area in acres.	Remarks.
Baree Doab Canal, 1st Division ...	4·90	4·05	3073·6	772·90	...	...	Goordaspoor	5,370	0·94	3·30	Cotton ...	19,783	743·52 cubic feet per second passed down the various escapes. The increase in area irrigated, as compared with corresponding period of last year, is mostly in 2nd Division, Baree Doab Canal, and lies principally in the larger quantities of cotton and sugarcane cultivated.
2d Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·17		697·28	...	...	Umritsur ...	11,774	0·71	2·30	Rice ...	2,234	
2d Divn. Lahore Branch ...	4·30	2·59		394·15	...	...	Lahore ...	22,929	...	...	Sugar-cane ...	9,144	
											Others ...	8,912	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·6	1864·33	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...	40,073	...	...	...	40,073	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·6	1162·10	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...	27,861	...	...	...	27,861	
Western Jumna Canals, Kurnal Division ...	4·33	4·12	2546·00	175·34	...	1,79,116 logs, kurries, &c., and 5,806 maunds of firewood in rafts.	Umballa ...	4	1·36	1·24	Cotton ...	27,010	663·69 cubic feet per second escaped unused. The decrease in area irrigated, as compared with last year, is mainly due to the decrease in cultivation of cotton in the Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal.
Delhi " ...	4·40	3·89		670·29			Kurnal ...	9,917	0·48	3·72	Rice ...	171	
Hansi " ...	8·80	7·60		642·00			Delhi ...	20,979	...	...	Sugar-cane ...	36,648	
" Bulla Head ...	8·40	7·70		252·00			Rohtuck ...	22,345	0·70	...	Others ...	8,985	
							Hissar ...	11,783	0·40	...			
							Jheend ...	7,763	...	...			
							Bikaneer ...	23	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	1739·63	*Nil.*	1,79,116		72,814	...	...	...	72,814	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	2537·45	*Nil.*	1,42,670		81,008	...	...	...	81,008	
Inundation Canals, Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	300	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.		The decrease in area irrigated on Inundation Canals is due to the low state of the River Indus during the greater part of the month.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	3,000	0·68	1·02			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	31,824	0·45	1·90			
							Dera Ghazee Khan ...	18,128	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,252	...	...	...	53,252	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,500	...	...	...	65,500	
Delhi and Goorgaon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Delhi and Goorgaon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,116	...	1,12,887	...	...	...	1,12,887	Showing a small increase in area irrigated as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,42,670	...	1,08,869	...	...	...	1,08,869	

MURREE,

The 14th July 1873.

H. T. TANNER, C. E.,

Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrgn. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

EAST INDIA (HOME ACCOUNTS).

HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 14 *May* 1873.

LIST.

PAGE.

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of India, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872 752

No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of India, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873 ... 768

No. 3.—An Account of the Debts and Credits in England of the Government of India, on 31st March 1873 784

No. 4.—A List of the Establishment of the Secretary of State in Council of India, and the Salaries and Allowances payable in respect thereof, on 31st March 1873 ... 785

No. 5.—An Account of New or Increased Salaries, Establishments or Pensions, granted or created in Great Britain, between 1st April 1872 and 31st March 1873 786

No. 6.—Allowances, Compensations, and Superannuations, granted between 1st April 1872 and 31st March 1873, under Acts 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, and 32 & 33 Vict. c. 97 ... 787

No. 7.—Compensations granted to the Families of Deceased Officers of the East India Company's late Maritime Service, in the form of Annuities, between 1st April 1872 and 31st March 1873, under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85 787

No. 8.—Statement of the Transactions on account of Capital, Interest, and Revenue of the several Guaranteed Indian Railways during the year ended 31st March 1872 ... 788

No. 9.—Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Indo-European Telegraph to 31st March 1872 ... 789

No. 10.—Statement showing the Net Expenditure incurred on account of the Indian Civil Engineering College to the 31st March 1872 793

No. 11.—A Comparison of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of India for the Year 1871-72 794

No. 12.—A comparison of the Original and Regular Estimate of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of India for the Year 1872-73 ... 799

INDIA OFFICE, 13*th May* 1873.

No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME TREASURY

RECEIPTS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance 1st April 1871 ...			3,305,972 8 4
REVENUE:		£. s. d.	
MINT:			
Proceeds of sales of Indian Coins sent to this country for assay ...		21 10 11	
	£. s. d.		
TELEGRAPH:			
Indo-European Telegraph	10,907 17 6		
From Her Majesty's Treasury, proportion of purchase money and rent of Telegraph Cable between Malta and Alexandria, due to the Indian Government	10,880 0 0	21,787 17 6	
MARINE:			
Sale proceeds of a pair of marine engines returned from India ...	1,900 0 0		
From the War Office in payment of freight of stores, &c., brought home from St. Helena in the Indian Transport "Czarewitch" ...	69 8 0	1,969 8 0	
INTEREST:			
Interest realised from investment of cash balance ...	...	35,305 15 1	
RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES:			
Subscriptions to Widows' Funds of the Home Establishment, Fees, &c.	11,547 0 2		
Subscriptions to the Indian Military and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund:			
	£ s. d.		
Bengal Military Orphan Society ...	18,984 17 5		
Bengal Military Fund ...	29,585 5 6		
Madras ditto ...	19,823 9 10		
Bombay ditto ...	10,783 10 1		
Indian Navy Fund ...	2,208 19 0		
Bengal Medical Retiring Fund ...	1,719 6 0		
Madras Medical Fund ...	1,536 6 5		
Bombay Medical Retiring Fund ...	459 13 0		
	85,101 7 3	96,648 7 5	
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Fines; recoveries for stamps; sale proceeds of old books, unserviceable stores, &c.	5,464 6 1		
Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing:	£. s. d.		
Pay, pensions, &c., of inmates appropriated to their maintenance	731 3 3		
Sale of farm produce, &c. ...	108 15 2		
	839 18 5	6,304 4 6	
ARMY:			
Value of clothing, accoutrements, &c., in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment ...	11,274 3 7		
Value of clothing in possession of depôts on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment, on the 1st April 1870 ...	26,306 1 6		
Proceeds of sales of unserviceable military stores, &c. ...	8,588 11 11		
Repayment by the Master of the Mint of balance of amount advanced to him for the purchase of silver for the manufacture of medals ...	525 13 11		
Indian Troop Service: Retrenchments on account of messing, &c. ...	7,768 15 11		
Passage of Officers and Troops: Retrenchments on account of messing, &c.	616 13 0	55,079 19 10	
PUBLIC WORKS:			
Indian Civil Engineering College:			
Fees from students	3,980 0 0		
Sale of provisions, farm produce, &c. ...	566 1 5	4,546 1 5	
Carried forward ... £		221,663 4 8	3,305,972 8 4

No. 1.

of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

DISBURSEMENTS.

EXPENDITURE:

CHARGES CONNECTED WITH THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE AND DIRECT CLAIMS THEREON:

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LAND REVENUE:				
Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India, a portion of which is recoverable in India		2,742 7 7		
Stores for India: for use in Revenue Survey, Pearl Fisheries, &c.		4,490 13 1		
			7,233 0 8	
FOREST:				
Examination Expenses and Allowances, and Passage to India, of successful Candidates for the Indian Forestry Department, fees to Professors for Instruction, &c. ...			4,050 4 9	
SALT—Stores for India: for Tramway to Salt Mines			7,190 5 10	
OPIUM—Stores for India: Machinery for use in Saw Mills attached to Opium Agency ...			951 10 5	
STAMPS—Stores for India			15,363 8 3	
MINT:		£ s. d.		
Cost of Assay of Indian Coins		21 15 0		
Stores for India		5,874 2 9		
			5,895 17 9	
POST OFFICE:				
Payments under the postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury ...		30,724 0 0		
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad		4,800 0 0		
Allowances and travelling expenses of Lieut. R. E. Crompton as Superintendent of purchase of Road Steamers for the Indian Government ...	£ s. d. 626 10 8			
Expenses incurred in trial journeys of Road Steamers, and alterations thereto ...	1,285 18 9			
Passage to Calcutta of a Fitter for Road Steamers	47 0 0			
		1,959 9 5		
		37,483 9 5		
Stores for India		3,661 13 4		
			41,145 2 9	
TELEGRAPH:				
Indo-European Telegraph		21,216 17 10		
Red Sea and India Telegraph: Moiety of Annuity payable to Shareholders of the late Red Sea and India Telegraph Company (Act 25 & 26 Vict., c. 39)		18,027 0 0		
Two-fifths (proportion chargeable to Indian Revenues) of the Salary of the Government Superintendent at Malta of the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph, from 1st March 1870 to 31st March 1871, the date when his employment ceased		338 1 9		
Allowances and passage to India of successful Candidates for the Indian Telegraph Department, Pay and Allowances of Officers attached to that Department studying in this country, &c. ...		2,036 3 7		
		41,618 3 2		
Telegraph Lines in India—Stores for India ...		42,280 19 2		
			83,899 2 4	
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS:				
His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing ...		...	19,335 17 0	
				185,064 9 9
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA:				
INTEREST ON DEBT:				
Interest on Loans contracted in England:	£ s. d.			
East India Bonds ...	159,868 0 0			
India Debentures ...	249,875 0 0			
India 5 per cent. Stock ...	860,000 0 0			
India 4 per cent. Stock ...	480,000 0 0			
		1,749,743 0 0		
Dividends on the Indian Transfer Loan ...		57,322 19 1		
			1,807,065 19 1	
DIVIDENDS TO PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK ...		...	629,970 1 6	
				7,794,952 5 3
Carried forward ... £			2,437,036 0 7	185,064 9 9

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	221,663	4	8	3,305,972	8	4
Receipts—*continued.*						
Carried forward ... £	221,663	4	8	3,305,972	8	4

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872—*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...			2,437,036 0 7	185,064 9 9
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*				
ADMINISTRATION:				
England:				
Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and Clerk, Assistant to Director of Transports at the Admiralty, and two Members of the London Medical Board ...	131,494 14 5			
Auditor and Assistants under Act 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106, s. 52 ...	2,733 16 9			
Stores Department: Wages of Labourers, Cartage, Lighterage, Dock Dues, Fees to Surveyors, Ground Rent of Premises, Rates and Taxes, Repairs, Supplies, &c. ...	19,110 3 5			
Law Charges	2,609 13 8			
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for Management of Debt ...	15,885 0 7			
Postage of despatches to and from India ...	7,907 14 1			
Stationery, Printing and Book-binding ...	6,800 17 10			
Office Contingencies: Rates, Taxes, Coals, Gas, Candles, Furniture and Repairs, Stamps, Advertisements, Postage, Telegrams, and various petty Charges ...	17,104 12 9			
		203,646 13 6		
India:				
Passage and Outfit of the Governor General of India, the Governor of Madras, the Governor of Bombay, and a Member of the Council of the Governor General of India ...	11,200 0 0			
Grant to the Comptroller General of Accounts of the Government of India for work connected with the preparation of new Forms of Account ...	800 0 0			
Books and Newspapers supplied to India ...	2,242 9 0			
		14,242 9 0		
		217,889 2 6		
Stores for India: Stationery, Printing Materials, Currency Notes, Materials for Liveries, &c.		88,866 3 3		
			306,755 5 9	
MINOR DEPARTMENTS:				
Expenses on account of Officers acquiring scientific knowledge ...		533 0 11		
Remuneration to several Officers and others specially employed, and miscellaneous expenditure ...		1,218 13 0		
Archæological Survey of India: Expenses in connection therewith		178 16 2		
Expenses of reproduction of the Mahâ-bhâ-shya (Sanskrit MS.) by Photo-Lithography		208 12 0		
Expenses connected with new Work on the Textile Manufactures of India, subscribed for by Chambers of Commerce, &c., in England		754 14 10		
Expenses in connection with the Indian Department at the International Exhibition of 1871		1,772 5 0		
Cost and Freight to India of Carolina Rice, for distribution amongst the Natives for experimental cultivation ...		218 1 3		
Cost of Seeds, &c., supplied for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Saharunpore, &c.		281 6 6		
Cost of Instruments required for the observation of the Solar Eclipse in India in December 1871 ...		341 19 0		
Cost of Maps and Charts relating to India ...		176 15 9		
		5,684 4 5		
Stores for India		4,496 4 1		
			10,180 8 6	
Carried forward ... £			2,753,971 14 10	185,064 9 9

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	221,663	4	8	3,305,972	8	4
Receipts—*continued.*						
Carried forward ... £	221,663	4	8	3,305,972	8	4

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872—*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	...	2,753,971 14 10	185,064 9 9
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*			
LAW AND JUSTICE:			
Passage and outfit of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature in the North-Western Provinces ...	1,000 0 0		
Allowance to Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, Bengal Civil Service, whilst in England on special service in connection with Appeals from India, in which the Secretary of State is Respondent ...	1,600 0 0		
Maintenance in Western Australia, &c., of Convicts transported from India	641 8 8		
Indian Law Commission	2,530 9 2		
"Moore's Indian Appeal Cases," 305 copies of Vol. XII, Part 3, and Vol. XIII, Parts 1 and 2	597 7 6		
		6,369 5 4	
MARINE:			
Pensions and Retired Allowances	49,965 14 0		
Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	1,405 15 6		
Commutation of Pensions of Officers of the late Indian Navy ...	1,971 18 6		
Balance of Contracts for Construction of two iron-clad Monitors for Bombay, and other expenses connected therewith ...	19,479 13 11		
Contribution towards the expenses of Her Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas	31,627 17 3		
Expenses incurred in connection with the repair in this country of the Indian transport "Czarewitch" ...	2,226 7 0		
Passage to India, and advances of Indian pay, of Officers of the iron-clad Monitor "Abyssinia," Assistant Store-keeper for the Bombay Dockyard, Boiler-makers, &c. ...	611 15 4		
Expenses of an Officer studying Gunnery ...	31 0 0		
Allowances of a Harbour Engineer whilst engaged in drawing up reports on various Indian Harbours ...	833 6 8		
Advance to Rear-Admiral Sir W. R. Mends, K.C.B., on his proceeding to India to report on the Marine Establishments of that country	100 0 0		
	108,253 8 2		
Stores for India	89,141 11 7		
		197,394 19 9	
ECCLESIASTICAL:			
Passage and outfit of two Chaplains on appointment ...	...	300 0 0	
POLITICAL AGENCIES AND OTHER FOREIGN SERVICES:			
Mission to the Court of Persia	12,000 0 0		
Her Majesty's Establishments in China ...	22,676 7 7		
Special Mission of Major General Sir F. J. Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., C.B., to Persia	11,746 9 9		
Sum placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for India for Secret Service	2,000 0 0		
Cost of Articles purchased for presentation by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Begum of Bhopal ...	234 17 6		
		48,657 14 10	
Carried forward ... £		3,006,693 14 9	185,064 9 9

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	221,663	4	8	3,305,972	8	4
Receipts—*continued.*						
Carried forward ...£	221,663	4	8	3,305,972	8	4

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872—*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	...	3,006,693 14 9	185,061 9 9
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*			
SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES:			
Pensions and Retired Allowances... ...	216,820 19 4		
Compensation Pensions to Officers and Petty Officers of the Maratime Service of the East India Company ...	11,040 12 10		
Poplar Fund Pensions	1,568 19 5		
Annuities of the Madras Civil Funds of 1800, 1814, and 1818 ...	2,200 0 0		
Annual Donation to the Bengal Civil Fund ...	2,500 0 0		
Riza Koolie Khan, a Candaharee pensioner; paid in this country	173 3 5		
Gratuities	821 14 0		
Gratuities granted on retirement to members of the Uncovenanted Service of India, who were not entitled to Pensions ...	2,392 18 4		
Relief to distressed Natives of India ...	231 15 7		
Subscriptions to Charities	660 8 0		
Annuities, Pensions, and Allowances payable in respect of the Indian Military and Medical Funds and the Indian Navy Fund:			
Bengal Military Orphan Society ... 47,035 14 0			
Bengal Military Fund ... 159,309 6 7			
Madras ditto ... 146,945 14 5			
Bombay ditto .. 103,902 1 6			
Indian Navy Fund ... 9,333 3 6			
Bengal Medical Retiring Fund ... 43,630 7 4			
Madras Medical Fund ... 84,482 18 2			
Bombay Medical Retiring Fund ... 11,109 10 7			
	605,748 16 1		
		844,159 7 0	
MISCELLANEOUS:			
East India Company for expenses in respect of their Capital Stock and Dividends	2,839 18 0		
Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service of India ...	17,205 0 7		
Payments on account of Scholarships granted by the Government of India to enable Natives to complete their education in England	1,753 17 10		
Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing, salaries and Allowances of the Staff; Board and Clothing of the Lunatics; and other Expenses	6,810 11 1		
Maintenance of Lunatics, elsewhere than in the Royal India Lunatic Asylum	633 12 4		
Books relating to India	1,309 19 2		
Subscription to the Royal Asiatic Society ...	210 0 0		
Fine paid to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for the erection in Westminster Abbey of a Monument to the late Major General Sir Herbert Edwardes, K. C. B., K. C. S. I. ... 400 0 0			
Charges for the erection and Photographs of the Monument ... 21 17 0			
	421 17 0		
Agents at the Outports and Abroad: Salaries and Expenses ...	174 4 1		
Stamps on Bills drawn on India, Insignia of the Order of the Star of India, &c.	297 1 0		
		31,656 1 1	
CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES:			
Covenanted Civil Service	130,780 18 2		
Uncovenanted Service	42,247 10 5		
		173,028 8 7	
Carried forward ... £		4,055,537 11 5	185,064 9 9

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	221,663 4 8	3,305,972 8 4
Receipts—*continued.*		
Carried forward ...	221,663 4 8	3,305,972 8 4

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872 —*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	...	4,055,537 11 5	185,064 9 9
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*			
ARMY:			
Effective:			
Payments to Her Majesty's Exchequer on account of Disbursements by the War Office, in respect of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India, including Recruiting Charges and Pay of Colonels of Cavalry and Infantry	423,098 2 4		
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service...	437,777 11 2		
Depôts of British Regiments serving in India: Clothing	1,137 9 5		
Furlough Pay of Officers of British Regiments serving in India, and Pay of Colonels Commandants of Artillery	148,877 8 9		
Advances to Regiments and Recruits proceeding to India	11,011 11 9		
Pay during voyage of Regiments returning from India	6,680 8 3		
Indian Troop Service	260,772 3 3		
Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troop Ships	18,987 8 6		
Purchase of Land at Port Said for Naval and Transport Depôt; one-third payable from Indian Revenues	8,800 0 0		
Cost of Medals	7,642 6 6		
Cost of education of Indian Cadets at Sandhurst	1,074 0 0		
Cost of education at Netley of Candidates for the Local Medical Service of India ...	1,521 0 0		
Expenses incurred by the War Office in raising and training Non-Commissioned Officers and Sappers of the Royal Engineers, who embarked for India in 1870	910 0 0		
Expenses incurred by Officers acquiring scientific knowledge	506 15 1		
Passage to India and Advances of Indian Pay of Mechanics for Ordnance Factories, Master Tailor, School Master, &c.	923 19 6		
Stores supplied for use of the Special Committee on Field Artillery Equipment for India, and for experiments in the conversion of Guns on the Palliser system	306 18 10		
Freight from India of unserviceable Military Stores, &c.	177 18 6		
Balance of charges incurred by the War Office in respect of the late Local Force of India, between November 1862 and March 1864 ...	813 3 1		
Compensation granted to Major General Fitzmayer, C.B., on the abolition of his appointment as Inspector of Artillery in India	381 0 0		
Stores and Provisions supplied to the 8th Regiment Madras Native Infantry on their return voyage from Singapore to Madras ...	453 14 1		
	1,331,852 19 0		
Stores for India	936,729 17 7	2,268,582 16 7	
Carried forward ...		2,268,582 16 7	4,055,537 11 5	185,064 9 9

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	221,663 4 8	3,305,972 8 4
Receipts—*continued.*		
Carried forward ... £	221,663 4 8	3,305,972 8 4

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872 —*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...		2,268,582 16 7	4,055,537 11 5	185,064 9 9
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*				
ARMY—*continued.*				
Non-effective:	£ s. d.			
Payments to Her Majesty's Exchequer on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c., of Her Majesty's British Forces serving or having served in India ...	457,223 17 3			
Retired Pay of Officers of the Indian Service, including Colonels' Allowances ...	750,575 2 10			
Lord Clive's Fund: Pensions ...	131,535 2 6			
Lord Clive's Fund: Payments to representatives of Lord Clive ...	1,796 0 0			
Charge to India for cost of absorption of Supernumerary Commissions in British Regiments	22,750 0 0			
Gratuities equal to the value of their Commissions granted to Officers of British (formerly Indian) Regiments on their retirement from the Service	8,925 0 0			
Payments to Actuaries for construction of Tables for the Assessment of the value of Pensions, &c., included in the Home Military Non-effective Charges, in respect of Her Majesty's Forces serving in India, and for a scheme for establishing a system of Pensions for Families of Staff Officers ...	626 5 0	1,373,431 7 7	3,642,014 4 2	
PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY:				
Indian Civil Engineering College:				
Cost of alterations and additions to the College Buildings, of Furniture, &c. ...	33,133 18 0			
Salaries of President, Professors, &c.; Wages of Servants; Provisions, and Contingent Expenses	10,296 1 11	43,429 19 11		
Examination Expenses of Candidates for the Civil Engineer Establishment in India		1,303 17 6		
Kurrachee Harbour, Engineering Expenses ...		1,295 2 5		
Passage to India and Advances of Indian Pay of Engineers and others on appointment		813 9 7		
Remuneration to Officers and others specially employed, expenses of Officers acquiring scientific knowledge, &c. ...		564 10 7		
		47,407 0 0		
Stores for India		49,993 9 8	97,400 9 8	
				7,794,952 5 3
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (*excluding Guaranteed Interest and Public Works Extraordinary*) carried forward ... £				7,980,016 15 0

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	221,663 4 8	3,305,972 8 4
Receipts—*continued.*		
REVENUE ...		221,663 4 8
DEBT INCURRED:		
India Four per cent. Stock, Sale Proceeds of 1,390,000 *l.* Stock		1,413,406 5 0
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES:		
From Her Majesty's Treasury, in repayment of Disbursements in England for Purchase, &c., of Malt Liquor on behalf of the Imperial Government		5,561 13 2
Carried forward ... £		4,946,603 11 2

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872—*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...		7,980,016 15 0
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*		
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*		
GUARANTEED INTEREST ON THE CAPITAL OF RAILWAY AND OTHER COMPANIES UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE DEEDS OF CONTRACT, INCLUDING INTEREST ON DEBENTURE BONDS:		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company ...	384,486 14 11	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	142,654 15 7	
East Indian Railway Company	1,457,351 2 11	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	1,140,838 11 11	
Great Southern of India Railway Company	128,178 1 4	
Madras Railway Company	493,837 19 1	
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company	543,991 9 5	
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company	165,723 2 2	
Carnatic Railway Company	34,787 17 2	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	49,983 6 0	
	4,541,833 0 6	
Interest on Debentures issued in exchange to Holders of Debentures of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company	4,402 10 0	
		4,546,235 10 6
PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY:		

	Stores £ s d	Other Charges £ s d.		
State Railways	110,197 6 5	6,655 8 6	116,852 14 11	
Soane Canal Works	824 9 9	...	824 9 9	
Purchase of the Nulhattee Branch of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company ...	...	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	
£	111,021 16 2	36,655 8 6		147,677 4 8

TOTAL EXPENDITURE *(including Guaranteed Interest and Public Works Extraordinary)*	...	12,673,929 10 2
DEBT DISCHARGED.		
India 5 per cent. Debentures paid off	...	5,000 0 0
ADVANCES REPAYABLE:		
For purchase, &c., of Malt Liquor on behalf of the Imperial Government ..	5,561 13 2	
On account of the Abyssinian Expedition	1,574 19 7	
For Coals supplied to the Turkish Government vessel "Retimo" ...	1,097 5 0	
Advance in anticipation of a Remittance from India ...	200 0 0	8,433 17 9
Carried forward ... £		12,687,363 7 11

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...			4,946,603 11 2
Receipts—*continued.*			
INDIAN RAILWAY AND OTHER GUARANTEED COMPANIES.			
Instalments of Capital, under their respective Deeds of Contract :		£ s. d.	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company		208,464 16 3	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company		197,270 14 8	
East Indian Railway Company		1,063,277 15 4	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company		1,183,620 0 0	
Great Southern of India Railway Company		462,900 0 0	
Madras Railway Company		260,060 0 0	
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company		165,815 0 0	
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company		17,604 0 0	
Carnatic Railway Company		130,083 12 0	
			3,689,095 18 3
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.			
Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments :	£ s. d.		
Of Advances in India on account of the Emigration of Coolies ...	21,062 4 6		
Of Expenses of Indian Native Troops employed in China ...	20,000 0 0		
Of Expenses of Indian Native Troops employed at the Straits Settlements	10,815 16 2		
Of Pensions paid in India to Native Family Pensioners on account of Expeditions to China	3,276 1 10		
Of Pensions paid in India to Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital ...	8,274 16 2		
Of Supplies to Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station ...	11,833 6 5		
Of Expenses incurred in India for European Soldiers' Tents supplied to Her Her Majesty's Colonial Governments in Ceylon and Mauritius	7,288 12 5		
Of sundry Advances made in India on behalf of the Imperial Government	4,479 5 4		
Of Disbursements in India on account of the Abyssinian Expedition	1,071 10 7		
		88,101 13 5	
Miscellaneous Receipts		12,171 7 3	
Bills of Exchange on India		10,310,338 18 4	
			10,410,611 19 0
		£	19,046,311 8 5

India Office, 2nd December 1872.

I hereby certify that in accordance with the terms of the 52nd section of the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, I have examined applicable for the purposes of the said Act, and that no sums of money arising out of the revenues of India have been declared to be applicable, and that all such sums of money, stores, and property have been brought to account and appro- of State for India in Council, and that the vouchers, documents, and authorities having relation thereto have to say,—

That although the payments referred to in the charge printed in *Italics,* being the first charge under the head of yet that the accounts relating thereto remain unaudited, because the War Office have not produced any accounts

That although the payments referred to in the seventh charge under the above-mentioned head, "Indian Troop 7,768*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* (also printed in *Italics*), have been examined, and found to have been paid and received, yet that the therefore, not in sufficient time for the audit thereof.

India Audit Office, 13th May 1873.

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872—*continued.*

		£ s. d.
Brought forward ...		12,687,363 7 11
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*		
INDIAN RAILWAY AND OTHER GUARANTEED COMPANIES.		
On account of Stores, Eastablishment Charges, &c.; and for discharge of Debentures:	£ s. d.	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company ...	268,781 17 3	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	285,926 4 11	
East Indian Railway Company	394,694 11 8	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	1,086,792 5 11	
Great Southern of India Railway Company	79,832 8 6	
Madras Railway Company	82,132 8 8	
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company	69,686 19 3	
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company	214,975 4 10	
Carnatic Railway Company	4,189 4 5	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	12,000 0 0	
		2,499,011 5 5
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.		
Advances on account of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Civil Funds* ...	135,000 0 0	
Indian Civil Service Annuity Funds: Annuities payable in England ...	199,391 16 5	
Her Majesty's Postmaster General, on account of Postage collected in India ...	88,607 1 4	
Family Remittances, Remittances by Administrators General, &c. ...	504,065 0 3	
Miscellaneous Payments to be brought to charge or recovered in India ...	77,325 8 1	
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds; to Foreign States; and against Income derived from Roorkee and other Workshops ..	34,455 17 4	
		1,038,845 3 5
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS ... £		16,225,219 16 9
BALANCE, 31st March 1872 ... £		2,821,091 11 8
£		19,046,311 8 5

T. W. KEITH,
Accountant.

and audited the accounts of the receipts, expenditure, and disposal in Great Britain of all monies, stores, and property appropriated to any other purposes than those of the Government of India, to which alone by the said Act they are priated in conformity with the provisions of the said Act, and have been expended under the authority of the Secretary been examined and audited, and that the said accounts are complete and satisfactory, except as hereinafter mentioned: that is

"Army: Effective," page 11, and amounting to 423,098*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* have been examined, and have been paid as stated, under this head for the years 1870-71 and 1871-72, though reapeated applications have been made for the same.
Service," 260,772*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* (printed in *Italics*), and the receipts appertaining to the same account, shown on page 2, accounts relating thereto remain unaudited, because they were not laid before me until the 17th day of April last, and

C. R. M. JACKSON,
Auditor.

No. 2.

AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME TREASURY

RECEIPTS			£
Balance 1st April 1872 ...			2,821,091
REVENUE.		£	
MINT:			
Proceeds of Sales of Indian Coins sent to this Country for Assay ...		11	
TELEGRAPH:			
Indo-European Telegraph ...		20,616	
MARINE:			
From the Oriental Inland Steam Company (in Liquidation), on account of a vessel and stores supplied to them by the Bombay Government ...		1,000	
INTEREST:	£		
Interest realised from investment of cash balance ...	64,397		
Interest on debt remaining unclaimed for 10 years, repaid by the Bank of England	2,829		
		67,226	
RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES			
Subscriptions to Widows' Funds of the Home Establishment, Fees, &c.	£ 10,921		
Subscriptions to the Indian Military and Medical Funds, the Indian Navy Fund, and the Indian Service Family Pension Fund:			
Bengal Military Orphan Society ... £ 17,821			
Bengal Military Fund ... 29,376			
Madras ditto 17,971			
Bombay ditto ... 11,084			
Indian Navy Fund ... 2,332			
Bengal Medical Retiring Fund ... 1,531			
Madras Medical Fund ... 1,225			
Bombay Medical Retiring Fund ... 239			
Indian Service Family Pension Fund ... 355			
	81,934		
		92,855	
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Fines, recoveries for stamps, sale proceeds of old books, unserviceable stores, &c.	4,330		
Proceeds of sales of chinchona bark ...	709		
From the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Buildings, moiety of the cost of the eastern wall of the India Office on its becoming a party-wall to the new Home and Colonial Offices ...	852		
Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing:			
Pay, pensions, &c., of inmates appropriated to their maintenance ... £ 867			
Sale of farm produce, &c. ... 208			
	1,075		
		6,966	
ARMY:			
Value of clothing, accoutrements, &c., in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment ...	10,347		
Proceeds of sales of unserviceable military stores, &c. ..	3,968		
Indian Troop Service: Retrenchments on account of messing, &c.	6,522		
Passage of Officers and Troops: Retrenchments on account of messing, &c.	439		
		21,276	
PUBLIC WORKS			
Indian Civil Engineering College:	£		
Fees from Students ...	10,500		
Sale of provisions, farm produce, &c. ...	762		
	11,262		
Repayment by a Civil Engineer on resigning the service of the passage-money and travelling allowance granted to him on his appointment	103		
		11,365	
Carried forward ... £		221,315	2,821,091

No. 2.

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873.

DISBURSEMENTS.

EXPENDITURE.

CHARGES CONNECTED WITH THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE, AND DIRECT CLAIMS THEREON

	£	£	£
LAND REVENUE:			
Law charges in connection with appeals from India, a portion of which is recoverable in India ...	2,994		
Stores for India: for use in the Revenue Survey ...	940		
		3,934	
FOREST:			
Allowances to successful candidates for the Indian Forestry Department, fees to professors for instruction, expenses of officers of the department visiting forests, &c. ...	3,287		
Stores for India: Sawing machinery for use in the Oude Forests	939		
		4,226	
SALT—Stores for India: Hydrometers ...	...	34	
OPIUM—Stores for India. Machinery for use in saw mills attached to opium agency ...		292	
STAMPS:	£		
Passage to England of an employé in the Department on resigning his appointment through ill-health ...	37		
Stores for India	8,612		
		8,649	
MINT:			
Cost of assay of Indian coins	8		
Stores for India	3,854		
		3,862	
POST OFFICE:			
Payments under the postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	61,955		
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the mail service between Bussorah and Bagdad ...	4,800		
Passage to Calcutta of Lieut. R. E. Crompton, Superintendent of purchase of road steamers for the Indian Government ...	79		
	66,834		
Stores for India	7,381		
		74,215	
TELEGRAPH:			
Indo-European Telegraph	9,991		
Red Sea and India Telegraph: Moiety of annuity payable to shareholders of the late Red Sea and India Telegraph Company (Act 25 & 26 Vict., c. 39)	18,027		
Expenses attending the Roman Telegraph Convention: Lecture fees of officers of the Indian Telegraph Department studying in this country, &c.	1,358		
	29,376		
Telegraph lines in India—Stores for India ...	92,004		
		121,380	
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS:			
His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing ...	...	19,336	
			235,928

CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA.

	£	£	£	£
INTEREST ON DEBT:				
Interest on Loans contracted in England:				
East India Bonds ...	159,868			
India Debentures ...	249,750			
India 5 per cent. Stock ...	860,038			
India 4 per cent. Stock ...	512,000			
		1,781,656		
Dividends on the Indian Transfer Loan ...		55,279		
			1,836,935	
DIVIDENDS TO PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK ...		...	629,970	
Carried forward ... £			2,466,905	235,928

No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£	£
Brought forward ...	221,315	2,821,091
Receipts—*continued.*		
Carried forward ... £	221,315	2,821,091

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873—*continued.*

	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ...		...	2,466,905	235
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued*				
ADMINISTRATION:				
England.	£			
Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and Clerk, Assistant to Director of Transports at the Admiralty, and two Members of the London Medical Board ...	130,053			
Auditor and Assistants under Act 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106, s. 52	3,603			
Stores Department: Wages of labourers, cartage, lighterage, dock dues, fees to surveyors, ground-rent of premises, rates and taxes, repairs, supplies, &c.	17,239			
Law charges	2,503			
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for management of debt	15,230			
Postage of despatches to and from India ...	8,717			
Stationery, printing, and book-binding	8,715			
Office contingencies: Rates, taxes, coals, gas, candles, furniture, and repairs, stamps, advertisements, postage, telegrams, and various petty charges	17,164			
		203,224		
India				
Pay of Officers engaged in this country in connection with the Parliamentary Committee on East India Finance ...	2,156			
Entertainment of the late Earl of Mayo and suite on board the "Glasgow," and expenses attending the conveyance of his remains to this country ...	859			
Cost of stamps on warrants of appointment to the offices of Governor General of India, Governors of Madras and Bombay, and Members of Council, recovered from the Officers ...	3,465			
Passage to India of Officers appointed to the Staff of the Governor General and the Governor of Madras; supplies for the use of the Band of the Governor of Bombay, &c. ...	365			
Books and newspapers supplied to India ...	1,902			
		8,717		
		211,971		
Stores for India. Stationery, printing materials, currency notes, &c.		80,304		
			292,275	
MINOR DEPARTMENTS:				
Payment of the India Office Geographer's account, extending over a period of 20 years from 1851, for engraving and printing the Indian Atlas Sheets, Revenue Survey and other Maps ...		21,480		
Expenses incurred in this year in connection with the Indian Atlas, *viz.*, allowances of Colonel Walker, while engaged in this country; payments on account of engraving; passage to India, and advances of pay of map-engravers on appointment, &c. ...		2,328		
Expenses incurred in this year for Survey and other maps and charts relating to India		1,413		
Carried forward ... £		25,221	2,759,180	235,928

No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£	£
Brought forward ...	221,315	2,821,091
Receipts—*continued.*		
Carried forward ... £	221,315	2,821,091

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873—*continued.*

	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	25,221	2,759,180	235,928
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE ON INDIA—*continued.*			
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*			
Allowances of the Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India, while engaged in this country in connection with the exhibition of cotton and cotton fabrics, and of machinery and appliances relating thereto ...	1,545		
Allowances of Lieutenant Colonel Tennant, R. E., employed in connection with the obtainment of standard weights and measures, in view to carrying out the provisions of the Indian Act XXXI of 1871 ...	585		
Allowance, &c., of Dr. E. Trumpp, engaged in the translation of the "Sikh Grunth"	401		
Remuneration to several officers and others specially employed, and miscellaneous expenditure	1,347		
Expenses connected with new work on the textile manufactures of India, subscribed for by Chambers of Commerce, &c., in England	1,181		
Expenses in connection with the Indian Department at the International Exhibitions of 1871 and 1872 .	2,852		
Expenses in connection with the Indian Department at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873	1,791		
Cost and freight to India of Carolina rice, for distribution amongst the natives for experimental cultivation ...	653		
Cost and charges of bulls and rams shipped to India ...	268		
For purchase of appliances for deep-sea soundings in the Indian seas	200		
Outfit of gardeners, and cost and freight of seeds for the Royal Botanic Gardens at Saharanpore; cost of agricultural implements for use on the Poona and Guzerat Farms; freight from India of cinchona bark, &c.	295		
	36,339		
Stores for India	13,818		
		50,157	
LAW AND JUSTICE:			
Passage and outfit of a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta	800		
Allowance to Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, Bengal Civil Service, whilst in England on special service in connection with appeals from India in which the Secretary of State is respondent ...	1,557		
Maintenance in Western Australia, &c., of convicts transported from India	313		
"Moore's Indian Appeal Cases," 305 copies of Vol. XIII, Part 3, and Vol. XIV, Parts 1 and 2	610		
		3,280	
MARINE:			
Pensions and retired allowances	49,675		
Furlough and absentee allowances ...	947		
Commutation of pensions of officers of the late Indian Navy ...	599		
Contribution towards the expenses of Her Majesty's ships employed in the Indian seas	68,274		
Expenses incurred in connection with the repair in this country of the Indian transport "Czarewitch" ...	6,297		
Expenses attending the deputation to India of Rear Admiral Sir W. R Mends, K.C.B., to report upon the Marine and Dockyard Establishments of that country	1,117		
Allowances and expenses of a Harbour Engineer, whilst engaged in drawing up reports on various Indian harbours ...	754		
Carried forward ... £	127,663	2,812,617	235,928

No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£	£
Brought forward ...	221,315	2,821,091
Receipts—*continued.*		
Carried forward ... £	221,315	2,821,091

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873—*continued.*

	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	127,663	2,812,617	235,928
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*			
MARINE—*continued.*			
Passage to India and advances of pay of Engineers for the hydraulic lift and graving dock at Bombay; passage from India and final issues of pay of Marine Engineers on completion of their service, &c.	1,673		
	129,336		
Stores for India	65,664		
		195,000	
ECCLESIASTICAL:			
Passage and outfit of Chaplains on appointment .	1,350		
Stores for India: Altar Plate and Altar Covers ...	42		
		1,392	
POLITICAL AGENCIES AND OTHER FOREIGN SERVICES.			
Mission to the Court of Persia	12,000		
Her Majesty's Establishments in China ...	19,656		
Special Mission of Major General Sir F. J. Goldsmid, K. C. S. I., C. B., to Persia	10,828		
Expenses attending the Burmese and Panthay Missions to England	4,213		
Passage to India of the Nawabs Syed Ashgar Ali and Ahmed Ali of the Moorshedabad Family and their servants ...	240		
Cost of articles purchased for presentation to the Begum of Bhopal, the Rajah of Mundi, and the Ameer of Bokhara ...	144		
		47,081	
SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES:			
Pensions and retired allowances	228,021		
Compensation pensions to officers and petty officers of the Maritime Service of the East India Company ...	10,370		
Poplar Fund Pensions	1,346		
Annuities of the Madras Civil Funds of 1800, 1814, and 1818 ...	2,178		
Annual donation to the Bengal Civil Fund .	2,500		
Riza Koolie Khan, a Candaharee pensioner, paid in this country...	144		
Grant to the younger children of the late Earl of Mayo, and legal expenses connected therewith ...	20,099		
Gratuities	936		
Gratuities granted on retirement to members of the Uncovenanted Service of India who were not entitled to pensions ...	813		
Relief to distressed natives of India ...	107		
Subscriptions to Charities	250		
Annuities, pensions and allowances payable in respect of the Indian Military and Medical Funds and the Indian Navy Fund:			
Bengal Military Orphan Society ... £ 54,919			
Bengal Military Fund ... 158,312			
Madras ditto ... 149,535			
Bombay ditto . 102,686			
Indian Navy Fund ... 10,392			
Bengal Medical Retiring Fund ... 43,770			
Madras Medical Fund ... 76,953			
Bombay Medical Retiring Fund ... 11,551			
	608,148		
		874,912	
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Expenses in connection with the extension of the India Store Depôt	8,578		
East India Company, for expenses in respect of their Capital Stock and Dividends	2,840		
Examination expenses and allowances of candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service of India	15,840		
Payments on account of scholarships granted by the Government of India to enable natives to complete their education in England	1,312		
Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing: Salaries and allowances of the Staff; board and clothing of the lunatics; and other expenses	6,679		
Carried forward ... £	35,249	3,131,002	235,928

No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£	£
Brought forward ...	221,315	2,821,091
Receipts—*continued.*		
Carried forward ... £	221,315	2,821,091

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873—*continued.*

		£	£	£
Brought forward ...		35,249	3,931,002	235,928
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*				
MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*				
Maintenance of lunatics, elsewhere than in the Royal India Lunatic Asylum, passage of civil lunatics from India, &c. ...		1,350		
Books relating to India		2,100		
Subscription to the Royal Asiatic Society ...		210		
Cost of Insignia of the Order of the "Star of India" ...		3,052		
Award by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to the representatives of the late D. O. Dyce Sombre ...		163,318		
Stamps on Bills drawn on India; grant to an Officer for having passed an examination in the Tamil language; duplicate of Gold Pollock Medal lost in the Mutiny, &c. ...		330		
			205,609	
CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES.				
Covenanted Civil Service		113,453		
Uncovenanted Service		42,015		
			155,468	
ARMY:				
Effective:				
	£			
Payments to Her Majesty's Exchequer on account of disbursements by the War Office, in respect of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India, including recruiting charges and pay of Colonels of Cavalry and Infantry	510,000			
Furlough allowances of Officers of the Indian Service ...	421,381			
Depôts of British Regiments serving in India: Clothing	3,459			
Furlough pay of Officers of British Regiments serving in India, and pay of Colonels Commandants of Artillery ...	129,659			
Advances to Regiments proceeding to India ...	11,546			
Pay during voyage of Regiments returning from India	5,110			
Indian Troop Service ...	311,094			
Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troop Ships	25,294			
Purchase of horses ...	917			
Cost of medals ...	6,691			
Cost of education of Indian Cadets at Sandhurst ...	179			
Cost of education and pay of Assistant Surgeons at Netley, and their allowances and passage to India on appointment, &c. ...	3,401			
Remuneration for services in connection with the provision of machinery for Ordnance Factories in India	800			
Expenses incurred by Officers acquiring scientific knowledge	607			
Freight from India of unserviceable Military Stores, &c.	288			
Passage to India and advances of pay of Millmen for Gunpowder Works, advances of pay to Civil Master Armourers on appointment, &c. ...	452			
Cost of Gymnastic Apparatus for the Lawrence Asylum; experiments with Ordnance Stores; return regarding Troops engaged in the Indian Service, &c.	181			
	1,431,059			
Stores for India	810,987			
		2,242,046		
Carried forward ... £		2,242,046	4,292,079	235,928

No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£	£
Brought forward ...	221,315	2,821,091
Receipts—*continued.*		
Carried forward ... £	221,315	2,821,091

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873—*continued.*

	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ...		2,242,046	4,292,079	235,928
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*				
ARMY—*continued.*				
Non-Effective.	£			
Payments to Her Majesty's Exchequer on account of retired pay, pensions, &c., of Her Majesty's British Forces serving or having served in India ...	321,148			
Retired pay of Officers of the Indian Service, including Colonels' allowances ...	764,874			
Lord Clive's Fund: Pensions ...	132,730			
Lord Clive's Fund: Payments to representatives of Lord Clive ...	1,747			
Charge to India for cost of absorption of Supernumerary Commissions in British Regiments	50,487			
Gratuities equal to the value of their Commissions granted to Officers of British (formerly Indian) Regiments on their retirement from the Service ...	8,475			
Payments to Actuary for construction of Tables for the assessment of the value of pensions, &c., included in the Home Military Non-Effective Charges in respect of Her Majesty's Forces serving in India ...	152			
		1,279,613		
			3,521,659	
PUBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY:				
Indian Civil Engineering College				
Cost of alterations and additions to the College buildings, of furniture, &c. ...	5,878			
Salaries of President, Professors, &c.; wages of servants; provisions and contingent expenses	17,140			
		23,018		
Examination expenses of candidates for the Civil Engineer Establishment in India, &c.		822		
Kurrachee Harbour Engineering Expenses ...		723		
Remuneration to Colonel Jervois, Deputy Director of Works for Fortification, for his services in reporting upon defensive works in India; his travelling expenses, &c. ...		1,579		
Expenses in connection with the conveyance of the Narrow Gauge Commission to Norway; cost of plans and estimates for Iron Barracks for India; expenses of Officers in visiting public works in Great Britain, &c.		347		
Advances of Indian pay to Engineers and others on appointment		176		
		26,665		
Stores for India		60,497		
			87,162	
				7,900,900
TOTAL EXPENDITURE *(excluding Guaranteed Interest and Public Works Extraordinary)* carried forward			... ... £	8,136,828

No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£	£
Brought forward ...	221,315	2,821,091
Receipts—*continued.*		
REVENUE ...		221,315
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES:	£	
From Her Majesty's Treasury, in repayment of disbursements in England for purchase, &c., of malt liquor on behalf of the Imperial Government ...	1,437	
Part repayment of an advance made in 1871-72, in anticipation of a remittance from India ...	100	
		1,537
Carried forward ... £		3,043,943

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873—*continued.*

		£
Brought forward ...		8,136,828

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*

GUARANTEED INTEREST ON THE CAPITAL OF RAILWAY AND OTHER COMPANIES, UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE DEEDS OF CONTRACT, INCLUDING INTEREST ON DEBENTURE BONDS:

	£	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	385,714	
Carnatic Railway Company	38,394	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	137,302	
East Indian Railway Company	1,490,353	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	1,140,851	
Great Southern of India Railway Company	138,498	
Madras Railway Company	499,922	
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company	182,932	
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company	550,897	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	49,983	
	4,614,846	
Interest on Debentures issued in exchange to holders of Debentures of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company	4,403	
		4,619,249

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

	Stores.	Other Charges.		
	£	£		
State Railways ...	292,759	6,614	299,373	
Soane Canal Works ...	4,140	...	4,140	
£	296,899	6,614		303,513

TOTAL EXPENDITURE (*including Guaranteed Interest and Public Works Extraordinary*)		13,059,590

ADVANCES REPAYABLE:

For purchase, &c., of malt liquor on behalf of the Imperial Government ...	3,377	
For purchase, &c., of rails on behalf of the Imperial Government ...	631	
On account of the Abyssinian Expedition	588	
		4,596
Carried forward ... £		13,064,186

No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

			£
Brought forward ...			3,043,943
Receipts—*continued.*			
INDIAN RAILWAY AND OTHER GUARANTEED COMPANIES			
Instalments of Capital under their respective Deeds of Contract:		£	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company ...	...	54,272	
Carnatic Railway Company ...	...	5,029	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	...	79,168	
East Indian Railway Company ...	...	55,092	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company ...	...	115,779	
Great Southern of India Railway Company ...	...	9,408	
Madras Railway Company ...	...	16,895	
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company ...	...	469,394	
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company ...	...	3,320	
Part Repayment of Loan:			
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ...	...	130,000	
			938,357
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA			
	£		
Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments:			
Of advances in India on account of the emigration of coolies ...	11,867		
Of expenses of Indian Native Troops employed in China ...	43,355		
On account of disbursements made by the Government of India on account of the Straits Settlements for the period from the 25th August 1870 to 13th February 1872 ...	56,000		
Of pensions paid in India to native family pensioners on account of expeditions to China	4,700		
Of pensions paid in India to out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital ...	12,997		
Of supplies to Her Majesty's ships on the East Indian Station ...	6,983		
Of expenses incurred in India for European soldiers' tents supplied to Her Majesty's Colonial Governments in Ceylon and Mauritius	2,283		
Of sundry advances made in India on behalf of the Imperial Government	6,134		
Of disbursements in India on account of the Abyssinian Expedition	51,239		
		195,558	
Miscellaneous receipts		13,600	
Bills of Exchange on India		13,939,095	
From Messrs. Coutts & Co.—Remitted through them		403,040	
			14,551,293
		£	18,533,593

of the Government of *India* from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873—*continued.*

		£
Brought forward ...		13,064,186
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued*		
INDIAN RAILWAY AND OTHER GUARANTEED COMPANIES.		
On account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c., and for discharge of Debentures:	£	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	165,729	
Carnatic Railway Company	4,014	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	33,139	
East Indian Railway Company	158,770	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	750,822	
Great Southern of India Railway Company	8,793	
Madras Railway Company	98,265	
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company	212,141	
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company	35,306	
		1,466,979
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.		
Advances on account of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Civil Funds	132,000	
Indian Civil Service Annuity Funds · Annuities payable in England	205,853	
Her Majesty's Postmaster General, on account of postage collected in India... ...	53,041	
Family remittances, remittances by Administrators General, &c.	421,113	
Miscellaneous payments to be brought to charge or recovered in India	81,659	
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds; to Foreign States; and against income derived from Roorkee and other Workshops	110,318	
		1,003,984
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS ... £		15,535,149
BALANCE, 31st March 1873 ... £		2,998,444
£		18,533,593

T W KEITH, *Accountant.*

No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT of the DEBTS and CREDITS in *England* of the GOVERNMENT of *India* on 31st March 1873.

DEBTS.

		£	£
East India Bonds:			
Bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum		3,996,700	
Bonds not bearing interest		20,917	
			4,017,617
Five per Cent. Debenture Loan, capital of the loan		...	4,995,000
Five per Cent. Stock, capital of the stock		...	17,200,000
Four per Cent. Stock, ditto		...	12,800,000
Debentures issued in exchange to holders of Debentures of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company		...	88,050
Dividends on the capital stock of the East India Company unclaimed		...	10,991
Amount owing for export stores		...	160,000
Bills of Exchange payable		...	2,976
Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies: Amount remaining in the Home Treasury to the credit of the following Companies, after deducting sums drawn in India (partly estimated) in excess of Capital paid into the Indian Treasuries:		£	
Madras Railway Company		6,381	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company		39,795	
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company		701,896	
Great Southern of India Railway Company		1,090,627	
Carnatic Railway Company		689,615	
		2,528,314	
Deduct—Amount due by the under-mentioned Companies on account of Payments (partly estimated) in excess of Receipts in England and in India:	£		
East Indian Railway Company	40,401		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	7,339		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	164,388		
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company	266,287		
		478,415	
			2,049,899
		£	41,324,533

CREDITS.

		£	
Cash		...	2,998,444
Military and other public stores remaining unshipped		...	100,000
Computed Value of Buildings, Land and other Property, *viz.*:—		£	
India Office: Building, furniture, and fittings		540,000	
Library		60,000	
Museum		200,000	
Value of property in Charles-street, acquired by the Secretary of State in Council, after allowing for loss on widening the street		55,000	
Store Department, Belvedere-road, Lambeth		68,500	
Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill		85,000	
Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing		40,000	
Value of Leasehold Interest in Nos. 8 and 9, Queen-street Place, Southwark Bridge, acquired of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company		6,000	
			1,054,500
Amount advanced in England and in India to 31st December 1872 on account of Guaranteed Interest on the subscribed capital of the undermentioned Railway Companies, less the aggregate of the Net Revenue Balances, for the several half-years to 30th June 1872, *viz.*:—			
	£		
East Indian Railway Company	5,742,282		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	528,364		
		6,270,646	
Amount advanced in England and in India to 31st December 1872 on account of Guaranteed Interest on the subscribed Capital of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company, together with amount advanced on Revenue Account in excess of Receipts to 30th June 1872		547,310	
			6,817,956
(Simple interest at 5 per cent. per annum is chargeable on the above-mentioned advances.)			
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company:			
For Guaranteed Interest advanced on subscribed capital to 31st March 1873 ...		561,835	
For Amount advanced on Loan outstanding		470,000	
For Interest accrued due to 31st March 1872 on account of the Loan to the Company of £600,000		118,872	
			1,150,707
		£	12,121,607

Brought down, Amount of Debts	£41,324,533
Ditto ditto Credits	„ 12,121,607
Debts in excess ...	£29,202,926

The above, on the one hand, is exclusive of the amount owing to Proprietors of India Stock for their capital; and, on the other hand, of the Guarantee or Security Fund, formed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85.

T. W. KEITH, *Accountant.*

No. 4.

A LIST of the ESTABLISHMENT of the SECRETARY of STATE in COUNCIL of *India*, and the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES payable in respect thereof, on 31st March 1873.

	Number.	Salaries and Allowances.
		£
Secretary of State, two Under Secretaries of State, Assistant Under Secretary of State, held by the Financial Secretary, for which office alone he receives salary; and fifteen Members of Council ...	18	26,500
Correspondence Department: consisting of fifty-eight officers and clerks	58	36,126
Record and Statistical Department: consisting of two officers	2	2,100
Military Funds Department: consisting of eleven officers and clerks, exclusive of Director, who receives no salary for this office	11	2,675
Registry and Despatch Department: consisting of thirteen officers and clerks	13	5,780
Accounts Branch, Financial Department: consisting of thirty-five officers and clerks ...	35	10,803
Store Department: consisting of thirty-two officers and clerks, and twenty-five examiners and assistant examiners of stores	57	18,369
Miscellaneous Departments: consisting of Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Librarian and Assistant, Reporter of the Products of India and Keeper of the Museum, two Assistants and two Sub-Assistants, Inspecting Engineer of Machinery and Stores for the State Railways, two Members of Medical Board for the examination of officers of the Indian services, Solicitor, Geographer and Assistant, Clerk of the Works, Draughtsman and Clerk to ditto, Keeper of the Records, and Lithographic Printer	18	9,850
Office-keepers and messengers	62	6,862
Housekeeper, assistant housekeeper, housemaids, and charwomen	32	1,347
	306	120,412
Miscellaneous Departments not on the Permanent Establishment: consisting of Assistant to Director of Transports at the Admiralty, Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, Clerk to ditto, Registrar of the Order of the Star of India; also at the Stores Depôt, Medical Attendant on Labourers, Examiner of Malt Liquor, Assistant to ditto, and two chemists ...	9	3,560
Artisans and labourers employed at the India Office	14	1,173
Artisans and labourers employed in the Department of the Director General of Stores ...	127	7,986
	456	133,131
Salaries and wages of clerks and labourers employed temporarily in the India Office and Store Department	74	7,198

T W KEITH, *Accountant.*

No. 5.

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, or PENSIONS, granted or created in *Great Britain*, between 1st April 1872 and 31st March 1873.

	Amount per annum. £	s.	d.
SALARIES.			
Correspondence Department:			
Mr. H. G. Walpole, special allowance granted to him as Resident Clerk	50	0	0
Store Department:			
Salary of Superintendent of Stamps increased to 350*l.* per annum, with annual rise of 15*l.* to 500*l.* per annum (in lieu of 250*l.* per annum, with annual rise of 10*l.* to 300*l.* per annum).			
Salary of Senior Assistant to Superintendent of Stamps, increased to 160*l.* per annum, with annual rise of 10*l.* to 220*l.* per annum (in lieu of 100*l.* per annum, with annual rise of 10*l.* to 150*l.* per annum).			
Salaries of two of the Sub-Inspectors increased from 350*l.* to 400*l.* per annum.			
ESTABLISHMENTS.			
Correspondence Department:			
Extra Assistant in the Financial Department	800	0	0
Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India	500	0	0
Keeper of Records in the Accounts Branch	150	0	0
Store Department:			
Receiver of Wharf Stores: Salary, 250*l.* per annum, with annual rise of 15*l.* to 350*l.* per annum.			
Additional Senior Assistant to Superintendent of Stamps: Salary, 160*l.* per annum, with annual rise of 10*l.* to 220*l.* per annum.			
Four Junior Assistants to Superintendent of Stamps: Salary, 100*l.* per annum, with annual rise of 5*l.* to 150*l.* per annum.			
Military Funds Department:			
Head Book-keeper: Salary, 300*l.* per annum, with annual rise of 15*l.* to 500*l.* per annum.			
Additional Senior Book-keeper: Salary, 150*l.* per annum, with annual rise of 15*l.* to 350*l.* per annum.			
PENSIONS.			
Mrs. Jane Andrews, widow of Captain T. W. Andrews, late East India Company's Maritime Service, a compassionate pension	30	0	0
Mrs. Charlotte L. Basevi, widow of Captain J. P. Basevi, Bengal Engineers, pension in consideration of the painful circumstances under which her husband died in Thibet	70	0	0
And for her two children, each 16*l.* per annum	32	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Banks, widow of Major Banks, killed in the defence of Lucknow in 1857, special pension on account of the distinguished services of her husband, in addition to a pension of 120*l.* per annum granted in 1858	100	0	0
Mrs. Bower, widow of Quartermaster Sergeant D. Bower, pension in consideration of the exceptional services of her husband	20	0	0
Mrs. Annie Burbank, widow of Captain C. Burbank, late Bengal Uncovenanted Service, pension in consideration of her husband's services	50	0	0

No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased Salaries, &c., granted or created in Great Britain, &c.—*continued.*

PENSIONS—*continued.*	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Rebecca Clemens, widow of John Clemens, late Messenger in the India Office, a compassionate pension ...	15	12	0
Mr. J. G. Davis, son of Honorary Captain J J Davis, Bombay Army, pension in consideration of his father's long and creditable services	15	0	0
Lieutenant A W. Hearsey, late of the 107th Regiment, a compassionate pension	50	0	0
Mr James W Orchard, late a boilermaker, Bombay Dockyard, a compassionate pension	20	0	0
Mrs Harriette M. Say, widow of Captain Thomas Say, late Bombay Army, continuation of part of her husband's pension in consideration of her advanced age and pecuniary circumstances (Mrs. Say died 28th January 1873) ...	40	0	0
Mrs. Clara A. Shortrede, widow of Major General R Shortrede, late Bombay Army, pension in consideration of her husband's services	100	0	0
Mrs Emily Smith, widow of Edward Smith, late a messenger in the India Office, a compassionate pension ...	19	10	0

T. W. KEITH, *Accountant.*

No. 6.

ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, and SUPERANNUATIONS, granted between 1st April 1872 and 31st March 1873, under Acts 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, & 32 & 33 Vict. c. 97.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Period of Service.	Age.	Salary.	Annual Pension.
		Years	*Years.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mr. William Miller	Assistant Librarian ..	48	66	430 0 0	286 13 4
Mr. Samuel W Pike	Senior Clerk, Correspondence Department.	25	41	600 0 0	400 0 0

T W. KEITH, *Accountant.*

No. 7.

COMPENSATIONS granted to the Families of DECEASED OFFICERS of the East India Company's late Maritime Service, in the form of Annuities, between 1st April 1872 and 31st March 1873, under Act 3 & 4, Will. 4, c. 85.

—Nil.—

T. W. KEITH, *Accountant.*

No. 8.

STATEMENT of the TRANSACTIONS on account of CAPITAL, INTEREST, and REVENUE of the several GUARANTEED INDIAN RAILWAYS, during the Year ended 31st March 1872.

	CAPITAL.								REVENUE.		GUARANTEED INTEREST.		
	AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED.			AMOUNT WITHDRAWN.									
				In England.									
	In England	In India.	TOTAL.	On account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c.	For Discharge of Debentures.	TOTAL.	In India.	TOTAL.	Net Traffic Earnings Received in India.	Excess of Working Charges over Earnings.	Paid in England.	Paid in India.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian Railway, Main Line	1,053.262	30	1,053.292	111,325	283,370	394,695	60,707	455,402	1,447,475	...	1,298,063	11,985	1,310,048
Ditto Jubbulpore Line	10,016	...	10,016	...	...	...	5,091	5,091	30,429	...	159.288	617	159,905
Madras Railway	260,060	...	260.060	56,233	25,900	82,133	95,220	177,353	251.139	...	493.838	...	493,838
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1.183,620	316	1,183,936	318,797	767.995	1,086.792	214,858	1,301.650	830,653	...	1,140,839	20,231	1,161,070
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	165,815	23,125	188,940	63,887	5,800	69,687	34,328	104,015	...	20.214	543,991	3,834	547,825
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway ...	208,465	...	208,465	98,582	170,200	268,782	74,147	342,929	269,091	...	384,487	1,084	385,571
Eastern Bengal Railway	197.271	126	197,397	14,176	271,750	285.926	53,102	339,028	86,296	...	142.655	1,221	143,876
Great Southern of India Railwsy	462,900	...	462,900	4,832	75,000	79,832	6,057	85,889	25,055	...	128,178	...	128,178
Oude and Rohilkund Railway	17,604	5,288	22,892	214,975	...	214,975	559,955	774,930	11,504	...	165,723	6,958	172,681
Carnatic Railway	130.083	...	130,083	4,189	...	4,189	7,008	11,197	353	...	34,788	...	34,788
£	3,689,096	28,885	3,717,981	886,996	1,600,015	2,487,011	1,110,473	3,597,484	2,951,995	20.214	4,491,850	45,930	4,537,780
Less, Excess of Working Charges									20.214				
									2,931,781				
Less, Surplus Net Traffic Earnings made over to the East Indian Railway Company ...									54,628				
£									2,877,153				

T. W. KEITH, *Accountant.*

No. 9.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY of EXPENDITURE on CAPITAL ACCOUNT, to 31st March 1872.

	Rs. a. p.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:			
Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1871	...	...	1,153,883 11 8½
Total Capital Expenditure from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872			
On account of Mekran Coast and Submarine Line			
In India	663 14 8	66 7 10	
In England	...	...	66 7 10
On account of Persian Line:			
In India	25,940 13 6	2,594 1 8	
In England	...	2,045 17 6	4,639 19 2
			1,158,589 18 8½
Deduct:			
Miscellaneous Receipts in India:			
On account of Mekran Coast and Submarine Line:			
Sale proceeds of Stores	63,933 7 9	6,393 6 11½	
On account of Persian Line:			
Sale proceeds of Stores, House, and Office Furniture ...	892 8 3	89 5 0½	
		6,482 12 0	
Received in England:			
On account of Persian Debt, Indo European Company's half of excess Receipts for 1870, after payment of Royalty to Persia ...	...	3,147 8 0	9,630 0 0
		£	1,148,959 18 8½

Dr. REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st March 1872. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		Rs a. p.	£. s. d.
To Traffic Earnings, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872:			By Expenditure, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872:		
On Mekran Coast and Submarine Line (including recovery of 246*l.* 15*s.* from Indian Telegraph Department on account of 1870-71 ...	55,261 17 10½		In India:		
			Chief Direction ...	6,587 0 0	
			Mekran Coast and Submarine Line ...	4,39,533 2 2	
In Persia, 15 months ending 31st March 1872 ...	4,366 12 0	59,628 9 10½	Persian Line ...	1,88,813 0 9	
				6,34,933 2 11	63,493 6 4
To Miscellaneous Receipts in India:	Rs. a. p.		In England:	£. s. d.	
On account of Mekran Coast and Submarine Line ...	2,255 9 0		Chief Direction ...	2,157 16 7	
On account of Persian Line ...	1,208 8 10		London and Constantinople Offices ...	1,975 8 8	
	3,464 1 10	346 8 3	Mekran Coast and Submarine Line ...	3,832 17 0	
			Persian Line ...	2,591 17 4	
Excess of Expenditure over Receipts	...	14,076 7 9½			10,557 19 7
	£	74,051 5 11		£	74,051 5 11

No. 9.—INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and OUTSTANDINGS on account of TRAFFIC EARNINGS, for the Year ended 31st March 1872.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Received in England:		
From Submarine Telegraph Company	...	1,184 17 8⅕
Accounted for in India	...	51,375 17 6
Amounts due at end of Official Year:		
By Submarine Telegraph Company	1,232 9 8⅗	
„ Indo-European Telegraph Company	905 1 9⅗	
„ Ottoman Telegraph Administration	2,828 11 9⅗	
„ Persian Government	3,392 4 9⅗	
		8,358 8 1⅗
Unadjusted Traffic: short Collections	...	89 6 2⅗
		61,008 9 6
Less, Amount in suspense; Persian Terminal Rates	1,221 11 4⅗	
Unadjusted Traffic; collected in excess	148 18 0	
Refunds Chargeable to Net Receipts	9 10 2⅗	
		1,379 19 7⅕
Net Traffic Earnings for Year, as per Revenue Account	£	59,628 9 10⅘

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS in HOME TREASURY from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

From whom Received.	Totals.	Traffic Account, 1869-70.	Traffic Account, 1870-71.	Traffic Account, 1871-72.	Recoveries on Account of Unadjusted Traffic.	On account of Persian Debt.	On account of Refunds.	Balance due by Persian Government on 31st March 1871, transferred to Indo-European Company.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
From Submarine Telegraph Company ...	1,465 5 6	19 6 4⅗	213 16 9⅘	1,184 17 8⅕	47 4 7⅗	...	...	...
From Indo-European Telegraph Company ...	9,439 0 7	...	5,174 18 11	...	2 9 2⅗	3,147 8 0	11 19 0	1,102 5 5⅗
From Electric and International Telegraph Company ...	3 11 5	...	...	...	3 11 5	...	...	...
£	10,907 17 6	19 6 4⅗	5,388 15 8⅘	1,184 17 8⅕	53 5 2⅘	3,147 8 0	11 19 0	1,102 5 5⅗

No. 9.—INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE in *England* from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

		Total.	Chargeable to	
			Capital.	Revenue.
	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CHIEF DIRECTION:				
Pay of Director in Chief	1,775 11 8			
Travelling Allowances	182 8 0			
Rent and Contingencies	120 0 0			
International Office (Departmental Share) ...	79 16 11			
		2,157 16 7	...	2,157 16 7
LONDON OFFICE:				
Salaries	1,159 0 11			
Rent	100 0 0			
Contingencies	100 18 2			
		1,359 19 1	...	1,359 19 1
CONSTANTINOPLE OFFICE:				
Salaries (1st July 1870 to 31st March 1872) ...	606 14 0			
Contingencies	8 15 7			
		615 9 7	...	615 9 7
MEKRAN COAST AND SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH:				
Salaries	20 6 4			
Family Allotments	1,737 0 0			
Absentee Allowances	689 17 9			
Stores	575 17 9			
Freight	9 15 2			
Bonus to Mr. F. Hirz on abolition of appointment as Electrician	800 0 0			
		3,832 17 0	...	3,832 17 0
PERSIAN TELEGRAPH:				
Bills drawn by Director	2,185 2 0			
Advances recoverable	181 6 4			
Salaries	115 14 4			
Stores	1,907 18 0			
Freight	247 14 2			
		4,637 14 10	2,045 17 6	2,591 17 4
		12,603 17 1	2,045 17 6	10,557 19 7
Add—Payments on account of Traffic ...		8,613 0 9		
	£	21,216 17 10		

No. 9.—INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

STATEMENT of GROSS CHARGES in *India* from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

			Total.	Chargeable to Capital.	Chargeable to Revenue.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs a p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
CHIEF DIRECTION:					
Acting Allowance to Major Champain as Director in Chief		4,800 0 0			
Travelling Expenses		1,787 0 0			
			6,587 0 0	...	6,587 0 0
MEKRAN COAST AND SUBMARINE LINE.					
	Rs a. p.				
Pay and Establishments	2,59,728 10 9				
Less, paid in England	17,370 0 0				
		2,42,358 10 9			
Contingent Charges		39,254 11 5			
			2,81,613 6 2	...	2,81,613 6 2
Engineer and Steam Vessel "Amberwitch"					
Pay of Mechanicians and others received from Telegraph Department		17,696 13 5			
Pay and Allowances received from Marine Department...		41,350 7 0			
Stores and Contingencies		45,973 14 1			
			1,05,021 2 6	...	1,05,021 2 6
POLITICAL CHARGES					
Pay and Establishment (Moiety chargeable to Department)		7,016 1 2			
Subsidies		44,510 0 0			
Presents and Entertainments		137 1 0			
			51,663 2 2	...	51,663 2 2
PUBLIC WORKS:					
Buildings		663 14 8			
Repairs		1,235 7 4			
			1,899 6 0	663 14 8	1,235 7 4
			4,46,784 0 10	663 14 8	4,46,120 2 2
PERSIAN LINE:					
	Rs. a. p.				
Pay and Establishments	1,34,196 2 0				
Less, paid in England	23,664 2 8				
		1,10,531 15 4			
Contingencies		27,081 0 3			
Travelling ...		31,230 9 4			
Construction		25,940 13 6			
Maintenance		6,718 6 2			
Repairs of Buildings		1,541 10 0			
Pay of Line Guards (recoverable)		11,709 7 8			
			2,14,753 14 8	25,940 13 6	1,88,813 0 9
		Rs	6,61,537 15 1	26,604 12 2	6,34,933 2 11

Note.—The gross charges in India, shown above, include expenditure incurred in the Marine and Public Works Departments on account of the Indo-European Telegraph.

A. BRASHER,
Superintendent, London Office,
FOR J. N BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, *Major*, R. E., *Director.*

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
London Office, 14th February 1873.

No. 10.

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE incurred on Account of the INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, to the 31st March 1872.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Purchase of Cooper's Hill Estate, and expenses		55,275 0 0	
Alterations and enlargement of buildings, &c.	28,000 0 0		
Add—Architect's commission, &c.	1,433 0 0		
		29,433 0 0	
Furniture, fixtures, fittings, &c.		6,815 18 0	
			91,523 18 0
Salaries and allowances of President, Professors, &c.		5,784 14 11	
Steward's salary, wages of servants, &c.		816 18 3	
Travelling expenses, advertisements, postage, &c.		374 6 2	
Rates and taxes, maintenance of building, repairs of furniture, &c.		445 18 7	
Lights, fuel, and other house articles		531 6 0	
Provisions, wines, &c.		1,482 5 8	
Laundry: Wages and stores		125 2 4	
Expenditure on library, laboratory, workshops, &c.		983 6 7	
Lecturers, examiners, &c.		313 15 9	
Charge for Divine Service (Special Service for College)		88 7 4	
Net outlay on garden, farm, and dairy		399 6 11	
			11,345 8 6
NET TOTAL Expenditure to 31st March 1872 ...		£	102,869 6 6

The above-mentioned Expenditure has been brought to charge, as follows, *viz.*:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Purchase of College Buildings, Cost of Alterations, and Additions thereto, of Furniture, &c.:			
In 1870-71		58,390 0 0	
In 1871-72		33,133 18 0	
			91,523 18 0
Salaries of President, Professors, &c., Wages of Servants, Provisions and Contingent Expenses:			
In 1870-71:	£ s. d.		
Payments	1,406 1 11		
Receipts	9 2 3		
		1,396 19 8	
In 1871-72:			
Payments	10,296 1 11		
Receipts	566 1 5		
		9,730 0 6	
Payments made by the President of the College in 1871-72, not brought to charge in the Account for that year, but which will be included in that for the year 1872-73		218 8 4	
			11,345 8 6
		£	102,869 6 6
Fees received from Students in 1871-72 ...		£	3,980 0 0

T. W. KEITH, *Accountant.*

No. 11.

A COMPARISON of the ESTIMATED and ACTUAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the year 1871-72.

	1871-72.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Original Estimate of December 1870.	Account.		
	£	£	£	£
Receipts	14,429,000	13,241,328	...	1,187,672
Disbursements	14,313,979	13,726,209	...	587,770

RECEIPTS:	1871-72. Original Estimate of December 1870.	1871-72. Account.	Increase.	Decrease	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
REVENUE:	£	£	£	£	
Mint:					
Proceeds of sales of Indian Coins sent to this Country for assay ...	...	22	22	...	The Estimate was of the gross sum due to the India Office for messages outward. On settlement of the accounts with the Telegraph Companies, the amount due to them for earnings collected in India on messages home is deducted from the sum due by the Companies to the India Office for earnings collected in England on messages out; the Account therefore shows the net amount only.
Telegraph:					
Indo-European Telegraph	30,000	10,908	...	19,092	
From Her Majesty's Treasury: Proportion of rent of Telegraph Cable between Malta and Alexandria due to the Indian Government	2,000	10,880	8,880	...	The Account includes 10,080*l.*, the proportion due to the Indian Government of 25,200*l.*, the sum at which the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company have purchased the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Cable.
Marine:					
Sale proceeds of a pair of Marine Engines returned from India, &c.	...	1,969	1,969	...	
Interest:					
Interest realised from Investment of Cash Balance ...	18,000	35,306	17,306	...	Owing to the Cash Balance having been larger than was estimated.
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances:					
Subscriptions to Widows' Funds of the Home Establishments, Fees, &c.	12,000	11,547	...	453	Combined in the Estimate. The increase is mainly attributable to Receipts from the Governor General of India and the Governors of Madras and Bombay, in payment for the Stamps on their appointments.
Subscriptions to the Indian Military and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund	78,000	85,101	7,101	...	
Miscellaneous:					
Fines; recoveries for stamps; sale proceeds of old books, &c. ...	...	5,464	5,464	...	
Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing; Pay, &c., of Inmates appropriated to their maintenance; sale of farm produce, &c. ...	...	840	840	...	
Army:					
Value of Clothing, Accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment; proceeds of sales of unserviceable stores; retrenchments on account of messing, &c.	14,000	55,080	41,080	...	The Account includes a sum of 26,306*l.* received from the War Office, being the value of clothing in possession of depôts transferred from the Indian to the British Establishment on the 1st April 1870, which it was estimated would be deducted from a claim made for Effective Charges.
Public Works:					
Indian Civil Engineering College; fees from students, &c. ...	9,000	4,546	...	4,454	Owing to the College having been opened one term later than was anticipated, and to 19 Students having availed themselves of the option of deferring the payment of a portion of their fees.
£	163,000	221,663			

Debt Incurred:					
India 4 per Cent. Stock: Sale Proceeds	2,500,000	1,413,406	...	1,086,594	Consequent on intimation received from India that the drawings might be increased.
Repayment of Advances:					
From Her Majesty's Treasury in repayment of Disbursements in England for purchase of Malt Liquor on behalf of the Imperial Government, &c.	...	5,562	5,562	...	
Remittance Account between England and India:					
From Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments, in repayment of advances in India on account of Emigration of Coolies, Indian Native Troops employed in China and the Straits Settlements, Chelsea Out-Pensioners paid in India, Supplies to Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station, &c.	60,000	87,030	27,030	...	The receipts in repayment of advances made in India on account of the emigration of Coolies, and to Her Majesty's Colonial Government in China, have considerably exceeded the estimate.
Ditto, in part repayment of Disbursements in India on account of the Abyssinian Expedition	5,000	1,072	...	3,928	
Miscellaneous receipts	14,000	12,171	...	1,829	
Bills of Exchange on India	9,000,000	10,310,339	1,310,339	...	The sales of India Four per cent. stock have been reduced, as mentioned above.
	9,079,000	10,410,612			
Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies:					

	1871-72. Estimate of Dec. 1870.	1871-72. Account.
	£	£
Receipts ...	4,672,000	3,689,096
Withdrawals ...	1,985,000	2,499,011
Net Receipts ...	2,687,000	1,190,085
Total £	14,429,000	13,241,328

Net Receipts ...	2,687,000	1,190,085	...	1,496,915	The Estimates are framed in communication with the Railway Companies, and are liable to great fluctuations.

No. 11.—A Comparison of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the year 1871-72—*continued.*

DISBURSEMENTS: EXPENDITURE:	1871-72. Original Estimate of December 1870.	1871-72. Account.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
CHARGES CONNECTED WITH THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE, AND DIRECT CLAIMS THEREON:	£	£	£	£	
Land Revenue:					
Law charges in connection with Appeals from India ...	...	2,742	2,742	...	Included in the Estimate under "Administration."
Stores for India ...	...	4,491	4,491	...	Included in the Estimate under "Miscellaneous Civil Stores."
Forest:					
Allowances of successful Candidates for the Indian Forestry Department, &c. ...	...	4,050	4,050	...	Included in the Estimate under "Miscellaneous."
Salt:					
Stores for India ...	...	7,190	7,190	...	Included in the Estimate under "Miscellaneous Civil Stores."
Opium:					
Stores for India ...	...	952	952	...	
Stamps:					
Stores for India ...	19,640	15,363	...	4,277	Consequent on the demands for water-marked paper having proved smaller than was anticipated.
Mint:					
Cost of assay of Indian coins ...	...	22	22	...	
Stores for India ...	12,360	5,874	...	6,486	There was a considerable diminution in the demands for Mint Stores as compared with previous years.
Post Office:					
Amount payable under the Postal Arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury ...	100,000	30,724	...	69,276	The Accounts rendered by the Post Office show the annual charge to be less than had been estimated. The advances on account of previous years having exceeded the charge, the excess was adjusted on the payment made in 1871-72.
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad ...	4,800	4,800	...	...	
Expenses in connection with Road Steamers for India ...	...	1,960	1,960	...	
Stores for India ...	3,680	3,661	...	19	
Telegraph:					
Indo-European Telegraph ...	38,000	21,217	...	16,783	See note to Receipts under the same head.
Red Sea and Indian Telegraph ...	...	18,027	18,027	...	Included in the Estimate under "Miscellaneous."
Allowances of successful Candidates for the Indian Telegraph Department, &c. ...	...	2,374	2,374	...	
Telegraph Lines in India: Stores for India ...	126,000	42,281	...	83,719	The Indent expected in 1871-72 arrived so late in the season that the bulk of the payments involved therein were not made in that year.
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements:					
His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing ...	19,336	19,336	...	...	
	323,816	185,064			
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA:					
Interest on Debt:					
Interest on Loans contracted in England ...	1,739,743	1,749,743	10,000	...	Consequent on issue of additional India 4 per cent. Stock at an earlier date than had been anticipated.
Dividends on the Indian Transfer Loan ...	60,000	57,323	...	2,677	Owing to transfers of Stock to the Books in India.
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock ...	629,970	629,970	...	...	
Administration:					
Home Establishments, &c. ...	215,400	203,647	...	11,753	Reductions were made subsequently to the Estimate; and "Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India," included in the Estimate under this head, have been transferred in the Account to "Land Revenue."
Payments on account of Administration in India ...	...	14,242	14,242	...	Included in the Estimate under "Miscellaneous."
Stores for India ...	86,670	88,866	2,196	...	
Minor Departments:					
Stores for India ...	...	4,496	4,496	...	Included in the Estimate, partly under "Army," and partly under "Miscellaneous Civil Stores."
Other Payments ...	...	5,685	5,685	...	Included in the Estimate under "Miscellaneous."
Law and Justice: Sundry items ...	...	6,369	6,369	...	

Marine:					
Pensions and Retired Allowances	50,000	49,965	...	35	
Furlough and Absentee Allowances... ...	2,500	1,406	...	1,094	
Commutation of Pensions of Officers of the late Indian Navy ...	...	1,972	1,972	...	
Balance of Contracts for Construction of two Iron-clad Monitors for Bombay	...	19,480	19,480	...	It was estimated that all payments on this account would have been made in 1870-71, but this amount was not paid until 1871-72.
Contribution towards the Expenses of Her Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas	70,000	31,628	...	38,372	The full complement of vessels were not employed.
Expenses incurred in connection with the repair in this country of the Indian Transport "Czarewitch" ...	...	2,226	2,226	...	An expenditure not contemplated in December 1870.
Sundry items	...	1,576	1,576	...	Included in the Estimate under "Miscellaneous."
Stores for India	168,190	89,142	...	79,048	No information having been received from India, the Estimate was based on an average of the expenditure of previous years.
Ecclesiastical:					
Passage and Outfit of Chaplains on appointment ...	...	300	300	...	Included in the Estimate under "Miscellaneous."
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services:					
Mission to the Court of Persia	12,000	12,000	...	...	
Her Majesty's Establishments in China ...	23,000	22,676	...	324	
Special Mission of Major General Sir F. J. Goldsmid, K. C. S. I., C. B., to Persia, &c.	2,000	13,982	11,982	...	Owing to the prolonged duration of the Mission, and the increased monthly expenditure caused by the high prices prevailing in Persia on account of the famine. Of this sum 2,235*l.* are for services hitherto included under "Miscellaneous."
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ...	797,000	844,159	47,159	...	The payments from the Military and Medical Funds have increased.
Miscellaneous:					
Civil Stores for India	21,290	...	...	21,290	Included in the Account under "Land Revenue," "Salt," "Opium," "Administration," and "Minor Departments."
Other Payments	140,000	31,656	...	108,344	Explanation given in the margin.*
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	165,000	173,029	8,029	...	It was not practicable to estimate more nearly the payments on this account.
Army—Effective:					
Home Charges of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India ...	698,000	590,805	...	107,195	Consequent on a smaller number of men having been sent to India.
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service ...	450,000	437,778	...	12,222	
Indian Troop Service	320,000	260,772	...	59,228	The Estimates are framed in communication with the Director of Transports.
Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troop Ships ...	93,500	18,987	...	74,513	Mainly attributable to the increased use of the Indian Troop Service.
Purchase of Land at Port Said for a Naval and Transport Depôt: One-third payable from Indian Revenues ...	...	8,800	8,800	...	
Miscellaneous	19,000	14,711	...	4,289	Consequent on sums due for instruction of Cadets at Chatham and Woolwich remaining unpaid.
Stores for India	824,720	936,730	112,010	...	Large supplies of Ordnance Stores, including Enfield rifles for arming Native Troops, ammunition for 10-inch guns, &c., were made this year, the provision of which was not foreseen when the Estimate was framed.
Carried forward ... £	6,587,983	6,324,121			

* Expenditure for Services included in the Estimate under "Miscellaneous," charged in the Account under the following heads respectively:—

	£
Forest	4,050
Mint	22
Post Office	1,960
Telegraph	20,401
Administration	14,242
Minor Departments	5,685
Law and Justice	6,369
Marine	1,576
Ecclesiastical	300
Political Agencies, &c.	2,235
Army	8,268
Public Works Ordinary	46,112
£	111,220

No. 11.—A Comparison of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the year 1871-72—*continued.*

Disbursements—*continued.*	1871-72. Original Estimate of December 1870.	1871-72. Account.	Increase.	Decrease.	Explanations of Increase or Decrease.
Charges on the Revenue of India—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	
Brought forward ...	6,587,983	6,324,121			
Army—Non-Effective:					
The Imperial Government, on account of Retired Pay, &c., of Troops serving or having served in India ...	224,000	457,224	233,224	...	The Estimate was made in accordance with the Capitation Rate. The Special Committee on Non-Effective Charges subsequently made a Report, under which India had to bear a largely increased charge in 1871-72, and will receive credit for a considerable amount thereof in subsequent years.
Retired Pay of Officers of the Indian Service, including Colonel's Allowances	750,000	750,575	575	...	
Lord Clive's Fund: Pensions, &c.	129,800	133,331	3,531	...	
Charge to India for cost of absorption of Supernumerary Commissions in British Regiments	48,000	22,750	...	25,250	These Payments are dependent upon the number of Officers retiring, which is very uncertain.
Gratuities, equal to the value of their Commissions, granted to Officers of the late Indian Regiments on their retirement from the Service, &c.	17,000	9,551	...	7,449	
Public Works Ordinary:					
Stores for India	72,980	49,994	...	22,986	The demands for girders and other iron-work were smaller than was anticipated in the Estimate received from India with Public Works Letter, dated 17th September 1870, No. 144.
Other Payments	550	47,407	46,857	...	Owing to a transfer to this head of items included in the Estimate under "Miscellaneous."
	7,830,313	7,794,953			
Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies ...	4,600,000	4,546,236	...	53,764	Owing to the additions to the subscribed Capital having fallen short of the Estimate.
Public Works Extraordinary:					
State Railways	389,500	116,853	...	272,647	Consequent on the non-arrival of the Indents for Railway Plant indicated in the Estimates enclosed in Public Works Letter from India, dated 17th September 1870, No. 144.
Soane Canal Works	...	824	824	...	
Purchase of the Nulhatee Branch of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company	...	30,000	30,000	...	This Expenditure was not anticipated in December 1870.
	389,500	147,677			
Debt Discharged:					
India 5 per Cent. Debentures, due 16th August 1871 ...	5,000	5,000	...	...	
Advances Repayable.					
Disbursements in England for purchase of Malt Liquor on behalf of the Imperial Government, &c.	...	8,434	8,434	...	
Remittance Account between England and India:					
Advances on account of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Civil Funds	120,000	135,000	15,000	...	Consequent on applications from the Agents of the Funds for larger advances.
Indian Civil Service Annuity Funds: Annuities payable in England	192,000	199,392	7,392	...	Owing to some annuitants having elected to draw their annuities in England instead of in India.
Her Majesty's Postmaster General, on account of Postage collected in India	45,000	88,607	43,607	...	The Account includes arrears collected in India.
Family Remittances, Remittances by Administrators General, &c. ...	540,000	504,065	...	35,935	This decrease occurs in Family Remittances.
Miscellaneous payments to be brought to charge or recovered in India	100,000	77,325	...	22,675	Owing to a payment of 15,000*l.* to be made to the Nawab Nazim of Bengal on his signifying his intention to return to India, and provided for in the Estimate, not having been made in 1871-72.
Stores for Hyderabad Railway	123,350	...	...	123,350	Owing to non-receipt of Indents.
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds; to Foreign States; and against income derived from Roorkee and other Workshops...	45,000	34,456	...	10,544	Owing to payments not having been made so rapidly as was anticipated.
	1,165,350	1,038,845			
Total £	14,313,979	13,726,209			

India Office, 13*th May* 1873.

T. L. Seccombe, *Financial Secretary.*

No. 12.

A COMPARISON of the ORIGINAL and REGULAR ESTIMATE of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the year 1872-73.

	1872-73.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Estimate of January 1872.	Estimate of May 1873, presented to Parliament.		
	£	£	£	£
Receipts	13,845,100	14,774,145	929,045	...
Disbursements	14,338,969	14,596,792	257,823	...

RECEIPTS:	1872-73. Estimate of January 1872.	1872-73. Estimate of May 1873, presented to Parliament.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
REVENUE:	£	£	£	£	
Mint:					
Proceeds of sales of Indian Coins sent to this country for assay ...	...	11	11	...	
Telegraph:					
Indo-European Telegraph	13,000	20,616	7,616	...	The Estimate of May 1873 includes a sum of £ 12,130, being a portion of the amount due by the Government of Turkey for stores supplied by the Indian Government for the Turkish land line of Telegraph.
Marine:					
From the Oriental and Inland Steam Company (in Liquidation) on account of a vessel and stores supplied to them by the Bombay Government	...	1,000	1,000	...	
Interest:					
Interest realised from Investment of Cash Balance, &c. ...	15,000	67,226	52,226	...	Owing to the rate of Interest having been higher than could have been estimated in January 1872.
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances:					
Subscriptions to Widows' Funds of the Home Establishment, Fees, &c.	12,000	10,921	...	1,079	Combined in the Estimate of January 1872.
Subscriptions to the Indian Military and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund	81,000	81,934	934	...	
Miscellaneous:					
Fines, recoveries for Stamps, sale proceeds of old books, &c. ...	...	6,257	6,257	...	
Proceeds of sales of Cinchona Bark ...	...	709	709	...	
Army:					
Value of Clothing, Accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment: proceeds of Sales of Unserviceable Stores; Retrenchments on account of Messing, &c.	16,000	21,276	5,276	...	
Public Works:					
Indian Civil Engineering College, fees from students, &c. ...	10,800	11,365	565	...	
	147,800	221,315			

No. 12.—A Comparison of the Original and Regular Estimate of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the year 1872-73—*continued.*

	1872-73. Estimate of January 1872.	1872-73. Estimate of May 1873, presented to Parliament.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
RECEIPTS—*continued.*					
REVENUE—*continued.*					
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES:	£	£	£	£	
From Her Majesty's Treasury, in repayment of disbursements in England for purchase of Malt Liquor on behalf of the Imperial Government, &c.	7,000	1,537	...	5,463	The Disbursements have been smaller than was anticipated.
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:					
From Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments, in repayment of advances in India on account of Emigration of Coolies, Indian Native Troops employed in China and the Straits Settlements, Chelsea Out-Pensioners paid in India, Supplies to Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station, &c.	43,000	1,44,319	101,319	...	Mainly owing to an unexpected Receipt of £ 56,000 due to India in respect of the Straits Settlements; and the Receipts in repayment of expenses of Indian Native Troops employed in China having largely exceeded the sum expected in the year.
Ditto in part repayment of Disbursement in India on account of the Abyssinian Expedition	20,000	51,239	31,239	...	When the Estimate of January 1872 was prepared, a large payment subsequently made was not anticipated in 1872-73.
Miscellaneous receipts	7,000	13,600	6,600	...	
Bills of Exchange on India	13,000,000	13,939,095	939,095	...	Consequent on the deposits by the Railway Companies having been reduced.
From Messrs. Coutts & Co. Remitted through them ...	...	403,040	403,040	...	An unexpected Remittance.
	13,070,000	14,551,293			
INDIAN RAILWAY AND OTHER GUARANTEED COMPANIES:					
Receipts ... £ 2,146,700 ... £ 938,357					
Withdrawals ... 1,526,400 ... 1,466,979					
Net Receipts ... 620,300 Net Withdrawals ... 528,622	6,20,300	...	...	620,300	In accordance with Financial Letter from India, dated 8th March 1872, No. 86, the Railway Companies were directed to stop "payments in anticipation of calls," and to make no calls at present.
TOTAL ... £	13,845,100	14,774,145			

DISBURSEMENTS.

EXPENDITURE:

CHARGES CONNECTED WITH THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE, AND DIRECT CLAIMS THEREON:

Land Revenue:					
* Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India ...	...	2,994	2,994	...	Included in the Estimate of January 1872 under "Administration."
Stores for India ...	...	940	940	...	Included in the Estimate of January 1872 under "Miscellaneous."
Forest:					
Allowances to successful Candidates for the Indian Forestry Department, &c. ...	...	3,287	3,287	...	Included in the Estimate of January 1872 under "Miscellaneous."
Stores for India ...	...	939	939	...	Included in the Estimate of January 1872 under "Miscellaneous."
Salt:					
Stores for India ...	...	34	34	...	Included in the Estimate of January 1872 under "Miscellaneous."
Opium:					
Stores for India ...	...	292	292	...	Included in the Estimate of January 1872 under "Miscellaneous."
Stamps:					
Passage to England on Resignation of Appointment through ill health ...	...	37	37	...	
Stores for India ...	10,100	8,612	...	1,488	
Mint:					
Cost of Assay of Indian Coins ...	...	8	8	...	
Stores for India ...	2,550	3,854	1,304	...	
Post Office:					
Amount payable under the Postal Arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury ...	80,000	61,955	...	18,045	The charge proved to be lower than was anticipated.
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad ...	4,800	4,800	...	...	
Passage to Calcutta ...	...	79	79	...	
Stores for India ...	4,750	7,381	2,631	...	No information had been received from India as to probable demands at the time of the preparation of the Original Estimate.
Telegraph:					
Indo-European Telegraph ...	16,000	9,991	...	6,009	The expenditure in this country on Stores has fallen below the Amount estimated, as have also the Bills drawn on this Office by the Officers in Persia.
Red Sea and India Telegraph ...	...	18,027	18,027	...	Included in the Estimate of January 1872 under "Miscellaneous."
Expenses attending the Roman Telegragh Convention, &c. ...	...	1,358	1,358	...	Included in the Estimate of January 1872 under "Miscellaneous."
Telegraph Lines in India: Stores for India ...	103,050	92,004	...	11,046	Certain payments estimated to be made in 1872-73 will not be made until 1873-74, owing to delays in delivering stores.
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements:					
His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing ...	19,336	19,336	...	...	
	240,586	235,928			

CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA:

Interest on Debt:					
Interest on Loans contracted in England ...	1,781,618	1,781,656	38	...	
Dividends on the Indian Transfer Loan ...	57,300	55,279	...	2,021	Owing to transfers of Stock to the Books in India.
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock ...	629,970	629,970	...	...	
Adminstration:					
Home Establishments, &c. ...	209,800	203,224	...	6,576	Partly owing to "Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India," included in the Estimate of January 1872 under this head, having been transferred in the Estimate of May 1873 to "Land Revenue."
Payments on account of Administration in India ...	...	8,747	8,747	...	Included in the Estimate of January 1872 under "Miscellaneous;" it contains a sum of 3,465 *l.* for Stamps on appointments, the cost of which has been paid by the Officers concerned, and the greater part of it is included in the Miscellaneous receipts for 1871-72.
Stores for India ...	75,380	80,304	4,924	...	
Minor Departments:					
Stores for India ...	...	13,818	13,818	...	Included in the Estimate of January 1872, partly under "Army," and partly under "Miscellaneous Civil Stores."
Other Payments ...	...	36,339	36,339	...	This sum includes a payment of 21,480*l.* for Maps and Charts supplied during a period of 20 years; a portion of the remainder was included in the Estimate of January 1872, under "Miscellaneous," but that Estimate has been exceeded.
Law and Justice:—Sundry items ...	...	3,280	3,280	...	Included in the Estimate of January 1872, under "Miscellaneous."
Carried forward £	2,754,068	2,812,617			

No. 11.—A Comparison of the Original and Regular Estimate of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1872-73—*contd.*

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*	1872-73. Estimate of January 1872.	1872-73. Estimate of May 1873, presented to Parliament.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
CHARGES ON THE REVENUE OF INDIA—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	
Brought forward ...	2,754,068	21,82,617	...	...	
Marine Charges:					
Pensions and Retired Allowances	49,000	49,675	...	...	
Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	2,000	947	...	1,053	
Commutation of Pensions of Officers of the late Indian Navy ...	...	599	599	...	
Contribution towards the Expenses of Her Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas	70,000	68,274	...	1,726	The full complement of vessels has not been employed.
Expenses incurred in connection with the repair in this country of the Indian Transport "Czarewitch" ...	...	6,297	6,297	...	In January 1872 it was estimated that these payments would be made in 1871-72.
Sundry items	...	3,544	3,544	...	Included in the Estimate of January 1872, under "Miscellaneous."
Stores for India	118,605	65,664	...	52,941	When preparing the original Estimate, the only information that had been received from India as to probable demands in 1872-73 referred to Madras, to which Presidency a very limited amount of Marine Stores is supplied.
Ecclesiastical:					
Passage and Outfit of Chaplains on appointment ...	...	1,350	1,350	...	
Stores for India	...	42	42	...	
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services:					
Mission to the Court of Persia ...	12,000	12,000	...	...	
Her Majesty's Establishments in China ...	23,000	19,656	...	3,344	
Special Mission of Major General Sir F. J. Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., C.B., to Persia, &c.	20,000	15,425	...	4,575	The expenditure on account of this Mission in 1871-72 exceeded the amount estimated to have been paid in that year, and part of the expenditure in Persia has been met by drafts on Bombay.
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ...	813,000	874,912	61,912	...	The Estimate of May 1873 includes 20,000*l.* granted to the younger children of the late Earl of Mayo, and 5,975*l.* on account of commutation of Pensions. The payments on account of Military and Medical Funds and Pensions to Members of the Uncovenanted Service of India have exceeded the original Estimate.
Miscellaneous:					
Civil Stores for India	22,660	...	...	22,660	Included in the Estimate of May 1873 under "Land Revenue," "Forest," "Salt," "Opium," "Administration," and "Minor Departments."
Other Payments	93,000	205,609	112,609	...	Explanation given in the margin.*
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	188,000	155,468	...	32,532	Owing to decrease in the number of Officers on furlough.
Army—Effective:					
* Home Charges of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India ...	680,000	659,774	...	20,226	
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service ...	455,000	421,381	...	33,619	Owing to a decrease in the number of Officers on furlough.
Indian Troop Service	380,320	311,094	...	69,226	Provision was made in the Estimate of January 1872 for certain payments, under arbitration, which have not been made in 1872-73.
Passage of Officer and Troops otherwise than in Troop Ships ...	20,000	25,294	5,294	...	Consequent on a claim by the Admiralty that was expected to have been paid in 1871-72.
Miscellaneous	26,450	13,516	...	12,934	The cost of education, &c., of Royal Engineer Officers for India, hitherto included under this head, is now included under "Home Charges of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India."
Stores for India	805,755	810,987	5,232	...	

* Expenditure for Services included in the Estimate of January 1872 under "Miscellaneous," and in that of May 1873 under the following heads respectively:—

	£
Forest	3,287
Stamps	37
Mint	8
Post Office	79
Telegraph	19,385
Administration	8,747
Minor Departments	36,339
Law and Justice	3,280
Marine	3,544
Ecclesiastical	1,350
Political Agencies, &c.	4,597
Army	1,404
Public Works Ordinary	25,942
	107,999
Increase under "Miscellaneous" ...	112,609
Increase ... £	220,608

This increase is owing to the award, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to the representatives of the late D. O. Dyce Sombre, 163,318*l.*; additional buildings, furniture, &c., at the Indian Civil Engineering College, 8,118*l.*; additional Store accommodation, 8,578*l.*; additional Insignia of the Order of the Star of India, 3,052*l.*; estimated to have been paid for in 1871-72; payments in arrear for Maps and Charts, 21,480*l.*; expenditure in excess of original Estimate on account of the International Exhibitions and Work on the Textile Manufactures of India; expenses on account of Burmese and Panthay Missions; attendance at the Rome Telegraph Convention, &c.

Army—Non-Effective:					
The Imperial Government on account of Retired Pay, &c., of Troops serving or having served in India ...	300,000	321,148	21,148	...	The Estimate of May 1873 includes a sum of 31,148 *l.* found to be due on settlement of the Account for 1871-72.
Retired Pay of Officers of the Indian Service, including Colonels' Allowances	760,000	764,874	4,874	...	Consequent on the recent retirement of a large number of Artillery Officers.
Lord Clive's Fund—Pensions, &c.	129,800	134,477	4,677	...	
Charge to India for Cost of Absorption of Supernumerary Commissions in British Regiments	24,000	50,487	26,487	...	These payments are dependent upon the number of Officers retiring, which is very uncertain.
Gratuities, equal to the value of their Commissions, granted to Officers of the late Indian Regiments on their Retirement from the Service, &c.	10,000	8,627	...	1,373	
Public Works Ordinary:					
Stores for India	83,575	60,497	...	23,078	The Estimate of January 1872 included expenditure on account of the Hooghly Bridge, now treated as a remittance transaction; on the other hand, the May Estimate includes payments for work done at Bombay in erecting the Hydraulic Dock not foreseen in January 1872, and payments for certain stores indented for in 1871-72 were not made until 1872-73.
Other Payments	550	26,665	26,115	...	Owing to a transfer to this head of items included in the Estimate of January 1872 under "Miscellaneous."
	7,840,783	7,900,900			
Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies ...	4,680,000	4,619,249	...	60,751	Owing to the receipts on account of capital having been less than was anticipated in January 1872.
Public Works Extraordinary:					
State Railways	402,850	299,373	...	103,477	Owing to the supply of rails, ironwork, &c., having been retarded by strikes and difficulty in obtaining materials.
Soane Canal Works: Bengal	4,200	4,140	...	60	
Kistna Anicut Project: Madras	50	...	...	50	
Moota Moola Canal: Bombay	3,100	...	...	3,100	
	410,200	303,513			
ADVANCES REPAYABLE:					
Disbursements in England for Purchase of Malt Liquor on behalf of the Imperial Government, &c. ...	7,000	4,596	...	2,404	
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:					
Advances on account of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Civil Funds	133,000	132,000	...	1,000	
Indian Civil Service Annuity Funds: Annuities payable in England	200,000	205,853	5,853	...	
Her Majesty's Postmaster General, on account of Postage collected in India	48,000	53,041	5,041	...	
Family Remittances, Remittances by Administrators General, &c. ...	543,000	421,113	...	121,887	This decrease mainly occurs in family remittances.
Miscellaneous Payments to be brought to charge or recovered in India	100,000	81,659	...	18,341	A sum of 15,000*l.* to be issued to the Nawab Nazim of Bengal on his signifying his intention to return to India, included in the Estimate of January 1872, has not yet been paid.
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds; to Foreign States, and against income derived from Roorkee and other Workshops	136,400	110,318	...	26,082	The Revised Estimate includes expenditure on account of the Hooghly Bridge, treated as "Public Works Ordinary" in the Estimate of January 1872; but on the other hand the payments made on account of the Nizam's State Railway in this year have fallen short of the original Estimate.
INDIAN RAILWAY AND OTHER GUARANTEED COMPANIES:	1,160,400	1,003,984			

	1872-73. Estimate of Jan. 1872.		1872-73. Estimate of May 1873.
	£		£
Withdrawals ...	1,526,400	...	1,466,979
Receipts ...	2,146,700	...	938,357
Net Receipts...	620,300	Net Withdrawals ...	528,622

...	528,622	528,622	...	Explained under Receipts. Entered here in consequence of there being a net withdrawal.	
TOTAL ... £	14,338,969	14,596,792			

INDIA OFFICE,
The 13th May 1873.

T. L. SECCOMBE,
Financial Secretary.

Printed and Published for the GOVT OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT OF GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or ten Rupees eight annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 7th August 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras prospects in the Northern districts have improved, although more rain is still required. In the South little has fallen; but prospects are nevertheless favorable. In Bombay more rain is much wanted in Nassick aud Khandesh, the Deccan districts and the Southern Mahratta Country. In Sindh a great improvement has taken place, and the Indus is rising steadily. In Bengal the rain has been general and ample, and complaints of its insufficiency have everywhere ceased; in Patna loss from floods is apprehended. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Rajpootana. and Central India generally, the rain-fall and the prospects of the crops are everything that could be desired. In Berar there has been a sufficient fall. From Mysore an improvement is reported, although the fall has been scanty and the *ragi* crop has in some places been already lost. In Burmah the season is normal.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS	Kistna	August 6 ..	2·26 to 2 55	August 7	Rain-fall 2·26 at Masulipatam. 2·55 at Repalli; at other stations very slight; season somewhat improving; 8 feet water over anicut; channels flowing and some tanks supplied; ploughing and transplantation progressing; standing crops and seed-beds improving in Bander, Bezwada, Gudwada; rain wanted elsewhere. Markets fairly supplied; prices tending to rise. Pasture scarce; dry fodder very scarce. Small-pox prevalent; fever, guinea-worn and cattle disease reported.	General prospects satisfactory, except in Kistna and Kurnool, where they are improving.
	Kurnool	" ...	2·54	"	Rain-fall 2 54 in Kurnool in four days, rain also in four other taluks. Agricultural prospects improving; in remaining four taluks early dry crops fading from want of rain. Prices high and rising in some taluks; markets tolerably supplied, except in Markassur and parts of Ramalcota. Pasture scarce. Fever, small-pox and cattle disease prevail; one and half feet water over Sunkesala anicut.	

	Negapatam ...	...	"	·09	" ... ... Rain-fall moderate elsewhere; freshes good, supply to tanks scanty. Cultivation progressing, crops in good order, except in three taluks for want of rain; no harvests; markets well supplied. Prices tending to rise; health good but for small-pox in some parts. Pasture insufficient.
	Trichinopoly	...	"	...	..... " ... ... Slight showers of rain in two taluks; water supply sufficient; crops in good order; cultivation of dry lands impeded by want of rain; markets well supplied; prices steady; health good; pasture slightly deficient.
	Calicut ...	...	"	...	3·10 " ... ... Season unfavourable for wet cultivation, owing to heavy rain and markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture flourishing and small-pox slightly prevalent.
	Sind.				
	Kurrachee ...	...	"	...	..... " ... ... River at Kotri on 4th instant 15 feet 10 inches against 17 feet 4 inches last year; rain on 1st and 2nd in most taluks; slight showers in Kurrachee; wheat 10·73 sers; rice 7·46 sers.
	Hyderabad ...	...	"	...	2·89 " ... ... River 16 feet high; agricultural prospects better; but damage by field rats in Delta taluks; weather cool; districts healthy; prices stationary.
BOMBAY ...	Shikarpoor ...	...	"	...	4·18 from 1st to 3rd instant. " ... ... Crops good; locusts about, but no damage; heavy rain from 1st to 3rd instant; public health fair.
	Upper Frontier	...	"	...	2·51 from 1st to 4th instant. " ... ... Rain daily from 1st to 4th instant; hail at Kaihmore; south-easterly flood approaching; at Jacobabad slight fever.
	Goojerat.				
	Ahmedabad ...	...	"	...	1·95 " ... ... More rain required for rice; other crops in good condition; no sickness.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
	Kaira	August 6 ...	9·55	August 7	More rain wanted for rice; crops progressing favourably; public health good.	
	Surat	" ...	2·13	"	Weather and crops good; fever in some taluks; wheat 13·25 sers.	
	Bharoch	" ...	1·7	"	Crops generally good; fever slightly prevalent; bajri 17 sers.	
	Khandesh and Nassick.					
	Khandesh	" ...	.....	"	Crops suffering for want of rain; cotton crops still healthy; bajri 19·5 sers; fever prevailing.	
	Nassick	" ...	0·25	"	Rain wanted throughout the district, except in Dindori and Igatpuri; crops suffering; public health good; rice 9 sers; wheat 13 sers.	
	Tanna	" ...	1·45	"	Rain insufficient in Dhanao, Mahim, and Warra taluks; transplantation not yet finished in a few taluks; rice 8 to 12 sers; wheat 9·25 to 10·25 sers; bajri 15 to 16 sers.	
	Deccan.					
	Poona	" ...	0·55	"	Weather and health good; bajri 16·42 sers.	
BOMBAY,—*continued* ...	Ahmednugger ...	" ...	.....	"	Crops withering; bajri 23·1 sers; fever in taluk Jamkher.	
	Sholapoor	" ...	.....	"	Rain much wanted; crops withering; fever in Kurmulls; jowari 28·9 sers; cotton market brisk.	

	Sattara	" ...	3·41	"	Rain wanted in Eastern taluks; crops in Patun and Sattara have suffered partially from excessive rain; those in other taluks doing well; fever prevails slightly in some taluks; diarrhœa in Jaoli; bajri 19 sers.	
	Southern Mahratha Country.					
	Belgaum	" ...	3·13	"	General complaint of want of rain in taluks; sowing not commenced in some places; scarcity of water in Chikodi taluk.	
	Dharwar	" ...	.....	"	Prospects of total failure of early crops in Nurgoond, Dumbul, and Roan taluks; crops bad in Kode; middling in other taluks.	
	Canara	" ...	.....	"	Rain-fall favorable, except for high lands where more is wanted; crops satisfactory; fever and cattle disease prevail.	
	Kattiawar and Gaikwar's Territory.					
	Rajkote	" ...	.....	"	Weather continuing cloudy; standing crops require rain; bajri 20 sers.	
	Wudwan	" ...	.....	"	Rain much wanted; weather continues cloudy; public health middling; bajri and wheat 16 sers.	
	Baroda	" ...	0·60	"	Crops healthy; bajri 13 sers; public health good.	
BENGAL	Burdwan ...	August 5 ...	6·63	August 6	Prospects of amun crops improved by recent rains.	*Public Health.* Burdwan.—Fever prevalent. Twenty-four Pergunnahs.—Public health good; some fever at Satkhira and Barripore, but not more than usual. Patna.—Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox throughout the district. Bhagulpore and Kâmroop.—General health good. *General Remarks.* Ample rain for the present, a few districts excepted.
	Twenty-four Pergunnahs ..	" ...	7·76	"	Weather warm and showery with occasional heavy rains; crops promise well; transplantation of amun going on.	
	Dacca	" ...	2·35	"	Weather, first three days heavy rain, rest of week fair; prospects of crops good.	
	Patna	" ...	5·03	"	Weather sultry; heavy rains at the beginning of the week. Bhadoi crops almost entirely destroyed by excess of floods, and rice said to be damaged. At present the extent of loss cannot be ascertained.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
BENGAL,—*continued* ...	Bhagulpoor	August 5 ...	3·30	August 6	Very favorable report from the south of all crops; transplanting going on rapidly; reports not so favorable from the north, much more rain being wanted there; river everywhere high; railway between Bhagulpore and Ghoga may be breached at any time.	
	Cuttack	" ...	3·10 at Cuttack.	"	Rain-fall at sub-divisions less than 3·10; early rice crops excellent; more rain needed for late rice crops.	
	Kâmroop	August 4 ...	1·64	"	Weather hot with occasional showers; aus almost gathered; prospects of tea, cotton, and sugar-cane favorable; shalee dhan being transplanted.	
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES	Goruckpoor		2·2	August 7	Prospects favorable.	*General Remarks.* Agricultural prospects everywhere most favorable so far; health good.
	Benares		1·7 to 2·5	"	Prospects decidedly good; cholera still in the east.	
	Mirzapoor		8·9 to 17·8	"	Rain excessive; country flooded.	
	Allahabad		Not reported ...	"	A seasonable break in the rain; prospects very favorable.	
	Humeerpore		4·0 to 9·9	"	Excessive rain; a break wanted.	
	Cawnpore		Not reported ...	"	Prospects fair.	
	Futtehgurh ...		1·3	"	A seasonable break; prospects very good.	
	Agra		3·7	"	Rain excessive in parts.	
	Jaloun		6·2 to 7·0	"	Prospects excellent; have got the desired break in the rains.	
	Jhansi		1·1	"	Rain heavy; sunshine wanted; distress in Mhow continues.	
	Bareilly		2·8	"		

	Mooradabad ...	.....	9·6	"	...	Prospects good.
	Bijnour ...	.....	0·7 to 2·6	"	...	Everything hopeful; doing well.
	Allyghur ...	.....	1 4 to 3·7	"	...	
	Meerut ...	.....	2·6	"	...	Prospects and health good.
	Saharunpoor ..	.....	3·0	"	...	Prospects and health good.
PUNJAB ...	No report received.					
OUDH ...	Lucknow ...	August 6	3·40	"	...	Sowing of khareef generally completed; crops coming up well; prospects favorable.
	Faizabad ...	"	1·90	"	...	
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Nursinghpoor ...	"	5·0	"	...	Prospects very good; break required for weeding; prices stationary.
	Bhandara ...	August 4	3·0	"	...	Rice transplanting proceeding briskly; public health good.
	Nagpoor ...	August 6	2·69	"	...	Rice transplanting delayed for want of rain; other khareef crops thriving; dengue decreasing.
	Bilaspoor ...	August 2	0·62	"	...	Cloudy, and promising rain; rice beds mostly full; khareef generally promising.
	Raipoor ...	August 1	1·53	"	...	Rain sufficient; so far health good.
	Damoh ...	August 6	6·10	"	...	Khareef sowing progressing; health good; prices slightly risen.
	Chanda ...	August 2	1 28	"	...	Transplanting rice still delayed; other crops progressing; dengue abating.
	Seoni ...	August 6	4 15	"	...	Transplanting rice finished; prospects improved; no epidemic.
	Saugor ...	"	3 80	"	...	Sowings completed; prospects favourable; district healthy.
	Jubbulpoor ...	"	3·37	"	...	Sowings progressing; prospects good; prices stationary; health good.
	Nimar ...	"	0·95	"	...	Agricultural prospects and public health good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
CENTRAL PROVINCES,—(*contd.*)	Hoshungabad ...	August 6 ..	2·24	August 7	Prospects fair; no epidemic.	
	Baitool	.....	2 24	"	Prospects fair.	
	Wardah	August 6 ..	0·60	"	Prospects of crops favorable; small-pox and dengue prevalent.	
	Sumbulpoor	August 2 ...	6 31	"	Prospects of crops most promising.	
	Chindwara	" ...	1 9	"	Prospects favorable, but more rain wanted; dengue in Sansar tahsil.	
	Upper Godaveri ...	August 1 ...	0 98	"	Crops in good condition, but some rice lands remain idle owing to tanks not filling.	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	East Berar	.....	2·5	"	The rain-fall has been sufficient, and the prospects at present are very favourable; fever and ague are prevalent.	
	West Berar	August 6 ...	1·30	"	Rain sufficient for the crops at present, though the wells have not yet been filled; dengue still continues.	
MYSORE ...	Bangalore	August 7 ...	1·45½	"	More or less rain throughout the district; rain as yet insufficient though condition of crops and prospect of season have considerably improved; ryots endeavouring to hasten sowing of ragi; health of people good; prices stationary.	Rain has fallen generally throughout the province, and agricultural prospects, except in Mysore district, have much improved.
	Mysore	August 6 ...	·24	"	Crops getting parched; want of water very much felt in town of Mysore.	
	Hassan	August 3 ...	1 35	"	Weather for the most part cloudy; rain-fall although scanty generally in the beginning of the week appears to have been more copious since as reported on personal inspection by the Deputy Commissioner Ragi crops died out in the Narsipur taluka in	

						some parts of which black and green grain are about to be harvested; public health generally good.
	Shimoga	August 2 ...	·35	" ...	...	Sufficient rain in hill tracts, but much less in plain taluks, in some parts of which crops are drooping; health of people generally good; cattle suffering from disease and want of fodder.
	Coorg	August 7 ...	10·86	.....		Agricultural prospects good except in certain localities where excessive rain will, it is feared, damage coffee crops.
RAJPOOTANA ...	Serohie	August 4 ...	1·9	" ...	...	Tanks and wells full; prospects very favorable; health good.
	Marwar	.....	.....	" ...	...	Rain-fall general throughout the country; crops good, but damage apprehended, locusts having settled and commenced depositing ova.
	Bickaneer	July 26 ...	.....	" ...	...	Tanks and wells partly full; sowing operations progressing satisfactorily.
	Meywar	August 2 ...	.....	" ...	...	Water abundant; prospects most favorable throughout Meywar; health very good.
	Meywar (Hilly Tracts) ...	.....	.....	" ...	..	Crops flourishing; health good.
	Ulwur	July 31 ...	.....	" ...	..	Abundance of water everywhere; prospects of crops good; health good; no epidemic.
	Deoli	August 2 ...	2·40	" ...	...	Tanks full; prospects good; damage to crops apprehended from excessive rain.
	Jeypoor	August 7 ...	.....	" ...	...	Very seasonable weather during the week; agricultural prospects and public health entirely satisfactory.
	Ajmere and Mhairwarra...	.....	.....	" ...	...	Weather most favorable for crops,—fine with light rain; health good.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
CENTRAL INDIA,—(*contd.*)	Indore	August 6 ...	1·1	August 7	Seasonable weather.	
	Gwalior	" ...	4·93	"	Weather variable; crops promising; health good.	
	Neemuch	" ...	5·50	"		
	Rutlam	" ...	1·72	"	No change since last report.	
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	" ...	2·2	"	General health good.	
BRITISH BURMAH ...	Rangoon	.....	.....	"	Public health generally good; cholera in Prome, Thayetmyo, and Henzada districts; state of crops normal; some destruction of paddy plants in Tenasserim division from heavy rain, but they will be replanted.	

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. 75.]

No. 33 of 1873.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Govt. Printing, and other Govt. Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's [illegible] l assented to by the Governor General:
The Repealing Act, 1873.
The Burma Timber Act 1873.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council [illegible] the G[illegible] General for making Laws and Regulations, or pub[illegible] under Rule 22:
The Lunatic Soldiers' Property Bill.
The Prince of Arcot's Privilege Bill.
The Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers' Bill.
The Burma Labour Contract Bill.
The European Vagrancy Bill.

SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th August 1873.

No. 7.—The following Statute is published for general information:—

36 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 17.

An Act to provide for the Redemption or Commutation of the Dividend on the Capital Stock of the East India Company, and for the transfer of the Security Fund of the India Company to the Secretary of State in Council of India, and for the Dissolution of the East India Company,—(15th May 1873.*)*

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made for the redemption or commutation of the Dividend on the Capital Stock of the East India Company, and for the transfer of the Security Fund of the India Company to the Secretary of State in Council of India, and for the Dissolution of the East India Company:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The East India Stock Dividend Redemption Act, 1873."

2. In this Act—

"East India Stock" means the Capital Stock of the East India Company:

The expression "Proprietors of East India Stock" means and includes all persons, bodies politic or corporate, and the executors or administrators of all persons in whose names any portion or share of East India Stock may be standing in the books kept for or on behalf of the East India Company by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

3. The Dividend now payable by law to the East India Company on East India Stock shall be redeemed or commuted as hereinafter mentioned.

4. The Dividend now payable by law to the East India Company on East India Stock shall continue payable until the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and no longer.

Provided always, that a proportionate part of the said Dividend, and no more, shall become due for the period from the Sixth day of January One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, to the Thirtieth day of April in the same year; and the payment of such proportionate part shall be made as near as may be in the manner in which the half-yearly payments of the said Dividend are now made, and all powers of attorney in force at the time of the passing of this Act, or which may hereafter be granted, for the receipt of Dividends to accrue on East India Stock, shall, unless legally revoked, enable the Attorney or Attorneys therein named to receive the proportionate part of the Dividend which will become due on the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

5. The Secretary of State in Council of India may offer for the acceptance of the proprietors of East India Stock, by way of commutation for their respective portions or shares of the Dividend thereon, any stocks, funds, or securities which the Secretary of State in Council may have power to dispose of, or may be authorised by any Act or Parliament to create and issue; and any such offer may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State in Council shall think fit.

6. The Secretary of State in Council may prescribe the manner in which the assents of the proprietors of East India Stock to accept any of such Stocks, Funds, or Securities as may be offered in respect of the proposed commutation are to be signified, and the period within which such assents are to be given, and may order that the transfer books of East India Stock be closed from such date as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of State in Council, be necessary or convenient.

7. Upon the requisition of the Secretary of State in Council, the East India Company shall furnish the Secretary of State in Council with all necessary information as to the proprietors of East India Stock, and shall permit any person or persons appointed by the Secretary of State in Council to have free access to the books kept for or on behalf of the said Company by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and to take copies thereof or extracts therefrom.

8. The Secretary of State in Council may offer the proposed commutation either directly to the proprietors of East India Stock or to the East India Company, for the purpose of being communicated to the proprietors.

9. In case the offer of the proposed commutation shall be made to the East India Company, the said Company shall comply with such instructions as may from time to time be given by the Secretary of State in Council, and shall furnish such Certificates under the Seal of the said Company as the Secretary of State in Council may require.

10. Her Majesty's Paymaster-General and the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery in Ireland may, within such period as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council, signify to the Secretary of State in Council, or to the East India Company, as the case may be, on behalf of any person or persons interested in East India Stock, standing in the books kept for or on behalf of the said Company as aforesaid to the account of the Paymaster-General for the time being on behalf of the Court of Chancery, or in the name of the said Accountant-General respectively, such assent as the said Paymaster-General and Accountant-General respectively may be directed to give by the Courts of Chancery in England and Ireland respectively, to accept and receive in lieu of such East India Stock such Stocks, Funds, or Securities as may be offered for the acceptance of the proprietors of East India Stock by the Secretary of State in Council, and orders may be made in a summary way by the Courts

of Chancery in England and Ireland, upon the application by summons in Chambers of persons interested, for directing the said Paymaster-General and Accountant-General respectively as to signifying or not signifying such assent, and otherwise in relation thereto.

After the expiration of the period prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council as aforesaid, the Courts of Chancery in England and Ireland respectively may by General Order direct the said Paymaster-General and Accountant-General respectively, within such further period as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council, to signify, on behalf of the persons interested in East India Stock standing in the books kept for or on behalf of the said Company as aforesaid to the Account of the Paymaster-General for the time being on behalf of the Court of Chancery, or in the name of the said Accountant-General respectively, in respect of which no special orders shall have been made under the provision hereinbefore contained, their assent to accept and receive in lieu of such East India Stock such of the Stocks, Funds, or Securities offered for the acceptance of the proprietors of East India Stock by the Secretary of State in Council as the said Courts of Chancery respectively shall think fit; and the Dividends to accrue on such Stocks, Funds, or Securities as may be accepted in lieu of East India Stock, under this provision, shall continue to be paid and dealt with in like manner as the Dividends on such East India Stock would have been paid and dealt with in case this Act had not been passed until the Court of Chancery shall make further Order therein; and the said Paymaster-General and Accountant-General respectively shall be fully indemnified against all actions, suits, or proceedings for or in respect of any act, matter, or thing done by them respectively in pursuance of this Act.

11. All executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, and all committees of the estates of idiots and lunatics, who, as such, shall have the control over any portion or share of East India Stock, standing either in their own names or in the name or names of any testator or intestate infant, idiot, or lunatic, or other person or persons, may signify such assent as aforesaid, at any time within such period as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council; and all executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, and committees signifying such assent shall be severally and respectively indemnified in respect thereof: Provided always, that an assent for the purposes aforesaid, signed by one of such executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, or committees for and on behalf of himself and the others or other of them, shall be sufficient, and shall be binding and conclusive upon the others and other of them, and shall be acted upon by the Secretary of State in Council, as if the same had been signed by the whole of such executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, and committees, unless some one or more of them shall give notice to the Secretary of State in Council, or to the East India Company, as the case may be, previously to the expiration of the period to be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council for signifying such assent, of his, her, or their dissent therefrom.

12. Provided always, that in all cases in which any trustee, executor, or administrator shall hold or be entitled to any portion or share of East India Stock upon trust for or for the benefit of any person or persons having a limited interest therein, or who may be under legal disability in respect thereof, no such trustee, executor, or administrator shall be at liberty to give notice of his assent to receive in lieu thereof any of the Stocks, Funds, or Securities which may be offered by the Secretary of State in Council for the acceptance of the proprietors of East India Stock by way of commutation as aforesaid, without the consent in writing of all persons beneficially interested in such Stock if competent and willing to consent, but if such persons shall not agree, or if any of such persons shall be under legal disability, or if the trust be such that persons yet unborn may become interested under the same, then, and in any of such cases, every such trustee, executor, or administrator shall commute the Stock so held by him in such manner only as a Judge of the Court of Chancery in England or Ireland, or of the Court of Session in Scotland, shall direct: Provided also, that all applications for such purpose as last aforesaid, and every other application hereby authorised to be made to the Courts of Chancery in England and Ireland respectively, and to the Court of Session in Scotland, may be heard and disposed of in such manner, on the attendance of such parties, and on such evidence as the Judge shall think fit, who shall have power to direct by whom or in what way the costs and expenses of such applications respectively shall be borne and defrayed.

13. All proprietors of East India Stock who shall not signify their assents to commute their respective shares of the Dividend on the said Stock, in accordance with the terms of commutation to be proposed by the Secretary of State in Council, shall, on the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, receive from the Secretary of State in Council the sum of Two hundred pounds sterling for every One hundred pounds of the said Stock, and so in proportion for any greater or less amount: Provided always, that the payment to such account as may be directed to be opened by the Secretary of State in Council at the Bank of England for the use of the proprietors of East India Stock entitled thereto of any money payable under this provision in respect of the said Stock, shall be a full discharge of the amount so paid, and the proprietors of the said stock, or their agents duly authorised, shall be at liberty to demand and receive payment from the said Bank, upon application for that

purpose on or at any time after the said Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, of the sum so paid for the use of such proprietors respectively.

14. The payment to such Account as aforesaid at the Bank of England for the use of the proprietors of East India Stock entitled thereto of the total amount payable in respect of the said Stock shall be deemed to be a payment to the East India Company, within the meaning of the twelfth Section of the Act third and fourth William the fourth, chapter eighty-five, and a sufficient compliance with the provisions of the said Section in that behalf.

15. The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt shall, immediately after the passing of this Act, transfer all Stocks standing in their names on account of the Security Fund of the India Company to such Accounts as may be necessary to be raised in the Books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in respect of such Stocks, and all such Accounts respectively shall be intituled "The Stock Account of the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of the Security Fund of the India Company," and such Commissioners shall also immediately after the passing of this Act pay all moneys, if any, in their possession at that time on account of the Security Fund of the India Company, into the Bank of England to the credit of an Account to be opened by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, to be intituled "The Account of the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of the Security Fund of the India Company."

16. The Secretary of State in Council, by Letter of Attorney executed by two Members of the Council, and countersigned by the Secretary of State or one of his Under-Secretaries, or his Assistant Under-Secretary, may authorise all or any of the Cashiers of the Bank of England to sell and transfer all or any part of the Stock or Stocks standing, or that may thereafter stand, in the Books of the said Bank to the Accounts intituled "The Stock Account of the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of the Security Fund of the India Company," and to purchase and accept Stock on the said Accounts, and to receive the Dividends due and to become due on the several Stocks standing, or that may thereafter stand, on the said Accounts, and by any writing signed by two Members of the Council and countersigned as aforesaid, may direct the application of the moneys to be received in respect of such sales and Dividends; but no Stock shall be purchased or sold and transferred by any of the said Cashiers, under the authority of such General Letter of Attorney, except upon an order directed to the Chief Cashier and Chief Accountant of the Bank of England from time to time, and duly signed and countersigned as aforesaid.

17. The account to be intituled "The Account of the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of the Security Fund of the India Company," to be opened at the Bank of England pursuant to this Act, shall be drawn upon by such person or persons, and in such manner as may from time to time be directed by the Secretary of State in Council, and the said Account shall be deemed a Public Account.

18. No part of the Stocks to be transferred to the Accounts to be intituled "The Stock Account of the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of the Security Fund of the India Company," or of the Dividends to accrue due on such Stocks, or of the moneys to be paid to the Account to be intituled "The Account of the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of the Security Fund of the India Company," or of the cash to arise from the temporary investment of moneys standing to such last-mentioned Account, shall be applied to any purposes other than the redemption or commutation of the Dividend on East India Stock, or the accumulation of a fund for the redemption of such Dividend, unless and until the total amount payable for the use of proprietors of East India Stock who shall not signify their assents to commute their respective shares of the Dividend on the said Stock shall have been actually paid to such account as shall be raised at the Bank of England in pursuance of the directions in that behalf hereinbefore contained.

19. In every case in which any person or persons shall, at the time of the passing of this Act, be bound by the condition of any bond or obligation, or by the terms of any instrument in writing, or by any agreement or contract, to transfer any amount of East India Stock, the condition of such bond or obligation, or the terms of such instrument in writing, or such agreement or contract shall, unless such option and notice be declared and given as hereinafter provided, be deemed in law and equity to be satisfied by making a transfer of such an amount of any Stocks, Funds, or Securities which may be offered by the Secretary of State in Council for the acceptance of the proprietors of East India Stock, by way of commutation as aforesaid, as would upon an assent by a person entitled thereto be receivable in respect of such an amount of East India Stock as under such condition, terms, agreement or contract should be transferred; and where any person or persons shall, at the time of the passing of this Act, be bound by the condition of any bond or obligation, or by the terms of any instrument in writing, or by any agreement or contract, to pay half-yearly sums equal to the Dividends on any specified amount of East India Stock, every such bond, obligation, instrument, agreement, or contract shall be satisfied by the payment of half-yearly sums equal to the Dividends of or upon such amount of any Stocks, Funds, or Securities which may be offered by the Secretary

of State in Council for the acceptance of the proprietors of East India Stock, by way of commutation as aforesaid, as would upon an assent by a person entitled thereto be receivable in respect of such specified amount of East India Stock.

20. In every case in which any East India Stock shall have been transferred by way of loan, upon any condition in any bond or instrument, or under or upon any agreement or contract for the repayment of such loan, by the replacing the amount of Stock so transferred, the person or persons who shall have made any such loan, his or their executors, administrators, or assigns, may declare an option, and give notice thereof in writing, and thereby require—but at the times, and on the terms, at and on which he or they might have required a re-transfer of the Stock so lent—the repayment of Two hundred pounds sterling for every One hundred pounds of East India Stock so transferred by way of loan as aforesaid, and so in proportion for any greater or less amount; and every bond, obligation, instrument, agreement, or contract given, entered into, or made upon any such loan or contract, shall be deemed in every such case, in law and in equity, to entitle the person or persons who shall have made any such loan, his or their executors, administrators, or assigns, to such repayment in money, and in the meantime to receive interest according to the original contract, and to demand and recover the same respectively in any Court in which any action, suit, process, or proceeding may be brought, instituted, or carried on upon any such bond, obligation, instrument, agreement, or contract, anything in any such bond or obligation, instrument, agreement, or contract, to the contrary notwithstanding.

21. Every power of attorney in force at the time of the passing of this Act or which may hereafter be granted for the sale or transfer of any East India Stock, shall, unless legally revoked, remain in full force, for the purpose of enabling the attorney or attorneys therein named to give a legal discharge for the money which will become payable for the redemption of the Dividend on such Stock, in case an assent to accept other Stocks, Funds, or Securities in lieu thereof may not have been signified under the provisions of this Act, or to assent to accept in lieu of the Dividend on such East India Stock any Stocks, Funds, or Securities which may be offered by the Secretary of State in Council for the acceptance of the proprietors of East India Stock, by way of commutation as aforesaid, and to sell or transfer the same accordingly.

Every power of attorney in force at the time of the passing of this Act or which may hereafter be granted for the receipt of any Dividends to accrue on any East India Stock, shall, unless legally revoked, remain in full force, for the purpose of enabling the attorney or attorneys therein named to receive the Dividends to accrue on any Stocks, Funds, or Securities that may be accepted in lieu of the Dividend on such East India Stock, under the provisions of this Act.

22. All trusts, whether created by will or otherwise, existing either in whole or in part, and all directions contained in any will remaining unexecuted at the time of the passing of this Act, as to any East India Stock, the Dividend now payable on which may under this Act be commuted into other Stocks, Funds, or Securities, or as to the payment or distribution of any Dividends thereon, or as to the transfer of any such East India Stock in any events specified in any such trusts or will, shall extend and be deemed and construed in all cases and in all Courts of Law and Equity in the United Kingdom or elsewhere in any dominions or territories belonging to Her Majesty to extend and to apply to all Stocks, Funds, or Securities accepted in lieu of any East India Stock, subject to or affected by any such trusts or will, for all purposes and in all cases in which such trusts or to which any such directions can be made applicable: Provided always, that in all cases in which any proportions or parts of any such East India Stock are required to be transferred under any such trusts, or under the provisions of or directions contained in any will, or any proportion or part of any Dividend arising from and out of any such Stock is required to be paid or distributed, the transfer of any Stocks, Funds, or Securities received by way of commutation of the Dividend on such East India Stock, and equivalent at the rate at which such commutation was effected, and the payment and distribution of the Dividends payable upon such Stocks, Funds, or Securities, shall be and be deemed and taken in all Courts and for all purpopes to be a due execution of such trusts, or of the directions contained in any such will, and shall fully discharge the trustee or trustees or executor or executors making the same, who are hereby declared to be and are hereby fully indemnified in respect of such execution of any such trusts and executorship as aforesaid.

23. In every case in which any question may have arisen or may arise upon the execution of any trusts, or upon any distributions which may have been or may be made, or may remain to be made, by any trustees, executors, or administrators of or in relation to or arising out of any East India Stock which may have been vested in any trustees, or which may have been distributable by any executors or administrators, or as to the application of any residue thereof, or as to the distribution or application of any Stocks, Funds, or Securities that may be accepted in lieu of the Dividend on any East India Stock under the provisions of this Act, whether as to the powers or authorities of any such trustees, executors, or administrators, or as to the relative interests of any persons entitled under any such trusts or under wills to receive any

annuities charged upon or arising or payable out of the proceeds of any such East India Stock, and of any persons interested in any residue of any such Stock, whether under any specific provision relating to any such trusts, or contained in any wills, or arising out of the execution of any wills by any executors, or the distribution of any estates by any administrators, and in all other cases whatsoever in which any question may arise in consequence of commutation under this Act, such trustees, executors, or administrators, and any persons entitled to or interested in any East India Stock, the Dividend on which is commuted under this Act, or any Stocks, Funds, or Securities accepted in lieu of the dividend on such East India Stock commuted under this Act, whether in reversion or otherwise, may make application to the Court of Chancery in England, or to the Court of Chancery in Ireland, or to the Court of Session in Scotland, in a summary way, by motion or petition, or summons at Chambers; and the Courts of Chancery in England or Ireland respectively, or the Court of Session in Scotland, may make general orders in relation to any such question, or special orders in a summary way upon any such application or as to any other matter or thing relating to any such Stock, Stocks, Funds, or Securities, or to any Dividend thereon, and all trustees, executors, administrators, and other persons acting under any orders made by any of such Courts respectively, or whose acts shall be confirmed by any of such Courts respectively, if done before any application made to any of the said Courts respectively, shall be and are hereby fully indemnified against all actions, suits, or proceedings for or in respect of any act, matter or thing done by them respectively in pursuance of or under any such order, or which shall be confirmed by any such order; and in case any action, suit, or other proceeding be commenced or instituted against any such trustee, executor, administrator, or other person for or in respect of any such act, matter, or thing, the Court in which such action, suit, or proceeding shall be commenced, or shall be pending, shall upon summary application stay such action, suit, or proceeding, and make such order relative to the costs thereof as such Court may think expedient.

24. All principal sums of money payable to any proprietors of East India Stock, the Dividend whereon is redeemed in pursuance of this Act, which shall not be claimed for ten years after the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, or for such period after the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, as with the period immediately preceding the said Thirtieth day of April, during which the Dividends on such Stock shall not have been claimed, shall make up ten years, shall be transferred to the Account of the Secretary of State in Council at the Bank of England.

25. Immediately after every such transfer as last aforesaid the name or names in which the Stock stood on the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the residence and description of the parties, the amount transferred, and the date of transfer, shall be entered on a list to be kept for the purpose by the Secretary of State in Council, which list shall be open for inspection at such place and at such times as the Secretary of State in Council shall appoint.

26. On the Thirtieth day of May One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four the East India Company shall pay to the Account of the Secretary of State in Council at the Bank of England all Dividends that have become payable on any portions or shares of East India Stock on or since the Sixth day of July One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, which shall not have been claimed for ten years before the said Thirtieth day of May One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, together with all dividends accrued due within the said period of ten years in respect of the same portions or shares of stock and then remaining unclaimed.

27. All other dividends on any portions or shares of East India Stock remaining unclaimed on the said Thirtieth day of May One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four shall be paid by the East India Company to an Account to be opened at the Bank of England and to be intituled "East India Stock Dividend Account;" and such Dividends, when claimed within the period of ten years from the date of the same having accrued due, shall be paid by the Bank of England out of such Account. Any Dividend on that Account, if and when unclaimed for the period of ten years from the date of such Dividend having accrued due, and all Dividends subsequently accrued due in respect of the same portion or share of Stock and unclaimed, shall be transferred to the Account of the Secretary of State in Council at the Bank of England.

28. All principal sums of money and Dividends transferred or paid to the Account of the Secretary of State in Council, in pursuance of the directions hereinbefore contained, shall be held by the Secretary of State in Council and applied as part of the revenues of India, subject to the claims of the parties entitled thereto.

29. The Secretary of State in Council shall pay any principal sums of money and Dividends so transferred or paid to the Account of the Secretary of State in Council to any person showing his right thereto to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State in Council.

But in case the Secretary of State in Council is not satisfied of the right of any person claiming to be entitled to any such principal moneys or Dividends, the claimant may apply by petition in respect thereof in a summary way to the Court of Chancery.

The petition shall be served upon the Solicitor to the India Office, and the Court shall make such order thereon (for payment of the principal moneys and Dividends to which the petition relates, or otherwise), and in respect of the costs of the application, as to the Court seems just.

30. Principal sums exceeding the sum of Twenty pounds shall not be paid, nor shall Dividends exceeding Twenty pounds in the whole be paid to a claimant under the preceding section of this Act, until three months after application made for the same, nor until public notice has been given thereof as hereinafter provided.

31. The Secretary of State in Council shall require the applicant to give such public notice as the Secretary of State in Council shall think fit by advertisements in one or more newspapers circulating in London and elsewhere.

Every such notice shall state the name or names, residence, and description of the person or persons in whose name or names the Stock stood on the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the amount of the Stock, the name of the claimant, and the time at which payment of the principal money due in respect thereof and of the Dividends, if any, will be made, if no other claimant sooner appears and makes out his claim.

Where any such payment is ordered by the Court of Chancery the notice shall also state the purport of the order.

32. At any time before payment to a claimant any person may apply to the Court of Chancery by Motion or Petition to rescind or vary any order made for such payment.

33. Where any principal moneys or Dividends having been paid as aforesaid to a claimant by the Secretary of State in Council are afterwards claimed by another person, the Secretary of State in Council shall not be responsible for the same to such other claimant, but such other claimant may have recourse against the person to whom payment was made.

34. Provided that if in any case a new claimant establishes his title to any principal moneys or Dividends paid to a former claimant, and is unable to obtain payment thereof from the former claimant, the Court of Chancery shall, on application by petition by the new claimant, verified as the Court requires, order the Secretary of State in Council to pay to the new claimant such sum of money, or make such other order on the application, as the Court thinks just.

35. Upon or as soon as conveniently may be after the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, all such books and documents as concern the ownership of Shares in East India Stock, and the payments to the proprietors of East India Stock of their respective shares of the Dividend thereon, shall be delivered into the care and custody of the Secretary of State in Council, as the Secretary of State in Council may direct.

36. On the First day of June One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and on payment by the East India Company of all unclaimed Dividends on East India Stock to such accounts as are hereinbefore mentioned in pursuance of the directions hereinbefore contained, the powers of the East India Company shall cease, and the said Company shall be dissolved.

37. This Act shall be and is hereby declared to be a full and complete indemnity and discharge to the East India Company, and the Directors thereof, and the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, their officers and servants, and every of them, for all things done or permitted to be done pursuant thereto, and the same shall not be questioned or impeached in any Court of Law or Equity whatever to their prejudice or detriment.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 15th August 1873.

No. 1405.—Under the provisions of Section 21 of Act V of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the Yerrowda Central Jail in the Bombay Presidency to be a Prison in which persons sentenced to be kept in penal servitude may be confined.

No. 1406.—Under the provisions of Section 319 of Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Yerrowda Central Jail to be a place to which persons sentenced to transportation in the Bombay Presidency may be sent.

EDUCATION.

The 15th August 1873.

No. 322.—Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath Vaidya, Deputy Educational Inspector, 1st grade, at Kurrachee, is appointed to officiate as first Inspector of Schools in Mysore.

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 12th August 1873.

No. 538.—Mr. T. H. Turner, Assistant Curator and Registrar to the Geological Museum, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and 13 days from the 23rd instant.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

REVENUE.

Simla, the 5th August 1873.

No. 139.—The following Regulation is published for general information :—

BENGAL EASTERN FRONTIER REGULATION I OF 1873.

A Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal.

WHEREAS the Secretary of State for India in Council has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of Act XXXIII Vic., Cap. 3, Section 1, to be applicable to the districts of Kamroop, Durrung, Nowgong, Seebsaugor, Luckimpore, Garo Hills, Khasi and Jynteah Hills, Naga Hills, Cachar, and Chittagong Hills;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same, for the peace and government of the said districts;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent;—

The following Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*, and will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and will thereupon have the force of law, under the thirty-third of Victoria, Chapter III :—

1. This Regulation shall extend to the districts named in the preamble, and shall come into force on the 1st of November 1873.

2. It shall be lawful for the Local Government of Bengal, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to prescribe, and from time to time to alter by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, a line to be called "The Inner Line" in each or any of the above-named districts.

The Local Government may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, prohibit all British subjects, or any class of British subjects, or any persons residing in or passing through such districts from going beyond such line without a pass under the hand and seal of the chief Executive Officer of such district, or of such other officer as he may authorize to grant such pass; and the Local Government may from time to time cancel or vary such prohibition.

3. Any British subject or other person so prohibited, who, after "The Inner Line" has been prescribed and notified in accordance with section 2 of this Regulation, goes beyond such line without a pass, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rupees 100 for the first offence, and to a fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both, for each subsequent offence.

4. The Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* a form of pass for each district, and may in such form fix such restrictions or conditions as the Local Government may deem fit, and may require the payment of such dues and fees for such passes as to the Local Government may seem proper. Any holder of such a pass shall, on breach of any such restriction or condition, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rupees 100 for a first offence, and to a fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or to simple or rigorous imprisonment, which may extend to three months, or to both, for each subsequent offence.

5. Any rubber, wax, ivory, or other jungle product found in the possession of any person convicted of an offence under this Regulation, may be confiscated to Government by an order to be passed at the time of conviction by the Magistrate.

6. The chief Executive Officer of any district comprised in any notification as aforesaid may, subject to the approval of the Local Government, authorize, by a written instrument under his hand, any public servant to arrest and bring before him with the least practicable delay—

Firstly.—Any person prohibited from crossing "The Inner Line" prescribed for such district, if such person shall be found beyond the line, and when asked to produce his pass shall refuse or be unable so to do.

Secondly.—Any person to whom a pass may have been granted, and who has committed any infraction of its conditions.

7. It shall not be lawful for any British subject or other person, not being a native of the district comprised in the preamble of this Regulation, to acquire any interest in land or the product of land beyond the said "Inner Line" without the sanction of the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government shall appoint in this behalf. Any interest so acquired may be dealt with as the Local Government or its said officer shall direct. The Local Government may also, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, extend the prohibition contained in this section to any class of persons, natives of the said districts, and may from time to time in like manner cancel or vary such extension.

8. Whoever, without the written permission of an officer authorized by the Local Government to grant such permission, kills or captures or attempts to kill or capture, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, the killing or capturing of a wild elephant in any of the districts to which this Regulation extends, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200 for every such elephant, and any elephant so killed or captured shall be confiscated to Government: Provided that no person who kills, or attempts to kill, or abets the killing of an elephant in protection of himself, his houses, or his crops shall be liable to punishment under this section; and provided also that every person who in the like case captures, or attempts to capture, or abets the capture of an elephant, shall be exempt from fine under this section, but shall, if the elephant be captured, be bound to surrender it to Government, or to pay such royalty thereon as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

9. It shall be competent for the Local Government to make rules for the issue of licenses to kill or capture elephants, and for all purposes connected with the capture of elephants.

10. The prosecution for every offence punishable under section 8 of this Regulation shall be commenced within six calendar months after the offence is committed.

11. Offences against this Regulation may be tried by Magistrates of the first or second class, and shall be bailable.

POLITICAL.

The 11th August 1873.

No. 1794.—The following Extract from the *London Gazette*, dated Friday, the 27th of June 1873, is published for general information:—

At the Court at Windsor, the 26th day of June 1873.

PRESENT.

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for amending the law relating to the Extradition of Criminals," it was amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Act shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the thirty-first day of March last between Her Majesty and the King of Denmark for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Denmark, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up; their said Majesties have named as their Plenipotentaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

Da Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark og Hendes Majestæt Dronningen af det forenede Kongerige Storbritannien og Irland, til bedre Haandhævelse af Retsplein og til Forebyggelse af Forbrydelser indenfor deres respektive Territorier og Statsgebeter, have anseet det for gavnligt, at Personer, som ere anklagede for eller overbeviste om at have gjort sig skyldige i de nedenfor angivne Forbrydelser og ved Flugt have unddraget sig Retsforfolgning, blive under visse Omstændigheder gjensidigen udleverede, saa have bemeldte Majestæter til i dette Oiemed at afslutte en Traktat udnævnt til deres Befuldmægtigede:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Denmark:

Hendes Majestæt Dronningen af det forenede Kongerige Storbritannien og Irland, Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, Kommandeur af Bath-Ordenen, Hendes Majestæts overordenlige Gesandt og befuldmægtigede Minister hos Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark:

And His Majesty the King of Denmark, Baron Otto Ditley Rosenörn-Lehn, Knight Commander of the Order of the Danebrog and Danebrogsmand, His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs:

Og Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark, Baron Otto Ditlev Rosenörn-Lehn, Kommandeur af Danebrog og Danebrogsmand, Hans Majestæts Udenrigsminister:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Hvilke, efter gjensidig Meddelelse af deres respektive Fuldmagter, der befandtes i god og rigtig Form, ere komne overeens om følgende Artikler:—

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Denmark shall, on requisition made in their name by their respective Diplomatic Agents, deliver up to each other reciprocally, any persons, except native born or naturalized subjects of the Party upon whom the requisition may be made, who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes hereinafter specified, committed within the territories of the requiring Party shall be found within the territories of the other Party:—

ARTIKEL I.

Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark og Hendes Britiske Majestæt forpligt sig til, paa derom i deres Navn gjennem deres respektive diplomatiske Agenter fremsat Begjæring, gjensidigen at udlevere til hinanden Personer, som, anklagede for eller overbeviste om at have begaaet nogen af de nedenfor angivne Forbrydelser indenfor den Parts Territorium, der begjærer Udleveringen, maatte blive antrufne indenfor den anden Parts Territorium, dog med Undtagelse af det Tilfælde, at saadanne Personer have Indfödsret ifölge Födsel eller Naturalisation i den Stat, til hvilken Begjæringen om Udleveringen er rettet:—

1. Murder, or attempt or conspiracy to murder.

1. Mord eller Forsög paa Mord eller Samraad om Mord.

2. Manslaughter.

2. Drab.

3. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.

3. Eftergjörelse eller Forfalskning af Penge eller Udgivelse af eftergjorte eller forfalskede Penge.

4. Forgery, or counterfeiting, or altering or uttering what is forged or counterfeited or altered.

5. Embezzlement or larceny.

6. Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.

7. Crimes by bankrupts against bankruptcy laws.

8. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any company made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

9. Rape.

10. Abduction.

11. Child stealing.

12. Burglary or housebreaking.

13. Arson.

14. Robbery with violence.

15. Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.

16. Piracy by law of nations.

17. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

18. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.

19. Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

Provided that the surrender shall be made only when, in the case of a person accused, the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country where the fugitive or person so accused shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed; and, in the case of a person alleged to have been convicted, on such evidence as, according to the laws of the country where he is found, would prove that he had been convicted.

4. Dokumentfalsk eller anden Eftergjorelse eller Forfalskning eller svigagtig Brug af et falsk Dokument eller af anden eftergjort eller forfalsket Gjenstand.

5. Tilegnelse af betroet Gods eller Tyveri.

6. Tilvendelse af Penge eller Gods ved falske Foregivender.

7. Forbrydelser af Fallenter imod Fallitlovgivningen.

8. De efter den til enhver Tid gjældende Lovgivning strafbare svigagtige Handlinger, der begaaes af en Depositarius, Bankier, Agent, Faktor, Værge, Kurator eller af et Selskabs Bestyrer, Medlem eller offentlige Betjente.

9. Voldtægt.

10. Bortförelse.

11. Barnerov.

12. Indbrudstyveri.

13. Brandstiftelse.

14. Röveri.

15. Trusler, som i Breve eller paa anden Maade fremföres for at aftvinge Penge eller Gods.

16. Söröveri i folkeretlig Forstand.

17. Sænkning eller Tilintetgjörelse af et Skib i Söen eller herpaa rettet Forsög eller Komplot.

18. Voldsgjerninger ombord paa et Skib i rum Sö udövede i den Hensigt at dræbe eller tilföie en större Legemsbeskadigelse.

19. Mytteri ombord paa et Skib i rum Sö mod Skibsförerens Myndighed eller derpaa rettet Sammenrottelse af to eller flere Personer.

Udleveringen af en Person, der er anklaget for en Forbrydelse, skal dog ikkun da finde Sted, naar der er tilveiebragt et saadant Bevis for Udförelsen af denne, at der efter det Lands Love, hvor den Undvegne eller Anklagede antræffes, deri vilde indeholdes tilstrækkelig Hjemmel til at paagribe ham og stille ham for Retten, hvis Forbrydelsen var begaaet i dette Land. Ligeledes skal Udleveringen af en Person, der angives at være domfældt, alene finde Sted efter Forelæggelse af et saadant Retsdokument, som ifölge det Lands Love, hvor han antræffes, vilde afgive Bevis for hans Domfældelse.

ARTICLE II.

In the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, other than the Colonies or foreign possessions of Her Majesty, the manner of proceeding shall be as follows:—

I. In the case of a person accused—

The requisition for the surrender shall be made to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent of His Majesty the King of Denmark at London, accompanied by (1) a warrant or other equivalent judicial document for the arrest of the accused, issued by a Judge or Magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against him in Denmark, (2) duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such Judge or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the acts on account of which the fugitive is demanded; and (3) a description of the person claimed, and any other particulars which may serve to identify him. The said Secretary of State shall transmit such documents to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, who shall then, by order under his hand and seal, signify to some Police Magistrate in London that such requisition has been made and require him, if there be due cause, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive.

On the receipt of such order from the Secretary of State, and on the production of such evidence as would, in the opinion of the Magistrate, justify the issue of the warrant if the crime had been committed in the United Kingdom, he shall issue his warrant accordingly.

When the fugitive shall have been apprehended in virtue of such warrant, he shall be brought before the Police Magistrate who issued it, or some other Police Magistrate in London. If the evidence to be then produced shall be such as to justify, according to the law of England, the committal for trial of the prisoner if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in England, the Police Magistrate shall commit him to prison to await the warrant of the Secretary of State for his surrender; sending immediately to the Secretary of State a certificate of the committal and a report upon the case.

ARTIKEL II.

I Hendes Britiske Majestæts Lande, med Undtagelse af Hendes Majestæts Kolonier eller Bilande, skal fölgende Fremgangsmaade anvendes:—

I. I det Tilfælde, at den Person, der fordres udleveret, er anklaget—

Skal Begjæringen om Udlevering skee til Hendes Britiske Majestæts förste Statssecretair for de udenlandske Anliggender ved Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmarks Gesandt eller diplomatiske Agent i London og denne Begjæring skal være ledsaget (1) af en Fængslingsskjendelse eller et andet tilsvarende Retsdokument angaaende den Paagjældendes Fængsling, udstedt af en Dommer eller anden Retsembedsmand, som er behörig bemyndiget til at gjöre de Handlinger, der lægges den Paagjældende til Last i Danmark, til Gjenstand for Undersögelse; (2) af behörig legaliserede Udsagn og Forklaringer, som under Eed ere afgivne for en saadan Dommer eller Retsembedsmand, og som give en klar Fremstilling af de Handlinger, paa Grund af hvilke Udleveringen er begjært, samt endelig (3) af en Beskrivelse af den Person, der fordres udleveret, og af en Meddelelse af andre Data, som kunne tjene til at godtgjöre hans Identitet. Bemeldte Statssecretair skal fremsende disse Dokumenter til Hendes Britiske Majestæts förste Statssecretair for de indenrigske Forhold, og denne skal da ved en med sin Underskrift og sit Segl forsynet Ordre meddele en Politimyndighed i London, at en Begjæring som den ovennævnte er fremsat, og paalægge ham, hvis han finder den behörig begrundet, at udstede en Befaling om den Undvegnes Paagribelse.

Naar den nævnte Politimyndighed har modtaget en saadan Befaling fra Statssecretairen, og naar den finder det Bevis, der fremlægges for den, at være af saadan Beskaffenhed, at det vilde retfærdiggjore Udstedelsen af en Anholdelsesbefaling, hvis Forbrydelsen var bleven begaaet i det Forenede Kongerige, skal den udstede en saadan Anholdelsesbefaling i Overeensstemmelse dermed.

Naar den Undvegne er bleven anholdt ifölge denne Anholdelsesbefaling, skal han stilles for den Politimyndighed, som udstedte den, eller for en anden Politimyndighed i London. Dersom det Bevis, der föres for denne, er af saadan Beskaffenhed, at det efter England's Love vilde berettige til at bringe den Anholdte for Domstolene, hvis den Forbrydelse, som han sigtes for, var bleven begaaet i England, skal Politimynigheden sætte ham i Fængsel for der at afvente Statssecretairens Befaling om hans Udlevering. Attest om Fængslingsbefalingen samt en Beretning om Sagen skal ufortövet sendes til Statssecretairen.

After the expiration of a period from the committal of the prisoner, which shall never be less than fifteen days, the Secretary of State shall, by order under his hand and seal, order the fugitive criminal to be surrendered to such person as may be duly authorized to receive him on the part of the Government of His Majesty the King of Denmark.

II. In the case of a person convicted—

The course of proceeding shall be the same as in the preceding case of a person accused, except that the document to be produced by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent of His Danish Majesty in support of his requisition, shall clearly set forth the crime of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the fact, place, and date of his conviction. The evidence to be produced before the Police Magistrate shall be such as would, according to the law of England, prove that the prisoner was convicted of the crime charged.

After the Police Magistrate shall have committed the accused or convicted person to prison to await the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, such person shall have the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*. If he should so apply, his surrender must be deferred until after the decision of the Court upon the return to the writ, and even then can only take place if the decision is adverse to the applicant. In the latter case the Court may at once order his delivery to the person authorized to receive him, without the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, or commit him to prison to await such order.

ARTICLE III.

In the dominions of His Majesty the King of Denmark other than the Colonies or Foreign Possessions of His said Majesty, the manner of proceeding shall be as follows:—

I. In the case of a person accused—

The requisition for the surrender shall be made to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Denmark by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Britannic Majesty at Copenhagen, accompanied by (1) a warrant for the arrest of the accused, issued by a judge or Magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts

Efter Udlöbet af en vis Tid efter Fængslingen, hvilken Tid aldrig man være kortee end femten Dage, skal Statssecretairen ved en under sin Haand og sit Segl udfærdiget Befaling beordre den undvegne Forbryder udleveret til den Person, som af Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmarks Regjering maatte være tilbörlig bemyndiget til at modtage ham.

II. I det Tilfælde at den Person, der fordres udleveret, er domfældt—

Skal Fremgangsmaaden være de nsamme som i det foregaaende Tilfælde, hvor den Paagjædende var anklaget, dog med Undtagelse at, her det Dokument, som Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmarks Minister eller diplomatiske Agent har at overlevere til Stötte for sin Begjæring, paa en tydelig Maade skal fremstille den Forbrydelse, for havilken den Person, der fordres udleveret, er domfældt, og derhos angive den Handling, for hvilken, Stedet hvor og Tiden naar han er bleven dömt. De Bevisligheder, der skulle fremlægges for Politimyndigheden, skulle være af saadan Beskaffenhed, at de efter Englands Love vilde begrunde den Fængsledes Domfældelse for den Forbrydelse, som han er sigtet for.

Efter at Politimyndigheden har befalet, at den anklagede eller domfældte Person skal sættes i Fængsel for der at afvente Statssecretairens Befaling angaaende hands Udlevering, skal den Fængslede have Ret til at forlange "a writ of *habeas corpus*." Hvis den Fængslede gjör Brug af denne Ret, skal Udleveringen opsættes, indtil Retten har afgivet sin Kjendelse, og ikkun finde Sted, hvis Kjendelsen gaaer den Fængslede imod. I sidste Tilfælde kan Retten enten strax beordre den Fængsledes Udlevering til den dertil bemyndigede Person, uden at afvente Statssecretairens Befaling om hans Udlevering eller paany lade ham sette i Fængsel for der at oppebie denne Befaling.

ARTIKEL III.

I Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmarks Lande, med Undtagelse af Kolonierne og andre Bilande, skal fölgende Fremgangsmaade anvendes:—

I. I det Tilfælde at den Person, der fordres udleveret, er anklaget—

Skal Begjæringen on Udlevering skee til Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmarks Udenrigsminister ved Hendes Britiske Majestæts Minister eller diplomatiske Agent i Kjöbenhavn, og denne Begjæring skal være ledsaget (1) af en Fængslingskjendelse, der er udstedt af en Dommer eller anden Retsembedsmand, som er behörig bemyndiget til at gjöre de

charged against him in Great Britain; (2) duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such judge or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the acts on account of which the fugitive is demanded; and (3) a description of the person claimed, and any other particulars which may serve to identify him.

Handlinger, der lægges ham til Last i Storbritannien, til Gjenstand for Undersögelse; (2) af behörig legaliserede Udsagn og Forklaringer, der ere edeligen afgivne for en saadan Dommer eller Retsembedsmand, og som give en tydelig Fremstilling af de Handlinger, paa Grund af hvilke Udleveringen er begjært; og (3) af en Beskrivelse af den Person, der fordres udleveret, og af en Meddelese af andre Data, som kunne tjene til at godtgjore hans Identitet.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Denmark shall transmit such requisition for surrender to the Minister of Justice of His Majesty the King of Denmark, who, after having ascertained that the crime therein specified is one of those enumerated in the present Treaty, and satisfied himself that the evidence produced is such as, according to Danish law, would justify the committal for trial of the individual demanded, if the crime had been committed in Denmark, shall take the necessary measures for causing the fugitive to be delivered to the person charged to receive him by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmarks Udenrigsminister fremsender den saaledes modtagne Udleveringsbegjæring til Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmarks Justitsminister, der, naar han efter anstillet Undersögelse finder, at Udleveringsbegjæringen har Medhold i denne Traktat, og at det Bevis, der fremlægges, er af saadan Beskaffenhed, at det efter Danmarks Love vilde berettige til at bringe den Person, hvis Udlevering begjæres, for Domstolene, saafremt den Forbrydelse, for hvilken han sigtes, var bleven begaaet i Danmark, træffer de fornödne Foranstaltninger til den Undvegnes Udlevering til den Person, som af Hendes Britiske Majestæts Regjering er tilbörligt bemyndiget til at modtage ham.

II. In the case of a person convicted—

II. I det Tilfælde at den Person, der fordres udleveret, domfældt—

The course of proceeding shall be the same as in the preceding case of a person accused, except that the Warrant to be transmitted by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Britannic Majesty in support of his requisition, shall clearly set forth the crime of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the fact, place, and date of his conviction. The evidence to be produced shall be such as would, according to the laws of Denmark, prove that the prisoner was convicted of the crime charged.

Skal Fremgangsmaaden være den samme som i det foregaaende Tilfæde, hvor den Paagjældende var anklaget, dog med Undtagelse af, at her det Dokument, som Hendes Britiske Majestæts Minister eller diplomatiske Agent har at overlevere til Stötte for sin Begjæring, paa en tydelig Maade skal fremstille den Forbrydelse, for hvilken den Person, som fordres udleveret, er domfældt, og derhos angive den Handling, for hvilken, samt Stedet hvor og Tiden naar han er bleven dömt. De Bevisligheder, der skulle fremlægges, skulle være af saadan Beskaffenhed, at de efter de danske Love vilde begrunde den Fængsledes Domfældelse, for den Forbrydelse, hvilken han sigtes.

ARTICLE IV.

A fugitive criminal may, however, be apprehended under a warrant issued by any Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority in either country, on such information or complaint, and such evidence, or after such proceedings as would, in the opinion of the person issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant, if the crime had been committed or the prisoner convicted, in that part of the dominions of the two contracting Parties in which he exercises jurisdiction: Provided, however, that in the United Kingdom the accused shall, in such case, be sent as speedily

ARTIKEL IV.

En undvegen Forbryder kan imidlertid blive anholdt ifölge en Anholdelsesbefaling, der er bleven udstedt af en Politimyndighed, Fredsdommer eller anden kompetent Myndighed, i et af de to Lande ifölge saadan Anmeldelse eller Klage og saadanne Bevisligheder samt under Iagttagelse af den formlige Fremgangsmaade, som efter dens Mening, der udsteder Anholdelsesbefalingen, vilde retfærdiggjöre sammes Udstedelse, dersom Forbrydelsen var bleven begaaet eller Forbryderen domfældt i den Del af de kontraherende Parters Territorium, hvor vedkommende Myndighed re kompetent. Dette kan dog kun skee paa den

as possible before a Police Magistrate in London; and that in the dominions of His Majesty the King of Denmark, the case shall be immediately submitted to the Minister of Justice of His Majesty the King of Denmark; and provided, also, that the individual arrested shall in either country be discharged, if within fifteen days a requisition shall not have been made for his surrender by the Diplomatic Agent of his country, in the manner directed by Articles II and III of this Treaty.

The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes specified in this Treaty, committed on the high seas, on board a vessel of either country, which may come into a port of the other.

ARTICLE V.

If the fugitive criminal who has been committed to prison be not surrendered and conveyed away within two months after such committal (or within two months after the decision of the Court, upon the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* in the United Kingdom), he shall be discharged from custody, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

ARTICLE VI.

When any person shall have been surrendered by either of the High Contracting Parties to the other, such persons shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to the country from whence he was surrendered, be triable or tried for any offence committed in the other country prior to the surrender, other than the particular offence on account of which he was surrendered.

ARTICLE VII.

No accused or convicted person shall be surrendered, if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded shall be deemed by the Government upon which it is made to be one of a political character, or if in the United Kingdom he prove to the satisfaction of the Police Magistrate, or of the Court before which he is brought on *habeas corpus*, or to the Secretary of State, or in Denmark to the satisfaction of the Minister of Justice of His Majesty the King of Denmark, that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or to punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE VIII.

Warrants, depositions, or statements on oath, issued or taken in the dominions of either of the two High Contracting Parties,

Betingelse, at i saadant Tilfælde den Anklagede i det Forenede Kongerige saa hurtigt som muligt stilles for en Politimyndighed i London, og at Sagen i Hans Majestæt Kongen af Denmarks Lande uopholdelig forelægges for Hans Majestæts Justitsminister, samt at i begge Lande den anholdte Person skal löslades, dersom der ikke inden femten Dages Forlöb skeer en Begjæring om hans Udlevering ved hans Lands diplomatiske Agent paa den Maade, som er angiven i Artiklerne II og III i denne Traktat.

Den samme Regel skal komme til Anvendelse paa Personer, der ere anklagede eller domfældte for nogen af de i denne Traktat opregnede Forbrydelser, naar disse ere begaaede i rum Sö ombord paa et af de to Landes Skibe, og dette maatte være löbet ind i en Havn i det andet land.

ARTIKEL V.

Dersom den undvegne Forbryder, som er bleven fængslet, ikke er bleven udleveret og bortfört inden to Maaneder efter Fængsling en (eller inden to Maaneder efter den Domstols Kjendelse, som i det Forenede Kongerige er afsagt ifölge "writ of *habeas corpus*,") skal han löslades af Fængslet, medmindre der kan paavises tilstrækkelig Grund til det Modsatte.

ARTIKEL VI.

Naar en Person er bleven udleveret af den ene af de kontraherende Parter til den anden, skal han, saalænge han ikke er bleven tilbageleveret eller har havt Leilighed til at vende tilbage til det Land, hvorfra han er bleven udleveret, ikke kunne drages til Ansvar eller dommes for nogen anden Forbrydelse, som han forinden Udleveringen maatte have begaaet i det andet Land, end den, paa Grund af hvilken han blev udleveret.

ARTIKEL VII.

En anklaget eller domfældt Person skal ikke udleveres, naar den Part, til hvem Begjæringen om Udlevering er rettet, anseer den Forbrydelse, formedelst hvilken Udleveringen begjæres, som en Forbrydelse af en politisk Karakter, eiheller dersom han i det Forenede Kongerige paa en Maade, der er fyldestgjörende for den vedkommende Politimyndighed eller for den Domstol, for hvilken han er stillet ifölge "a writ of *habeas corpus*," eller for Statssecretairen og i Danmark for Hans Majestæt Kongens Justitsminister godtgjör, at Begjæringen om hans Udlevering i Virkeligheden skeer i den Hensigt at drage ham til Ansvar eller straffe ham for en Forbrydelse af en politisk Karakter.

ARTIKEL VIII.

Fænglings-og Anholdelsesbefalinger, Forklaringer og edelige Vidnesbyrd, der ere udstedte eller optagne i et af de to höie kon-

and copies thereof, and certificates of or judicial documents stating the fact of conviction, shall be received in evidence in proceedings in the dominions of the other, if purporting to be signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the country where they were issued or taken, and provided they are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State.

ARTICLE IX.

The surrender shall not take place if, since the commission of the acts charged, the accusation, or the conviction, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the country where the accused or convicted person shall have taken refuge.

ARTICLE X.

If the individual claimed should be under prosecution, or in custody, for a crime or offence committed in the country where he may have taken refuge, his surrender may be deferred until he shall have been set at liberty in due course of law.

In case he should be proceeded against or detained in such country, on account of obligations contracted towards private individuals, his surrender shall nevertheless take place, the injured party retaining his right to prosecute his claims before the competent authority.

ARTICLE XI.

Every article found in the possession of the individual claimed at the time of his arrest shall be seized, in order to be delivered up with his person at the time when the surrender shall be made. Such delivery shall not be limited to the property or articles obtained by stealing or by fraudulent bankruptcy, but shall extend to every thing that may serve as proof of the crime. It shall take place even when the surrender, after having been ordered, shall be prevented from taking place by reason of the escape or death of the individual claimed.

ARTICLE XII.

Each of the two Contracting Parties shall defray the expenses occasioned by the arrest within its territories, the detention, and the conveyance to its frontier, of the persons whom it may consent to surrender in pursuance of the present Treaty.

traherende Parters Lande, eller Akfsrifter af saadanne, og Attester og Retsdokumenter, som godtgjöre Domfældelsen, skulle tages for gyldige ved Retsforhandlingen i det andet Land, dersom de vise sig at være underskrevne eller bekræftede af en Dommer, Retsbetjent eller anden Embedsmand i det Land, hvor de ere udstedte eller optagne, under Forudsætning af at de ere bekræftede ved Vidners Ed eller ved at være forsynede med Justitsministerens eller en anden Ministers officielle Segl.

ARTIKEL IX.

Udleveringen skal ikke finde Sted, dersom der, efter at Gjerningen er bleven begaaet, eller Anklagen er reist, eller Dommen er fældet, er forloben saa lang Tid, at Retsforfölgningen eller Straffen er bleven forældet ifölge det Lands Love, hvor den Anklagede eller Domfældte har taget Tilflugt.

ARTIKEL X.

Dersom den Person, som fordres udleveret maatte være under Retsforfölgning eller i Fængsel for en Forbrydelse eller en Forseelse, som er bleven begaaet i det Land, hvor han har taget Tilflugt, kan hans Udlevering udsættes, indtil han atter lovligen er bleven lösladt.

Dersom der maatte være anlagt Sag imod ham, eller dersom han maatte være arresteret i dette Land formedelst Forpligtelser, som han maatte have paadraget sig imod private Personer, skal hans Udlevering ikke destomindre finde Sted, men den formeentlig forurettede Part beholder Ret til at forfölge sin San for den kompetente Myndighed.

ARTIKEL XI.

Enhver Gjenstand, som findes i den Persons Besiddelse, der fordres udleveret, paa den Tid, han fængsles, skal tages i Forvaring, for derefter, samtidig med hans Udlevering, at blive afleveret. Denne Aflevering skal ikke indskrænke sig til den Eiendom og de Gjenstande, som ere erhvervede ved Tyveri eller svigagtig Fallit, men skal udstrække sig til enhver Ting, som kan tjene som Bevis for Forbrydelsen. Den skal fremdeles finde Sted, selv om Udleveringen, efterat der er bleven givet Befaling til samme, forhindres paa Grund af den Persons Undvigelse eller Död, som fordres udleveret.

ARTIKEL XII.

Enhver af de to kontraherende Parter skal indenfor sit Territorium betale de Omkostninger, som foranlediges ved Anholdelsen, Fængslingen og Transporten til dens Grændser af de Personer, til hvis Udlevering den ifölge nærværende Traktat maatte give sit Samtykke.

ARTICLE XIII.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies or foreign Possessions of the two High Contracting Parties, in the following manner:—

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in a Colony or foreign Possession of either of the two Contracting Parties, shall be made to the Governor or Chief Authority of such Colony or Possession by the Chief Consular Officer of the other Party in such Colony or Possession; or, if the fugitive has escaped from a Colony or foreign Possession of the Party on whose behalf the requisition is made, by the Governor or Chief Authority of such Colony or Possession.

Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the respective Governors or Chief Authorities, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender, or to refer the matter to their Government.

Her Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Denmark shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in their Colonies and foreign Possessions for the surrender of criminals who may take refuge therein, on the basis, as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

ARTIKEL XIII.

Bestemmelserne i nærværende Traktat skulle komme til Anvendelse paa de to höie kontraherende Parters Kolonier eller Bilande paa fölgende Maade:—

Begjæringen om Udlevering af en undvegen Forbryder, som har taget Tilflugt til en Koloni eller til et Biland, der tilhörer en af de to Kontraherende Parter, skal skee til Gouverneuren eller den den overordnede Myndighed paa saadan Koloni eller Biland ved den anden Parts överste konsulare Embedsmand i vedkommende Koloni eller Biland, eller, hvis Undvigelsen har fundet Sted fra en Koloni eller et Biland, der tilhörer den Part, i hvis Navn Udleveringen begjæres, ved Gouverneuren eller den överste Myndighed i den paagjældende Koloni eller Biland.

Saadanne Begjæringer om Udlevering kunne afgjöres, dog i saa nöje Overeensstemmelse som muligt med Forskrifterne i denne Traktat, af de respektive Gouverneurer eller överste Myndigheder, men det skal dog staae dem frit for enten at samtykke i Udleveringen eller at henvise Sagen til deres Regjeringer.

Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark og Hendes Britiske Majestæt skulle dog ogsaa have Ret til at træffe særlige Bestemmelser for deres Koloniers og Bilandes Vedkommende angaaende Udleveringen af de Forbrydere, som maatte tage deres Tilflugt til disse, hvilke Bestemmelser dog skulle holdes saa nær som muligt til Forskrifterne i nærværende Traktat.

ARTICLE XIV.

The present Treaty shall come into operation ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties.

After the Treaty shall so have been brought into operation, the Convention concluded between the High Contracting Parties on the 15th of April 1862, shall be considered as cancelled, except as to any proceeding that may have already been taken or commenced in virtue thereof.

Either Party may at any time terminate the Treaty on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention.

ARTIKEL XIV.

Den nærværende Traktat skal træde i Kraft 10 Dage efter dens Offentliggjörelse i Overeensstemmelse med de Former, som ere foreskrevne ved Lovgivningen i hvert af de höie kontraherende Parters Lande.

Naar denne Traktat saaledes er traadt i Kraft, skal den imellem de höie kontraherende Parter under 15 April 1862 afsluttede Konvention ansees som ophævet, undtagen forsaavidt der maatte være bleven foretaget eller paabegyndt noget Skridt i Overeensstemmelse med samme.

Enhver af de to Parter kan til enhver Tid sætte Traktaten ud af Kraft, naar denne Hensigt er bleven meddelt den anden 6 Maaneder i Forveien.

ARTICLE XV.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Copenhagen as soon as may be within four weeks from the date of signature.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

ARTIKEL XV.

Denne Traktat skal ratificeres, og Ratifikationerne skulle udvexles i Kjöbenhavn saasnart som muligt i Löbet af fire Uger fra Traktatens Undertegning.

Til Bekræftelse heraf have de respective Befuldmægtigede undertegnet denne Traktat og paatrykt samme deres Vaabensegl.

Done at Copenhagen, the thirty-first day of March, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Givet i Kjöbenhavn den 31 Marts i Herrens Aar Atten Hundrede og Tre og Halvfjerds-sindstyve.

(L.S.) CHARLES LENNOX WYKE.

(L.S.) O. D. ROSENORN-LEHN.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Copenhagen on the twenty-sixth day of April last:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Act, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, the said Act shall apply in the case of the said Treaty with the King of Denmark.

Arthur Helps.

GENERAL.

The 11th August 1873.

No. 1748.—*Promotions.*—The following temporary promotions in the Mysore Commission are sanctioned for the time the late Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. McHutchin, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, was absent on furlough,* *viz*, from the 1st December 1872 to the 22nd April 1873:—

* Foreign Department Notification No. 2598G, dated 23rd December 1872.

Madras G. G. O. dated 25th February 1873.

Mr. L. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class.

Mr. B. Krishnaiengar, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

Major H. E. Mottet, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, to officiate in the 3rd Class of the latter grade.

No. 1749.—*Promotion.*—Captain E. P. Maltby, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd, and Officiating in the 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class in the Mysore Commission, with effect from the 25th April last.

The 15th August 1873.

No. 1801 *of* 1873.—*Appointment.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Mowbray Thomson, Bengal Infantry, is appointed a Political Agent of the 3rd Grade and posted to the office of Agent to the Governor-General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Randall, permitted to retire from the Service.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 13th August 1873.

No. 2314.—Mr. G. Fitzgerald availed himself, on the forenoon of the 25th July 1873, of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification of this Department, No. 1888, dated 24th idem.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 13th August 1873.

No. 2316.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Section 2 (*d*) of the Acting Allowance Code:—

Section 2 (*d*). "Progressive pay" is pay which, upon good behaviour, rises by periodical increments from a minimum to a maximum.

And that the words "or subject to increase on passing an examination" be inserted after the word "progressive" in section 26 (*a*) 1, and in Section 27-I (1).

The 14th August 1873.

No. 2318.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Rule 5 of Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code:—

5. "Examination leave" does not operate as an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section; and, if the examination to attend which the leave is taken be successfully passed, and the officer have not already had twelve months' examination leave, then it counts as duty qualifying for privilege leave.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 14th August 1873.

No. 2255.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Section 99 of the Civil Pension Code:—

Section 99.—Service in the Railway Police on the East Indian Railway, and in Bombay, is treated as service under Government, though such police are either wholly or partly paid by the Railway Companies.

The 15th August 1873.

No. 2322.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added as Rules 4 (*a*) and 5 (*a*) under Section 35 of the Civil Pension Code:—

4 (*a*).—The Officer must furnish all information that may be required from him by the Accountant General.

5 (*a*).—The salary of an Officer lent or transferred must, in every case, be fixed with the consent of the Government of India, and an officer must not accept any increase of salary without the previous sanction of the Government of India.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 15th August 1873.

No. 2349.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency:—

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Balance of Issue Account.	Retired by other Offices of Issue	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st July 1873	Calcutta ..	4,59,73,895	1,80,895	4,57,93,000	1,85,60,925	15,91,488	72,495	2,25,24,402	4,27,49,310
Ditto	Madras ..	1,63,24,120	11,96,410	1,51,27,710	85,81,236	1	....	58,28,463	1,44,09,700
Ditto	Bombay ..	3,31,66,930	15,37,220	3,16,29,710	1,01,28,188	38,22,593	....	1,66,35,209	3,05,85,990
Ditto	Allahabad ..	88,80,765	5,63,935	83,16,830	47,15,214	....	....	41,03,291	88,18,505
Ditto	Lahore ..	62,84,585	4,38,255	58,46,330	34,68,958	....	....	27,00,037	61,68,995
Ditto	Calicut ..	30,43,145	9,82,820	20,60,325	20,01,781	....	....	10,00,059	30,01,840
Ditto	Cocanada ..	17,38,350	10,30,040	7,08,310	12,41,396	....	....	4,00,059	16,41,455
Ditto	Nagpore ..	46,00,970	4,72,770	41,28,200	30,17,263	....	....	12,47,902	42,65,165
Ditto	Kurrachee ..	36,66,305	15,13,415	21,52,890	15,78,184	....	....	20,00,106	35,78,290
Ditto	Akola ..	42,96,465	5,51,755	37,44,710	37,88,765	....	....	5,00,000	42,88,765
	TOTAL ..	12,79,75,530	84,67,515	11,95,08,015	5,70,81,910	54,14,082	72,495	5,69,39,528	11,95,08,015

CALCUTTA,
COMMR. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY;
The 9th August 1873.

(Sd.) H. A. MANGLES,
Head Commissioner.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th August 1873.

No. 848 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Mowbray Thomson, of Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 849 *of* 1873.—*Addendum.*—The following paragraph is to be added to G. G. O. No. 613 of 1871.

Para. 8.—*This G. O., being a further modification of Rule XXXIII of the Furlough Rules of* 1868 *is applicable to those officers only who have elected those rules.*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 850 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confirm Surgeon-Major J. Elliot, M. D., of the Medical Department, in his appointment as Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government at the Presidency, with effect from the date of the promotion of Surgeon-Major D. MacDonald, M. D., to the grade of Deputy Surgeon-General.

No. 851 *of* 1873.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Home Department, No. 2584, dated the 8th August 1873, the services of Surgeon W. W. Galloway, M. B., of the Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 852 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Edward Pryse Lloyd-Harries (Since retired.)—29th December 1870.

No. 853 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Edward Bruce, of the 39th Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 19th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),—25th June 1872.

No. 854 *of* 1873.—Conductor M. Duncan is permitted to resign his position in the Warrant grade of the Department of Public Works, in view to obtaining his discharge from the Army.

No. 855 *of* 1873.—Sub-Conductor R. Scanlon, attached to the Ellichpoor Magazine, Hyderabad Contingent, is promoted to the rank of Conductor.

No. 856 *of* 1873.—With the view of removing misapprehension, it is notified for general information that leave in India (privilege leave excepted), is granted by the Government of India in the Military Department to warrant officers of all grades belonging to Departments under its control, and by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to those in Departments under His Excellency's orders; and such leave will in all cases be notified in General Orders by the Government or the Commander-in-Chief as the case may be.

2. Non-Commissioned Officers will obtain such leave from the heads of the departments in which they may be respectively serving.

3. Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officers employed under Civil Governments, Administrations, or Departments are not affected by this Order.

No. 857 *of* 1873.—The promotion of Serjeant Adolphus McElray Fitzgerald to the grade of Acting Sub-Conductor in the Army Commissariat Department, notified in G. G. O. No. 381 of the 2nd April 1873, is hereby cancelled.

No. 858 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Veterinary Department.

First Class Veterinary Surgeon M. J. Marshall to officiate as Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, 2nd Circle, Bengal, during the period Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon W. Thacker may be employed as Remount Agent, Calcutta, or until further orders.

The 13th August 1873.

No. 859 *of* 1873.—With the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that it has been decided to adopt in this country, with some modifications, the War Office Regulations of 1871, for the supervision, management and discipline of British Army Schools. The following arrangements have accordingly been sanctioned:—

I.—Supervision.

1. The Superintendent of Army Schools in each Presidency will be a commissioned officer, with the relative rank of Captain, if he shall not already have attained that rank.

2. The Superintendents will be appointed by the Government of India, those in Madras and Bombay on the recommendation of the Local Governments.

3. The Superintendents will, in addition to performing the duties laid down in the Army School Regulations, receive and submit indents for school materials, and prepare and submit the annual budget estimates.

4. In the Bengal Presidency there will be an Assistant Superintendent of Army Schools to be appointed by the Government of India. He will rank with Sub-inspector, and receive the same pay and army rank. His duties will be those of assisting the Superintendent in his office.

5. In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the Superintendent will receive any assistance required from the Sub-inspector in whose district the head-quarters of the Superintendent is situated.

6. The Bengal Presidency will be divided into three districts, the Madras and Bombay into two districts each. To each district a Sub-inspector will be appointed by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

7. The Superintendents will be allowed a moderate office establishment, the amount to be fixed with reference to the requirements of each Presidency.

II.—Pay of Officers.

8. The pay of the superintending officers in India will be as follows:—

		Rs.
Superintendent of Army Schools, Bengal, on appointment, per mensem		500
	After 5 years ...	600
	After 10 „ ...	750
Superintendent of Army Schools, Madras and Bombay, on appointment		450
	After 5 years ...	550
	After 10 „ ...	650
Sub-Inspectors	Pay per mensem ...	150
	Staff ... For 5 years ...	120
	After ditto ...	150

III.—Scale of pay of Subordinates.

9. The pay of schoolmasters, acting schoolmasters and soldier assistants will be as follows:—

Schoolmasters.

Rates of pay of schoolmasters.*	Rs.	A.	P.
On appointment, per mensem	53	6	9
After 3 years' service	60	14	0
„ 6 „ „	68	5	3
„ 9 „ „	75	12	6
„ 12 „ „	83	3	10
„ 15 „ „	90	11	1
„ 18 „ „	98	2	3

10. The periodical increase will be granted only from the date of completion of the required service, after receipt of the order of the Home authorities upon the recommendation of the Director General of Military Education.

11. Schoolmasters appointed prior to 25th May 1863, who may have elected to remain under the regulations in force prior to that date, will continue to receive pay under those regulations.

12. †Those who may still be serving as 2nd class schoolmasters will in future be granted an increase of six pence a day to their pay on completion of 18 years' service as schoolmasters:—

Rates of Staff salaries of Schoolmasters.‡	Rs.	A.	P.
On appointment	18	0	0
After 3 years' service	21	0	0
„ 6 „ „	24	0	0
„ 9 „ „	27	0	0
„ 12 „ „	30	0	0
„ 15 „ „	33	0	0
„ 18 „ „	36	0	0

13. The above scale will not affect the claims of present incumbents who may be drawing the higher aggregate pay sanctioned by G. G. O. No. 246 of 6th March 1860.

14. Schoolmasters arriving from England will not draw Staff pay until they enter upon the duties of their situation.

15. Schoolmasters absent on leave, excepting during the authorized vacations, will not be entitled to Staff pay.

16. Schoolmasters in India will be entitled to a gratuity of £5 in lieu of furlough, provided the re-engagement does not take place after the receipt at the station of the orders for his regiment to return home. In such cases furlough will be granted as soon after the arrival of the regiment in the United Kingdom as circumstances will admit. But if the schoolmaster is transferred to a regiment remaining in India, the gratuity of £5 will be allowed.

17. If re-engaging while under orders to proceed to another foreign station, he will be allowed a gratuity of £1-1-0.

18. A schoolmaster sentenced to dismissal will be sent by the first opportunity to England, where the sentence will be carried into effect by his discharge. In the meantime he will receive full pay as schoolmaster, but without staff allowances from the date of his release from confinement, and the issue of rations to his wife and children will be continued while he is in India. He will be amenable to military discipline, but will not be required to perform any duty.

Acting Schoolmasters.

19. The following pay will be passed to acting schoolmasters:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
When the number of adults on the school books during the month	Does not exceed 50	15	0	0
	Exceeds 50	18	0	0
	„ 100	22	8	0

* See G. O. G. G. No. 909 of 30th August 1872.

† See G. O. G. G. No. 388 of 3rd April 1873.

‡ See G. O. G. G. No. 1045 of 9th October 1872.

The above applies to Convalescent Depôts and detached half battalions.

Schoolmaster of a Detachment.

20. The following pay will be passed to the schoolmaster of a detachment:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
When the number of adults attending is under 25 ...	Per mensem	10	0	0
	For broken periods five annas per day.			
When the number is 25 and over ...	Per mensem	15	0	0
	For broken periods eight annas per day.			

This rule applies to single batteries of artillery when so quartered that the adults and children cannot attend a school for which a trained schoolmaster is sanctioned.

Soldier Assistants.

21. The following pay will be passed to soldier assistants:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
To the senior assistant, per mensem	10	0	0
Or for broken periods 5 annas per day.			
To the remaining assistants, per mensem	6	0	0
Or for broken periods 3 annas per day.			

The number of assistants shall be calculated according to the average attendance of the previous month, and they may be appointed in the proportion of one to every 20 pupils attending the adult and grown children's schools. The above applies to all schools for which a schoolmaster or acting schoolmaster is sanctioned, but when there is only one assistant in a convalescent depôt, battery or detachment, the lower rate (Rs. 6) is to be drawn.

22. The pay of schoolmistresses, pupil teachers, or assistant schoolmistresses and monitresses, is as follows:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Schoolmistress ...	1st class, per mensem ...	45	0	0
	2nd " " ...	37	8	0
	3rd " " ...	30	0	0
Pupil teacher or assistant schoolmistress ...	1st year, per mensem ...	6	0	0
	2nd " " ...	7	8	0
	3rd " " ...	10	0	0
	4th " " ...	12	8	0
	5th " and afterwards ...	15	0	0
Monitress	1st year, per mensem ...	4	0	0
	2nd " and afterwards ...	5	0	0

23. The pay of an acting schoolmistress to a regiment is Rs. 15 per mensem. This applies to Convalescent Depôts (declared permanent) and detached half battalions.

24. The pay of acting schoolmistresses to detachments is as follows:—

I.—When there are 12 girls and infants attending, or 6 girls of age to receive instruction in needlework, Rs. 6-0-0 per mensem.

II.—When the numbers reach 15 or 10, respectively, Rs. 10-0-0 per mensem.

25. The above applies to detached batteries when so quartered that the adults and children cannot attend a school for which a trained schoolmistress is sanctioned.

26. A monitress may be appointed when the number of children attending the infant and industrial school exceeds 20. For more than 40 children a pupil teacher or assistant schoolmistress may be appointed in addition to the monitress, or two additional monitresses if no pupil teacher or assistant schoolmistress is available, and for every increase of 20 an additional monitress or pupil teacher alternately.

IV.—Leave and Passage of Schoolmistresses.

27. Free passages to Europe are granted to trained army schoolmistresses on duty in India who may be declared by a medical board to be in such a state of ill-health that a return to Europe is absolutely necessary for their recovery; but in all cases when it may be practicable, a change of residence in India should be tried in the first instance. Any army schoolmistress sent on medical certificate to a station in India is allowed her travelling expenses at the authorized rate.

28. Schoolmistresses* absent from their duties on account of certified ill-health will be allowed full pay for a period not exceeding three months, and during that period the salary of an acting schoolmistress will be passed to the person performing the duties of the absent schoolmistress. This rule is applicable to those acting schoolmistresses whom, under the operation of General Order No. 139 of 1871, it is not intended to relieve.

29. Should a schoolmistress who may have been granted sick leave for three months be recommended for an extension, the case will be reported for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in each Presidency.

30. During the extended leave a schoolmistress will receive half her pay.

31. The whole period of absence will not be permitted to exceed six months, after which she will be placed on the unemployed list, from which date her pay will cease.

V.—Payment for Tuition.

32. The following classes are admitted to regimental schools free :—

Non-commissioned officers and men of the British army, children and orphans of the regimental, garrison, or departmental officers, of warrant officers, of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, including staff sergeants and drummers of European parentage attached to native regiments and Government departments, of warders of military prisons, and of pensioners. Children such as above, not belonging to a regiment or artillery brigade quartered in the station where they are residing, will be admitted to any military school on application to the officer commanding.

33. The children of European and Eurasian residents at the station may be admitted to regimental schools at the discretion of the officer commanding on payment of Rs. 2-8 monthly for each child.

34. Broken periods of a month will be paid for at the rates of two annas for each day's attendance.

VI.—Hospital Stoppages.

35. The hospital stoppages in India will be three annas for a schoolmaster, and two annas for a schoolmistress.

VII.—Medical Treatment.

36. In all cases the children of army schoolmistresses are entitled to medical treatment in military hospitals.

VIII.—Bedding and Rations.

37. All schoolmistresses, whether they are the wives of schoolmasters or soldiers serving in India or not, shall be on the same footing as regards bedding and rations for themselves and half rations for their children. Pupil teachers will be allowed half rations.

G. O. G. G. No. 1305 of 27th December 1872.

IX.—Infant and Industrial Schools.

38. A grant of one rupee twelve annas will be made annually for each child not under four years of age, attending an industrial school. The grant to be reckoned on the average attendance during the preceding year, and to be expended in the purchase of materials for instruction.

X.—Allowances.

39. Sub-Inspectors will, when travelling on duty, ordinarily be provided with a free passage warrant for themselves, servant and baggage, as granted to officers of relative rank, and will be entitled to a detention allowance of Rupees 5 a day when detained on duty in stations. When not provided with conveyance at the public expense, they will be entitled to draw eight annas a mile when travelling by road, and three annas a mile by rail.

40 Schoolmasters, when travelling on duty without troops, to join their regiments, or to visit detachment schools, will be granted one rupee twelve annas daily in addition to the actual and necessary expenses of travelling by railway or by road, and this amount will be passed for the period during which the Indian staff allowance is not drawn.

* See General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, No. 87 of 24th March 1873.

41. Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in India are entitled to the conveyance of the following weights of baggage:—

	Schoolmasters.		Schoolmistresses.	
	Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.
When moving with troops	4	8	4	8
Married, moving without troops, if accompanied by his wife	14	...	...	...
Married, moving without troops, if not so accompanied	8	16	...	...
Married schoolmistresses moving without troops	...	...	8	16
Unmarried, moving without troops ...	5	24	5	24

42. A schoolmaster transferred from one station to another with or without troops, will be allowed the actual expense for conveyance of his wife (not being a trained schoolmistress) and family, in cases in which a free passage warrant has not been given, the cost not to exceed 2 annas per mile by road, and 9 pie by rail.

43. On all practicable occasions it will be the duty of schoolmasters to apply to the station authorities for free passage warrants before incurring expense on account of travelling.

XI.—Quarters.

44. Schoolmasters serving in India are entitled to quarters and tents, as allowed to non-commissioned officers of their relative ranks. When not provided with quarters or tents, an allowance of Rupees 15 per mensem will be given in lieu. If provided with quarters of a decidedly inferior description, they will be entitled, as compensation, to the difference between the amount of rent fixed for them and the value of the quarters assigned. The amount of compensation to be decided as in the case of commissioned officers.

A schoolmistress, not being the wife of a trained schoolmaster attached to the same corps, is allowed quarters or compensation on the same footing as a schoolmaster.

XII.—Regulations for Army Schools.

45. Further instructions regarding the discipline of schools, their arrangements, the supply, custody and management of school property, and the appointment, promotion, privileges, &c., of officers and subordinates will be issued under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 860 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Major Rowland Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry,—For two years, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 18th July 1873, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Khedive*.

No. 861 *of* 1873.—Naick Billundah, of the 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, declared unfit for further service on account of a wound received in action, is granted a wound pension in the fourth degree, *viz.*, Rs. 8-8-6 per mensem, to be disbursed in the Punjab circle of payment.

No. 862 *of* 1873.—First Class Hospital Assistant Ali Bux (2nd) is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, with effect from the date he may have been struck off duty.

The stipend will be disbursed at Nagpore.

No. 863 *of* 1873.—The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET,—*To be Captain.*

Lieutenant Montague Jocelyn King-Harman, Bengal Staff Corps,—2nd October 1872.

No. 864 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs—

Lieutenant Edward Francis J. de Clanay Rennick, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 7th Bengal Cavalry,—For six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 865 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

1st Class Apothecary John Kelly, of the Subordinate Medical Department, Civil Surgeon, Bustee, North-Western Provinces,—For one year, under the provisions of G. G. O. Nos. 207 of 1869 and 888 of 1872.

No. 866 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified:—

Captain H. E. Eliot, of the General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 742 of 1873,—per *Zambesi*, 30th July 1873, from Calcutta.

No. 867 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Captain H. A. Mallock, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Construction, Electric Telegraph Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 11th June 1873 (date of departure on furlough, 15th February 1871).

No. 868 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Gunner John Norris, late of the Royal Horse Artillery,—rate of pension per diem, 7 *d.* (seven pence), for nine months, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay and allowance.

The 14*th August* 1873.

No. 869 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Colonel D. Gaye, of the F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to be Inspector General of Artillery for India, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Major-General A. Huyshe, who vacated at the expiration of his tour of Staff service.

No. 870 *of* 1873.—The following Regimental Order issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps is confirmed, subject to the officers passing an examination in drill:—

Dated 5*th August* 1873.—Making the following appointments:—

Ensign Charles Gee Smyth to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant H. G. Whelan, resigned.

Sergeant Thomas Henry Henty to be Ensign, *vice* Ensign C. G. Smyth, promoted.

The 15*th August* 1873.

No. 871 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 808 of the 30th July 1873, it is notified that the applications for furlough therein authorized to be submitted direct to the Government of India, should be sent, except in very special cases, to the Military Department, *Calcutta*, as required by G. G. O. No. 519 of the 10th May 1869.

So also the reports of furlough granted by Local Governments and Departments in the Bengal Presidency, under G. G. O. No. 613 of the 14th July 1871, should be made to the Military Department, *Calcutta*.

No. 872 *of* 1873.—The furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs for four months, under the Regulations of 1868, granted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. MacGregor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Quartermaster General, in G. G. O. No. 488 of the 7th May 1873, is cancelled.

No. 873 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

11th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Rajah Chowbey to be Subadar, *vice* Shaick Kurreem Bux, invalided.

Havildar Sewlall Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Rajah Chowbey, promoted.

12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Noor Bux to be Subadar, *vice* Summud Shah, invalided.

Jemadar Ramtahul Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Edoo Khan, invalided.

Havildar Syfoolah Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muttra Doobay, invalided.

Havildar Suddanund Sookool to be Jemadar, *vice* Noor Bux, promoted.

Havildar Munohur Opudhia to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramtahul Sing, promoted.

41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Shaick Jummar to be Jemadar, from the 27th June 1873, *vice* Jotee Sing, invalided.

43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Khoda Bux to be Subadar, *vice* Goolzar Sing, invalided.

Havildar Boodoo Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Khoda Bux, promoted.

The promotions in the 11th, 12th, and 43rd Regiments will have effect from the 1st May 1873.

No. 874 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force:—

6th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Jowahir Sing to be Jemadar, from the 1st May 1873, *vice* Lehna Sing, invalided.

No. 875 *of* 1873.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Public Works Department, No. 520, dated the 12th August 1873, the services of Captain J. Bray, of the Unattached List, late Barrack Master, Barrackpore Division, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 8th August 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned and Warrant Officers, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

Statement of deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service, from 1st to 7th August 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling	
	Commissioned Officers.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
5th August 1873	(a) Charles Ward	Lieutenant	Quartermaster, 41st Foot.	...	11th March 1873	Intestate	149 14 0	...	149 14 0					
7th	(b) Robert Gerald Fitzgerald		Royal Artillery	...	27th November 1872.	Intestate	2,757 15 3	...	2,757 15 3					
						TOTAL ...	2,907 13 0	...	2,907 13 0					

(a).—Next-of-kin, widow, Mrs. Emily Ward, Cambridge Villa, Ivy Cottage, Ipswich. Children—George Alexander, Emily Edith, Hellen Louisa, Harry Hamilton.

(b).—Next-of-kin believed to be his elder brother, particulars not known. Administrator General administering.

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estate of a deceased European Warrant Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, from 1st to 7th August 1873.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of estate.	Amount of donation batta due to estate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Warrant Officer.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
2nd August 1873	(a) Robert Jackson ..	Sub-Conductor.	Public Works Department.	...	30th May 1873...	Intestate	84 9 0	.....	84 9 0					
						TOTAL ..	84 9 0	.....	84 9 0					

(a)—Widow, Mrs. Agnes Jackson, Dinapore; child, Robert Henry Jackson.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 8th August 1873.

No. 516.—The leave on private affairs granted to Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, in Notification No. 504 of 9th September 1872 is extended to 16th July 1873.

The 9th August 1873.

No. 517.—N. Chinnasawmy Pillay, Probationary Overseer, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad, is appointed permanently to the Public Works Department.

No. 518.—Messrs. T. W. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Northern Bengal (State) Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on the 13th July 1873.

The 12th August 1873.

No. 519.—Mr. W. W. Clarke, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Western Rajpootana Railway Survey, is granted six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from the 1st August 1873.

No. 520.—The services of Captain J. Bray, Barrack Master, Barrackpoor Division, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 521.—Govind Krishna Vuzey and Shunkar Ramchundray Agasty are appointed to the Public Works Department as Overseers, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 522.—Sergeant M. Treacy, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 523.—Baboos Rakhal Dass Chatterjee and Kally Sunkur Chatterjee are appointed to the Public Works Department as Probationary Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, and posted to Bengal Provincial Establishment.

No. 524.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 417 of 18th June last, Mr. F. Moore assumed charge of the Office of Controller of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, from Captain E. A. Trevor, R. E., on the afternoon of the 28th July 1873.

The 13th August 1873.

No. 525.—Mr. F. J. Johnstone, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, having reported his return from furlough on the 9th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in Notification No. 343 of the 22nd June 1872 is cancelled.

The 14th August 1873.

No. 526.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 468, dated 11th July, replacing the services of Mr. Cotton, Executive Engineer, at the disposal of the Punjab Government, for "8th July" read "9th July."

No. 527.—Mr. J. E. Myers, Probationary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade.

The 15th August 1873.

No. 529.—Major deBourbel, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 449 of 4th July 1873, on the forenoon of the 5th August, making over charge of his Office to Captain W. Shepherd, R. E., who was appointed to officiate for him in the Notification above quoted.

TELEGRAPH.

The 14th August 1873.

No. 528.—Mr. G. Richardson, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, with effect from 23rd July 1873, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Superintendent R. B. Flindell.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R. A.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1873.

On and after the 3rd instant, Part I of the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the *Gazette* as well as the *Supplement* will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Communications relating to the other Parts, and remittances, should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 8th August 1873.

Captain F. A. Wilson, Guardian and Tutor to His Highness the Nawab of Jourah, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 1651G, dated 1st August 1873, on the 25th July 1873, making over charge of his duties on that date to Lieutenant E. L. Durand, 3rd Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India, in accordance with Notification No. 1652G of 1st August 1873.

JOHN WATSON, *Colonel*,
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 1st August 1873.

No. 1157*G*.—Major C. K. M. Walter, Officiating Political Agent, Marwar, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 1090G, dated 26th July 1873, on the forenoon of the 30th July 1873.

LEWIS PELLY, *Colonel*,
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th August 1873.

No. 40.—Mr. George Housden, Surveyor, 1st Grade, having availed himself on the 1st June last of the leave of absence for three months, granted in Notification No. 24, dated 1st April 1873, and returned to duty on the 1st instant, the remaining portion (one month) is cancelled at his own request.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
for *Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th August 1873.

Major Godwin-Austen, Deputy Superintendent, in charge No. 6, Khasia and Garo Hills, Topographical Survey, is allowed one month's preparatory leave from the date on which he may make over charge of his Office.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th August 1873.

No. 18.—Mr. R. B. Flindell, a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 23rd July 1873.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The University Examinations in Arts of 1873-74 will be held on the under-mentioned dates :—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 1st December, and followings days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 29th December, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 1st November.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 2nd December.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

SENATE HOUSE ;
The 10th July 1873.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Registrar.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th August 1873.

The Money Order Office at Tura, in the Garo Hills, under the Government of Bengal, closed by this Office Circular No. 159, dated 3rd January 1873, will be re-opened for business from the 1st proximo; Money Orders can be drawn upon Tura from that date.

H. A. MANGLES,
Officiating Comptroller General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Special Branch.

Simla, the 9th August 1873.

No. 8*C.*—Lieutenant R. C. Hart, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, appointed to the Special Branch, Military Works, in Notification No. 66 of the 5th instant, by the Inspector General of Military Works, is posted to the 6th Circle, Military Works.

J. DUNDAS, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. to Chief Engr., Military Works.

Simla, the 5th August 1873.

No. 66.—Lieutenant R. C. Hart, R. E., appointed to the Military Works Branch, in Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 503, dated 2nd August 1873, is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

No. 67.—Sergeant W. Hill, appointed to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, in Government of India Notification No. 501, dated 2nd August, is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

The 8th August 1873.

No. 68.—Mr. W. H. Johnson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Umballa Division from 10th May to 1st July 1873.

No. 69.—Overseer Sergeant W. Wilks, Darjeeling Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from 16th July 1873, or from such date as he is able to avail himself of it.

The 9th August 1873.

No. 70.—Captain M. A. Alves, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works, is transferred to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

Captain T. C. Manderson, R. E., Executive Engineer, 5th Circle, Military Works, is transferred to Special Branch, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Fort William, the 13th August 1873.

No. 1988.—Ensign B. D. Hayes, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, took over charge of the Fort William Division from Major W. R. Tucker, R. E., on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

W. S. TREVOR, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

Murree, the 5th August 1873.

Lieutenant F. B. Grant D'Aguilar, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival in the Dugshai Division on the 1st instant before noon.

The 8th August 1873.

Captain Manderson, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of the Peshawur Division, Special Military Works, on the 5th instant before noon.

The 9th August 1873.

Heera Loll is appointed a Sub-Surveyor of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Meean Meer Water Works.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

NOTICE.

Applicants for the Clerkships in this office are informed that the vacancies have been filled.

F. HOPKINS,
Controller of Accounts, Military Works.

The 31st July 1873.

NOTICE.

The Myanoung District is in future to be designated the Henzada District. All letters, &c., for the head quarters to be addressed to Henzada.

Letters, &c., for the Assistant Commissioner, Myanoung, to be addressed to Myanoung, and for the Assistant Commissioner, Tharawaddee, to Mengyee.

HENZADA,
The 23rd June 1873.

W. DECOURCY IRELAND,
Deputy Commissioner, Henzada.

WANTED.

For the Office of the Executive Engineer, Kooldunna :—

1 Clerk, salary Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 100.
1 Ditto, salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60.
1 Draftsman, salary Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 80.
1 Ditto salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to the Executive Engineer, Murree.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 9th August 1873.

No. 683*E*.—Mr. J. M. Ferrell, appointed by Government of India Notification No. 422, dated 20th June 1873, as Temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, to this District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is posted to the Sambur Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 24th July 1873.

No. 685*E*.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 480, dated 19th ultimo, Baboo Mukhun Lall Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, joined the Ajmere Division on the 4th instant.

Baboo Kour Shyam Lall Singh, Accountant, 4th Grade, availed himself, on the 31st July, of the leave granted him therein.

No. 690*E*.—Mr. W. J. Brewer, appointed by Government of India Notification No. 485, dated 22nd July 1873, as Supervisor, 1st Grade, on probation, to this District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, reported himself at Agra on the 1st August 1873, and was posted to the Jeypore Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

JOHN G. FURNIVALL,
Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 9th August 1873.

No. 194.—Mr. W. DeWalffe, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Rehtee Division, is granted one month's privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 1st September 1873.

No. 195.—Sergeant J. Troup, Supervisor, reported his departure, on preparatory leave, from Mooltan, on the 2nd instant afternoon.

No. 196.—Mr. J. H. Corbett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Kotree Division, Lower Scinde District, is granted twenty-five days' privilege leave from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 197.—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 505, of 2nd instant, Messrs. A. Rhodes and J. C. Jowett, Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, reported their arrivals at Mooltan on the forenoons of the 29th and 30th ultimo, and are posted to the Mooltan and Upper Scinde Districts, respectively.

No. 198.—Mr. M. Sheban is appointed a Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 4th instant, and is posted to the Lower Scinde District.

No. 199.—Messrs. T. H. Swan, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, and W. C. Schmidt, Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, are permitted to resign their appointments.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 9th August 1873.

No. 88.—In Notification No. 85, dated 2nd August 1873, granting Mr. R. Howarth, Supervisor, one month's privilege leave, for "with effect from 11th August 1873," *read* with effect from 4th August 1873.

No. 89.—Mr. G. Ducket, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the one and half month's privilege leave granted by Notification No. 86, dated 2nd August 1873, on the 2nd August 1873.

No. 90.—Sergeant W. Robinson, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred, for the benefit of the public service, from the Bukrolla Division of the Rawulpindi District to the Ravee Section.

No. 91.—Mr. Assistant Engineer G. E. Thomas returned to duty from the one month's privilege leave, granted by Notification No. 36, dated 19th April 1873, on the forenoon of the 1st August 1873.

No. 92.—With reference to Notification No. 77, dated 19th July 1873, granting Mr. Assistant Engineer W. Foster two month's privilege leave; this officer availed himself of this leave on the forenoon of the 2nd August 1873.

No. 93.—With reference to Notification No. 68, dated 5th July, granting Mr. Assistant T. J. E. Spring one month's privilege leave; this leave will have effect from the 15th October next, and not from the 15th September 1873, or such subsequent date as stated therein.

H. LEONARD,
Chief Engineer.

Report of a Deserter from the 92nd Regiment of Foot,—dated at Chuckrata, this 9th day of August 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size.		Color of			Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair.	Eyes.											
No. 1997; Private; John McFadyen.	22 years and 9 months.	6	2	Fair.	Brown.	Light-grey.	7th August 1873.	Lendour.	10th May 1867.	Glasgow.	Kilmichael, Argyle.	Cicatrix of wound (inner side) left knee.	Laborer.	Red.	None.	Tartan.	Absented himself from Landour Depôt.

A. W. CAMERON, *Major,*
92nd Gordon Highlanders.

Report of a Deserter from the 92nd Regiment of Foot,—dated at Chuckrata, this 9th day of August 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size.		Color of			Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair.	Eyes.											
No. 965; Private; James Wilson.	34 years and 3 months.	5	7¼	Fair.	Light-brown.	Light-blue.	7th August 1873.	Landour.	12th May 1863.	Edinburgh.	St. Mungo's, Dumfries.	None.	Laborer.	Red.	None.	Tartan (Gordon).	Absented himself from Landour Depôt.

A. W. CAMERON, *Major,*
92nd Gordon Highlanders.

Report of a Deserter from the 2–12th Regiment of Foot,—dated at Ferozepore, this 11th day of August 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size. Feet.	Size. Inches.	Color of Complexion.	Color of Hair.	Color of Eyes.	Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
No. 1664; Private; John Gillim.	28 years and 1 month.	5	5	Fresh.	Brown.	Hazel.	7th August 1873.	Ferozepore.	7th January 1867.	Titchfield.	Beer Ridges, Dorchester, Dorsetshire.	None.	Laborer.	Regimental White.	None.	Regimental White.	

JOHN McKAY, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Commanding 2–12th Regiment.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th August 1873.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,48,486	8	9
	Rs. A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,80,84,172 6 7	4,08,04,511	14	1
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	2,27,20,339 7 6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,73,58,820	6	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.		2,26,597	1	6
Sundries		5,78,081	9	8
TOTAL ...		9,25,16,497	8	3

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...		1,73,54,823	12	6
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		39,60,104	8	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		14,02,127	11	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...		2,35,90,730	13	11
Dead Stock		11,39,995	12	1
Stamps		13,554	4	0
Balances with other Banks ...		3,66,665	0	11
Sundries		3,43,457	1	8
Bullion		5,53,625	12	10
		4,87,25,084	14	0
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,45,37,415 0 4	4,37,91,412	10	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,92,53,997 9 11			
TOTAL ...		9,25,16,497	8	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 14th August 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion: Under Assay.	Balance of Bullion: Assayed.	Balance of Bullion: Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
August 4th, 1873 ...	...	...	...	28,054	15,91,487
" 5th, " ...	...	...	...	28,054	15,91,487
" 6th, " ...	...	...	...	28,054	15,91,487
" 7th, " ...	...	...	...	28,054	15,91,487
" 8th, " ...	...	...	...	28,054	15,91,487
" 9th, " ...	...	...	...	28,054	15,91,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 11th August 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5908 ...	L/5 45526 ...	100 ...	Messrs. W. L. Atkinson & Co.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5909 ...	L/5 21126 ...	10 ...	Baboo Lall Chand Shaw.
5910 ...	A/97 51134 ...	10 ...	Baboo Obinash Chunder Sein.
	A/98 04925 ...	10 ...	
	„ 20411 ...	10 ...	
5911 ..	A/99 65766 ...	10 ...	Mautta Pershad.
	L/5 19598 .	10 ...	
5912 ...	L/11 46711 ...	5 ...	Baboo Jodoonath Sircar.
5913 ...	L/1 17014 wrongly joined	10 ...	Bungseeloll Aubeerchund.
	„ 17015		
5914 ...	L/11 78855 ...	5 ...	Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee.
5915 ...	A/96 98403 wrongly joined	20 ...	Baboo Mutty Loll Banerjee.
	„ 98404		
5916 ...	L/18 67216 ...	20 ...	Messrs. Grindlay & Co.
	L/9 18659 ...	5 ...	
5917	A/87 22509 ...	10 ...	Mrs. H. M. Guzman.
	A/19 44114 ...	10 ...	
	„ 58806 ...	10 ...	
5918 ...	L/10 06522 ...	5 ...	G. Wilson, Esq.
5919 ...	A/93 98859 wrongly joined	10 ...	Soonderjee Walljee & Co.
	„ 98856		
5920 ...	A/94 28041 ...	20 ...	The Dist. Supdt. of Police, Jessore.
5921 ...	A/94 15147 ...	20 ...	Mrs. M. E. Burnell.
	„ 15149 ...	20 ...	
	L/6 25145 ...	10 ...	
5923 ...	A/95 45719 ...	20 ...	Baboo Petamber Coondoo.
5925 ...	A/87 54378 ...	1,000 ...	Messrs. B. Smyth & Co.
	„ 62800 ...	1,000 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
CALCUTTA,
The 14th August 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTE.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
108 ...	E/5 31804 ...	20	Shah Mahemed and Kurre-bhants, Sudder Bazar

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
LAHORE,
The 9th August 1873.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
62 ...	B/56 29290 ...	5 ...	Yesudason Anthony Pillay, Native Surgeon, Ramnad.
72 ...	B/64 34397 ...	10 ...	E. Janikram Moodalier, No. 33, High Road, Egmore, Madras.
	„ 34398 ...	10 ...	
	„ 34399 ...	10 ...	
	„ 34400 ...	10 ...	

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 4th August 1873.

W. DONALD,
Offg. Asst. Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

KURRACHEE CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTE.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
G/8 06021 mis-matched „ 06023	20 ...	Mungunmull Alloomull, trader, town, Kurrachee.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
KURRACHEE,
The 1st August 1873.

W. A. INGLE,
Assistant Deputy Commissioner, P. C., S. C.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
1873-74.		Rs.	
12 ...	C/78 14794 wrongly joined „ 14764	20 ...	Goverdhondass Katow, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Jeevraj Baloo, Bombay.
48 ...	C/80 33096 ...	100 ...	Dr. R. Harvey, 1st C. I. Horse, Augur C. I.
	„ 33097 ...	100 ...	
49 ...	C/78 71113 ...	10 ...	The Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay.
	C/80 34691 ...	100 ...	
...	C/65 90121 ...	10 ...	Mr. A. V. Veerasawmey, Moodelior, Head Clerk, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General's Office, Kamptee.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

OVERLAND MONEY ORDERS.

Simla, the 5th August 1873.

Arrangements having been completed for the exchange of overland money orders between India and Canada, the public are informed that money orders payable in India may be obtained in Canada, and that counterfoil receipts for money orders payable in Canada will be granted from all treasuries in India which are also money order offices on application being made in the prescribed form.

2. The rate of exchange applicable to money orders payable in Canada will be the same as may at the time be in operation for money orders payable in the United Kingdom.

3. The commission chargeable on money orders payable in Canada will be for sums—

Not exceeding £ 2	One Rupee.
Not exceeding £ 5	Two Rupees.
Not exceeding £ 7	Three "
Not exceeding £10	Four "

G. BATTYE,

Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 8th August 1873.

No. 2.—Appointment in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. W. H. McGowan has been appointed to officiate as Chief Inspector of Post Offices in the Central Provinces.

No. 3.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office:—

POSTAL CIRCLE O' BOMBAY.

Mr. D. L. Nicker has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Khandeish Division.

Mr. V. M. Cabral has been appointed as Deputy Post Master, Bombay.

Mr. J. H. Bedford has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Poona Division.

Mr. M. F. Ingle has been appointed to officiate as Marine Officer.

Mr. L. G. Wait has been appointed to officiate as Marine Officer.

Mr. J. Gardiner has been appointed as Post Master, Poona.

Mr. Babajee Suddoba has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Ahmednuggur Division.

Mr. W. Potts has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Konkan Division.

Mr. Sitaram Balkrishna has been appointed as Superintendent, Bombay Post Office.

Mr. F. D. L. Williams has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Kutch Division.

Mr. Cowasjee Jamsedjee has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Kutch Division.

M[illegible] has been appointed as Assistant Inspector, Railway Travelling

The 13th August 1873.

the Post Office Department made by the Director General of

CIRCLE OF THE PUNJAB.

[illegible] as Post Master of Peshawur

[illegible] Tr[illegible] [illegible]ces, Punjab Railway

[illegible]diana.

No. 6.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF BENGAL

Mr. W. Alpin has been appointed as an additional Supernumerary Inspector attached to the Post Master General's Office.

Rai Deno Bundoo Mitter, Bahadur, has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Howrah Division.

Baboo Doorga Narain Banerjee has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Burdwan Division.

Mr. F. DeCruz has been appointed as Deputy Post Master of Calcutta.

Mr. F. B. Cardwell has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Patna Division.

Baboo Soorjoo Coomar Gangooly has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Upper Assam Division.

Baboo Madhab Chunder Chuckerbutty has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Jessore Division, on probation.

Mr. J. Owens has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Purneah Division.

By order of the Director General,

HUGH A. BROWN,

Personal Assistant to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

The 14th August 1873.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 19th August 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 18th.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 20th August, at 7 P. M.

The 1[illegible]th August 1873.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, also for the United States of America *viâ* Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 22nd August, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Ethiopia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 22nd August, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Coconada*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 22nd August, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad, and Bussorah, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 23rd August, at 7 P. M.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 9th August 1873.

Atkinson, J.
Augier, Messrs. J.
Barrow, C. M.
Bishop, A.
Bowhay, C. E.
Christie, J.
Clough, Revd. T.
Codd, Mrs. D. M.
Comel, J.
Corbett, Mr
Cotum, J.

(Editor of the Encyclopaidia of Noted Thoughts).
(Editor of the Legal Companion).
Fernandez, Sir J. T., K. S.
Foulkes, Revd. T.
Green, W.
Goodall, Monsieur

Mirzapore

Registered Letters.

A. Burns.
C. A. McDonald.
Coeley, Maister.
Gobind Lall Gundo.
Goluck Chunder Doss.
Hafiz Jamal.
Isof Abraham.
Kangali Churn Roy.
Madhooram Panda.
Moonshee Dedar Bukus.
Mrs. Michael Lynch.
Nilmoney Kurr.
Nobocoomar Ghose.
Okhy Chonder Mookerjee.
Tacoor Doss Bose.
Teeluck Ram.
Verjang Bhurmull, Esq.
Vurjung Burmull, Esq.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Just Published—New edition.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st June 1873. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas; payable in advance.*

Now ready, royal 8*vo., stiff paper covers.*

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price* 1 *Rupee; packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

ARMY LIST—Reduced Price.

The price of the next and subsequent Numbers of the Bengal Official Quarterly Army List will be reduced from Rs. 5 *to Rs.* 4 *per copy for town subscribers, and from Rs.* 5-8 *to Rs.* 4-8 *for copies sent by post.*

Copies of the Number published on 1*st July are still available at present rates—Rs.* 5 *and Rs.* 5-8.

A Narrative of the Russian Military Expedition to Khiva, under General Perofski, in 1839. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 7 *annas.*

Now ready, royal 8*vo., half calf, cloth.*

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the Orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M.A., M.D., LL.B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-6; *payable in advance.*

Just Published.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Part II. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs.* 4; *packing and postage Re.* 1. *Interleaved copy, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage Re.* 1-12; *payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage Re.* 1-8; *payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The following Government Promissory Note, No. 004614, dated 16th January 1872, of 4½ per cent. loan for Rs. 800.

KHETTER NAUTH MOSSTOFE AND CHUNDER GOTTY MOSSTOFE,
at Sookrea, viâ Somrah, Zillah Hooghly.

Eaten by White Ants.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes standing in the name of Nobeebuksh Sheikdar, the Proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Application is shortly to be made to the Bank of Bengal for the issue of Duplicate Notes in favor of the Proprietor :—

No. 011852	of the 4 per cent. loan	of 1842-43	for Rs.	1,000.
„ 003330	of „ „	of 1865	for Rs.	2,000.
		Total	Rs.	3,000.

DACCA;
The 31st July 1873.

NOBEEBUKSH SHEIKDAR.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th August 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1873.

An Act for the Repeal of certain Obsolete Enactments.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that the enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act, which have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express and specific repeal, or have by lapse of time and change of circumstances become unnecessary, or which merely repeal prior enactments, should be expressly and specifically repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Enactments in schedule repealed.

1. The enactments described in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule:

Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Statute, Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to:

And this Act shall not affect the validity or invalidity of any thing already done or suffered, or any indemnity already granted, or any right or title already acquired or accrued, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or the proof of any past act or thing.

Nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognised, or derived, by, in, or from any enactment hereby repealed:

Nor shall this Act provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage or practice not now existing or in force.

Short title.

Commencement.

2. This Act may be cited as "The Repealing Act, 1873"; and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.—STATUTES.

Year and Chapter.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
7 Jac. I, cap. 5*...	Suits against Justices of the Peace and other Officers.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
21 Jac. I, cap. 12	Making perpetual 7 Jac. I, cap. 5.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
29 Car. II, cap. 3	An Act for prevention of Frauds and Perjuries.	Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, so far as they apply to British India.†
8 & 9 Wm. III, cap. 11.	An Act for the better preventing frivolous and vexatious suits.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
24 Geo. II, cap. 44	An Act for the rendering Justices of the Peace more safe in the Execution of their Office, &c.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
33 Geo. III, cap. 52	An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term the Possession, &c.	Section twenty-eight.
42 Geo. III, cap. 85	An Act for the Trying and Punishing in Great Britain Persons holding public employment, for Offences committed abroad, &c.	Section six, so far as it relates to suits in British India.
53 Geo. III, cap. 155.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further Term, the Possession, &c.	Sections ninety-seven and one hundred and twenty-one, and section one hundred and twenty-three, so far as it relates to suits in British India.
2 & 3 Vic., cap. 34	An Act to confirm certain Rules and Orders of the Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William and Madras, &c.	The whole.
3 & 4 Vic., cap. 37	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny, &c.	Sections forty-three to forty-seven (both inclusive).

* Entitled as of the 7th & 8th Jac. I, in *The Statutes: Revised Edition*, London, 1870.

† The reference is to the Sections as printed in *The Statutes: Revised Edition*, London, 1870.

PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1836	Bengal—Personal disabilities and privileges.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXII of 1836	Eastern Canal Tolls ...	The whole.
XXV of 1836	Warehousing ports ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1837	Custom house	So much as has not been repealed.
XXV of 1837	Bengal Judiciary system ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXII of 1838	Bengal—Justices of the Peace...	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1839	Madras Tahsíldárs ...	The first ten words of section two.
I of 1841	Pattídárí estates	The whole Act, so far as it applies, or is applicable, to the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.
XIII of 1841	An Act for explaining the provisions of Act No. XXV of 1836.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1841	Appeals in Sadr Courts (Bengal)	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1841	An Act for amending such Parts of the Bengal and Madras Codes as concern the Dismissal of Suits and Appeals for neglecting to proceed in the same.	The whole.
VI of 1843	Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Courts of Amíns and Munsifs.	The whole.
VII of 1843	Madras Courts	Sections twenty-six, forty-four and forty-seven.
XV of 1843	Uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXV of 1843	An Act for making the provisions of 5 & 6 Vic., C. 47, section XI, applicable to India.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1844	Suits in the Courts of Principal Sadr Amíns and Sadr Amíns.	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1845	Sales of land for arrears of revenue.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.

PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*(continued.)*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1845	An Act vesting Courts of Appeal with the discretion to require or dispense with Security for Costs from the Appellant.	The whole.
XIV of 1845	Munsifs (Bengal Presidency) ...	The whole.
XVI of 1845	Re-admission of Appeals after Dismissal under Act XXIX of 1841.	The whole.
XVII of 1845	Enforcement of the Attendance of Witnesses in the Courts of the Munsifs within the Presidency of Fort William	The whole.
XIX of 1845	Assam Tea Company ...	The whole.
IV of 1846	Sale of Land in Execution of Decrees in the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William.	The whole.
XVII of 1847	An Act for remedying a Defect in the Law regarding undiscovered Defaults in the Prosecution of Suits.	The whole.
VII of 1848	Customs duties	So much as has not been repealed.
XIII of 1849	An Act to prevent the smuggling of Salt into Calcutta.	The whole.
VIII of 1850	Confirmation of decisions on certain appeals.	The whole.
X of 1850	Aden	The whole.
XV of 1850	An Act to extend the operation of Sections X. and XII., Regulation XXVI, 1814, of the Bengal Code.	The whole.
XXXI of 1850	Bombay Salt Revenue ...	Sections one and two.
XXI of 1852	Bombay Deputy Collectors ...	Section two.

PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*(continued.)*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVI of 1852	Procedure in the Courts of the Sadr Amíns and Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort William.	The whole.
XXIX of 1852	Circuits of Judicial Commissioners (Bombay).	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1853	Summary Suits (Bengal) ...	Section nine.
X of 1853	Amending Act XXII of 1836 ...	The whole.
XV of 1853	Procedure in cases of regular Appeal to the Sadr Courts in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole.
XVI of 1853	Special Appeals	The whole.
IX of 1854	Appeals in the Civil Courts of the East India Company.	The whole.
X of 1855	Evidence	Section nine.
XXIX of 1855	Customs	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1856	Desertion	In sections two, five, six and seven the words "Joint Magistrate."
XII of 1856	An Act to amend the Law respecting the employment of Ameens by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.	In section three the words "with the sanction of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut," and in section five the first nineteen words, and in section ten the words "under such general directions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Sudder Court."
VII of 1857	Uncovenanted Agency ...	The whole Act, so far as it relates to Deputy Magistrat[illegible]
VI of 1859	Ahmadábád Magistracy ...	The whole.
XV of 1860	Calcutta Canal	The whole.
XVIII of 1863	High Court, Fort William ...	So much of the title and preamble as relates to oaths.
XXIII of 1865	Panjáb Chief Court ...	The whole.

PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*(continued)*.

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1869	Divorce	In section fifty-eight, the words "United" and "and Ireland," and in section fifty-nine the word "United."
X of 1869	Police Superannuation Funds ...	The whole.
IX of 1870	Elphinstone Land Company ...	The whole.
XI of 1870	Weights and Measures ...	The whole.
XII of 1870	Native Passenger Ships ...	Section three, down to and including the words "repealed; and."
XIV of 1870	The Repealing Act, 1870 ...	The whole.
XXIII of 1870	Coinage	Section two and the schedule.
XXV of 1870	Timber duties, Burma ...	The whole.
XXVI of 1870	Prisons	Section two and the schedule.
XXVIII of 1870	Commitments from Andamans...	Section two.
IV of 1871	Coroners	Section two and the first schedule.
V of 1871	Prisoners	Section two and the schedule.
VI of 1871	Bengal Civil Courts ...	Sections two and twenty-three and the schedule.
IX of 1871	Limitation	Section two and the first schedule.
X of 1871	Excise	Section two and the schedule.
XIII of 1871	Tariff...	Section nine and schedule C.
XX of 1871	Panjáb Local Rates ...	Section one, from and including "inclusive" down to and including "Acts."
XXVI of 1871	Land Improvement Act ...	Section two and the schedule.
XXIX of 1871	Bengal Regulations Repeal ...	The whole.
XXXIII of 1871	Panjáb Land Revenue ...	Section sixty-three and the second paragraph of section sixty-seven.
XI of 1872	Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition.	Section two and the first schedule.
XVII of 1872	Postponement of Act X of 1872	The whole.
XXIV of 1872	Repealing Bombay Regulation XIII of 1827, section 34, clause 9.	The whole.
III of 1873	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Civil Courts of the Madras Presidency subordinate to the High Court.	Section two and the schedule.

PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.—*(concluded).*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1873	Municipal Committees in the Panjáb.	In section two the first paragraph, and in second paragraph the words "But" and "the said."
V of 1873	Government Savings Banks ...	Section two.
VIII of 1873	Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in Northern India.	Section two and the schedule.
IX of 1873	Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb.	Section two.
X of 1873	Oaths	Section two and the schedule.

PART III.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE IN COUNCIL.

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal.
V of 1863	Madras Pier	Section seventeen.
VI of 1863	Schools	Section twenty-eight.
I of 1864	Ports	Sections one and six.
II of 1864	Arrears of Revenue ...	Sections sixty-five and sixty-six.
III of 1864	Abkárí	Section thirty-four.
VI of 1865	Seals	Section two and the first eight words of section one.
VIII of 1865	Recovery of rent	Sections eighty-nine and ninety.
VI of 1867	Land Revenue (Madras Town)...	Section two.
VII of 1867	Port dues	Section one, and the first twenty-three words of section fifteen.
IX of 1867	Madras Municipality ...	Section one.
I of 1868	Nílgiri Hills Commissioner ...	Section thirteen, and the first twenty-four words of section one.
II of 1869	Repealing Act	The whole.
V of 1869	Jails	Section one.
V of 1871	Amending Madras Act IX of 1867.	Section four.

PART IV.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1862	An Act for extending the Powers of Municipal Commissioners, appointed under Act XXVI of 1850.	Section four, and the first six words of sections two and three.
IV of 1862	Markets and Fairs ...	The first six words of section one.
V of 1862	Bhágdári and Narwádári Tenures	In section one, the words "from and after the passing of this Act." The first seven words in sections four and five.
IX of 1862	An Act for further amending Act XXVI of 1850.	The first eight words of section one.
X of 1862	An Act to amend section 45, Clause 1, of Regulation XIII of 1827.	The preamble, and in section one, the words "Sessions Judge or other."
I of 1863	An Act for the Registry of Vessels and Levy of Pilotage Fees on the River Indus.	In the preamble, from and including the words "And whereas" down to and including "Sind." Sections sixteen and nineteen.
IV of 1863	An Act to amend Act XV of 1858 for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Aden.	Section one, and section two down to and including the figures "1863."
VI of 1863	Public Conveyances in the Town, Suburbs, and Harbour of Bombay.	Sections thirty-three and thirty-eight.
VII of 1863	An Act for the Summary Settlement of Claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, &c.	Sections one and twenty-seven.
VIII of 1863	Karáchi Court of Small Causes	The whole.
IX of 1863	An Act for the Prevention of Adulteration of Cotton and the better Suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay.	Section one, and the first twenty-two words of section four.
XI of 1863	An Act for taking a Census of the Bombay Presidency.	The whole.
XII of 1863	An Act to remove any doubts which may arise as to the legality of acts done, and proceedings held, in the Collectorate of Sattara, between the 1st January and 14th April 1863, both days inclusive.	The whole.

PART IV.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL—(*continued.*)

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1864	An Act to repeal Clause 4 of Section II of Regulation V of 1830, and Section I of Regulation VIII of 1831.	The whole.
IV of 1864	Repeal of enactments relating to Native law-officers.	The whole.
V of 1864	An Act to give Mamlutdars' Courts jurisdiction in certain cases, &c.	The preamble down to and including the figures and words "VI of 1830; and." Section two. In section twenty the words and figures "as defined in Chapter II of Regulation XVI of 1827."
VI of 1864	Diet-money of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes.	Section one.
I of 1865	An Act to provide for the survey, demarcation, assessment and administration of lands held under Government, &c.	Section one from and including the words "and shall" to the end. Section fifty.
IV of 1865	An Act for the regulation of Mofussil Gaols and the enforcement of discipline therein.	Section one. Section two down to and including the word "operation." Section forty-one.
VI of 1865	An Act to authorize the destruction of useless Records in certain Courts of the Bombay Presidency.	In the preamble from and including the words "and whereas" down to and including "useless records." Section two.
II of 1866	An Act to divest Courts of Revenue of jurisdiction in certain cases, &c.	Sections one, four, seven and eight.
III of 1866	Gambling	Section fifteen.
V of 1866	Repealing Bombay Regulation XVI of 1827, section 10.	The whole.
VII of 1866	An Act to limit the liability of a Son, Grandson, or Heir of a deceased Hindoo for the debts of his ancestor, &c.	Section three. Section four from and including the words "and the provisions" to the end. Section eight.
VIII of 1866	Sale of Poisons	Section one and the first twelve words of section three. Section twenty-two.

PART IV.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL—(*continued.*)

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1866	An Act to authorize the extension of certain Regulations and Acts to Territories in the Bombay Presidency not subject to the General Regulations.	Section one and the first twelve words of section two.
X of 1866	An Act to shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council, &c.	Sections eight and nine.
XI of 1866	Port-dues	Section one.
XII of 1866	Courts in Sindh	So much of Section twelve as extends Act V of 1840. Sections eighteen, nineteen and twenty.
II of 1867	An Act to amend (Bombay) Act No. XIV of 1866.	The whole.
V of 1867	An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to Act No. XII of 1866 (Bombay).	The whole.
VII of 1867	District Police	Section two.
III of 1867	Village Police	Section two.
IX of 1867	Sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors in the City of Bombay.	Sections one and sixteen.
I of 1868	An Act to repeal Section 3 of Act XXI of 1852, and to remove doubts, &c.	Section one, and in the Title the words and figures "to repeal section three of Act XXI of 1852, and."
II of 1868	Public Ferries	Section one.
III of 1868	An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to Act No. V of 1867 (Bombay).	Section one down to and including the words "repealed and."
IV of 1868	Application of (Bombay) Act I of 1865 to Towns and Cities.	Sections sixteen and twenty.
I of 1869	Bhore Ghaut Accident ...	The whole.

PART IV.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL—(*concluded.*)

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1869	An Act to provide in the Presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility.	Section fourteen.
VI of 1869	Inspection of Steam Boilers in the City of Bombay.	The last sentence of section eleven. Section fifteen.
I of 1870	Repealing Certificate Tax ...	The whole.
II of 1870	Official Seals of the Magistrates	Sections one and three.
I of 1871	An Act to provide for the cost of Police employed in Towns and Suburbs where Act XXVI of 1850 is in force.	Section four.

PART V.—ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1862	Amending Act XLII of 1860 ...	The whole.
III of 1862	Land Revenue	Section one.
VII of 1862	Resumption of Revenue ...	Section one.
VIII of 1862	Zamíndárí Dáks	Section one.
IV of 1863	Amending Act XXII of 1860...	In section one, the words and figures "The schedule annexed to Act XXII of 1860 is hereby repealed, except as to any proceedings pending at the time of the passing of this Act: and."
VI of 1863	Calcutta Municipality ...	Sections one and five.

PART V.—ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL—*(continued.)*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1864	Jails	Sections one and twenty.
V of 1864	Canal Tolls	Section nineteen.
VI of 1864	Inspection of Steam-boilers ...	Section thirteen.
VII of 1864	Salt	Sections two, forty-two, and the schedule.
I of 1865	Acts of Judge of 24-Parganas	The whole.
II of 1865	Repealing Bengal Act IX of 1862.	The whole.
V of 1865	Amending Bengal Act II of 1864.	Section one, and in section two, the words and figures "Sections V, XV, and XIX of the said Act II of 1864 are hereby repealed, and."
VIII of 1865	Sale of under-tenures ...	Sections two and eighteen.
of 1866	Amending Bengal Regulation VI of 1819.	Section one.
IV of 1866	Calcutta Police	Section two.
V of 1866	Hackney Carriages ...	Section one.
VI of 1866	Amending Bengal Act VI of 1863.	Section one.
IX of 1866	An Act for the more effectual punishment of persons resisting lawful apprehension or escaping from legal custody, &c.	The whole.
III of 1867	Ships in Ports	Section twenty.
VI of 1867	Police	Section fourteen.
IX of 1867	Amending Bengal Acts VI of 1863 and VI of 1866.	Section twenty-three and the schedule.
XI of 1867	Calcutta Police rates ...	Section fifteen.
I of 1868	Survey of Steamers ...	Section nineteen.
III of 1868	Appeals under Bengal Regulation VII of 1822.	Section two.

PART V.—ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL—*(concluded.)*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1868	Amending Act IX of 1847 ...	Section one.
V of 1868	Hastings	Section two.
VII of 1868	Arrears of land-revenue ...	Section twenty-nine and schedule E.
I of 1869	Cruelty to animals ...	Section eight.
I of 1870	Calcutta Water-rate ...	Section one and the schedule.
III of 1870	Transfer to Civil Courts of certain pending suits.	The whole.
IV of 1870	Court of Wards	Section eighty-seven.
V of 1870	Calcutta Port Commissioners ...	Sections ninety-three and ninety-four.
II of 1872	Jute warehouses	Section three.

PART VI.—MADRAS REGULATIONS.

No. and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1803	Collectors.	Sections three and four.
II of 1820	Publication of certain sections of 53 Geo. III, C. 155.	The whole.

PART VII.—BOMBAY REGULATIONS.

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
I of 1827	A Regulation for forming into a regular Code all Rules that may be enacted for the internal government of the Territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay.	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1827	A Regulation for defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and officers thereof.	Chapter I. In section forty-seven, clause *Second*, the words and figures "as provided in Regulation III, A. D. 1827, Section III, clause Second." Appendix C.

PART VII.—BOMBAY REGULATIONS—(*continued.*)

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
		In section fifty, clause *Fourth*, the words "unless such Court be subordinate to that of the Zillah Judge, in which case it shall be imposed by his immediate authority." Section fifty-two, clause *Fifth*. Section fifty-three, clauses *First* and *Fourth*. Section fifty-four, in clause *First*, from and including the words, "unless such Court," down to the end of the clause; and, in clause *Second*, from and including the words "and the Court," down to and including "decrees."
V of 1827	A Regulation defining the Limitations, as to time, within which civil actions may be prosecuted, &c.	The preamble down to and including the words "instituted and," and in the preamble the words "for the calculation of the interest of money, and for limiting the amount thereof, and:" and the words "to have effect from such date as shall be prescribed in a Regulation to be hereafter passed for that purpose." Section thirteen, and Appendix A.
VIII of 1827	A Regulation to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, &c.	In the preamble, the last twenty words. Section two, clause *Second*. Section six. In section ten, clause *Second*, the words and figures "in the manner prescribed in Regulation IV, A. D. 1827, Section VIII, clause Tenth," "local currency," "Bombay Courier, or other."
XII of 1827	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, &c.	Section nineteen, clause *Sixth*, from and including the words "and if the Magistrate," down to the end of the clause. In section thirty-seven, clause *Second*, the words and figures "by imprisonment in commutation," and "in Regulation XIV, A. D. 1827, Section IX."
XIII of 1827	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	The preamble. Section thirty-one, clause *Third*. Section thirty-two, and the first and second clauses of section thirty-three.
XIV of 1827	A Regulation for defining crimes and offences, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1827	A Regulation defining the duties of the Collector, and his powers in regard to Subordinate Revenue Officers, and providing Rules for the guidance of Land	In the preamble the last seventeen words. Section eleven, clause *Fourth*. In section fourteen, clause *Second*, the words "to the Judge." In section fifteen, clause *Second*, the words

PART VII.—BOMBAY REGULATIONS—*(continued.)*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
	Revenue Officers in general, throughout the Territories subordinate to Bombay.	"through the Judge, who shall be bound to forward the same." In section twenty-three, clause *Second*, the word "the" before "stamped," and the words and figures "specified in Appendix (F) to Regulation XVIII, A. D. 1827." In section twenty-six, the words and figures "as required by Regulation VII, A. D. 1827, section IV, clause Third." In section twenty-seven, clause *Third*, down to and including the words "Fourth, and." Appendix A.
XVII of 1827	A Regulation for the territories subordinate to Bombay, prescribing Rules for the assessment and realization of the Land Revenue, &c.	In the preamble, from and including the words "that the Collector," down to and including the words "revenue officers." In the preamble the last seventeen words. In section two, clause *First*, the words and numbers "under any of the provisions contained in Chapters IX and X of this Regulation." In the same section, clause *Second*, the words "or in the enactments therein cited." In section four, clause *Third*, the words "by Regulation." In section five, clause *First*, the words "according to the Regulations." In section twelve, clause *Seventh*, the words and figures from and including the words "in Regulation," down to and including the word "sections." In section fourteen, the words and figures "of Regulation IV, A. D. 1827, section LXX." Section sixteen, clause *Fourth*. In section twenty-six, clause *Fifth*, the words and number "before the Collector, according to the provisions of Chapter VIII," and the words and number "according to the provisions of Chapter VIII." In section twenty-seven, the words and number "instituted before the Collector according to the provisions of Chapter VIII." Section twenty-nine, clause *Second*.
XIX of 1827	A Regulation for the Presidency prescribing Rules for the Assessment and Collection of the Land Revenue, and for Collecting Taxes on Shops and Stalls, &c.	In the preamble the last twenty words. In section three, clause *Second*, the words and figures "which is as prescribed in Chapter I, Regulation V, A. D. 1827." Section seven, clause *First*, from and including the words "the amount" down to the end of the clause. Section eight, except the first fifteen words.

PART VII.—BOMBAY REGULATIONS—*(continued.)*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXI of 1827	A Regulation for collecting Customs on Opium and other specified Articles, &c.	In the preamble the last sixty-four words. In section seven, clause *First*, the words "or criminal judge," clause *Second*, the word "Bombay." In section nine, clause *Third*, the words "local currency." In section forty-six, clause *Second*, the words "for the benefit of the Company." Sections forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, and fifty-three. Section sixty-five, clause *Third*. In section sixty-six, clause *Second*, the words and number "as prescribed in section LVII, clause *Fifth*." In section sixty-eight, clause *First*, the words "by the Regulations." In section seventy-one, clause *First*, the last thirty-three words.
XXII of 1827	A Regulation to declare and define Military Authority, in its relations to the Civil Power and to the Community at large.	In the preamble, the words from and including "that Camp followers" down to and including "power." In the preamble the last seventeen words. Section twenty-three, except the first twenty-two words. In section twenty-five, clause *Third*, the words and number "in the mode described in section V, clause *First*." In section twenty-six, the words and number "in section IX of this Regulation." In the same section, clause *Third*, the word "Bombay." In section thirty-two, clause *First*, the word "Bombay," and the last twenty-four words of this clause. In section forty-two, clause *Fourth*, the word "both," and the words "and the Court of Sudder Foujdary Adawlut." In section forty-nine, clause *First*, the word "Bombay."
XXV of 1827	A Regulation for the Confinement of State Prisoners and for the Attachment of the Lands of Chieftains and others, for Reasons of State.	In the preamble the last twenty words. Section four, clause *First*. In the same section, clause *Second*, the words "or the Judge on circuit."
XXVII of 1827	A Regulation for abolishing the Zillah Court of Broach, and for attaching the Districts composing the Broach Zillah to the Zillahs of Surat and Kaira.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXVIII of 1827	A Regulation for fixing the Date from whence certain Regulations passed on the 1st January 1827 are to take effect.	The whole.
XXXIV of 1827	Nawáb of Surat	The whole.

PART VII.—BOMBAY REGULATIONS—(*continued.*)

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1828	Stamps	The whole.
IX of 1828	Repealing Regulation I of 1828 and part of Regulation XXVII of 1827.	The whole.
X of 1828	Repealing Regulation II of 1828 and part of Regulation XXVII of 1827.	The whole.
XI of 1828	Assistant Judges	The whole.
XIV of 1828	A Regulation for levying a Toll at the Sion Causeway, &c.	The whole.
IV of 1830	A Regulation rescinding such Parts of Regulation XII of 1827 as vest the Criminal Judge with Police Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and his Assistants.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1830	A Regulation providing for the Appointment of a Revenue Commissioner, &c.	In the preamble, the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation."
VII of 1830	A Regulation for bringing under the Operation of the Regulations, the territories comprised in the Southern Mahratta Country, belonging to the Honourable Company, &c.	Sections three and four.
XIII of 1830	A Regulation for vesting certain Jagheerdars, Surinjameedars and Enamdars with the power of deciding Suits within the Boundaries of their respective estates.	In the preamble, the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation." In section two, clause *Second*, the words "to the deputy agent or assistant judge, as the case may be." In section five, the words and figures "under the rules provided in Chapter XXII, Regulation IV of 1827, for the admission of special appeals."
XV of 1830	A Regulation for rescinding and re-enacting, with Modifications, the Provisions contained in Regulation VI, 1818, &c.	The whole.
XVIII of 1830	A Regulation providing for the Appointment of a Joint Judge within the Zillah of Poona.	The whole.
XX of 1830	A Regulation for relaxing the Restrictive System in regard to the Sale and Purchase of Malwa Opium, &c.	In the preamble, the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation." Section one. Section two, clause *Third*, the words and figures "leviable under Regulation XX of 1827."

PART VII.—BOMBAY REGULATIONS—(*concluded.*)

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
I of 1831	A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction of the Agent of Government, acting under the provisions of Section IV, Regulation XXIX of 1827, &c.	In the preamble the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation." In section one, clause *First*, the words "*First*, it is hereby declared that" and the words and figures "and which under the provisions of Section XXXI of Regulation XVII of 1827 are within the jurisdiction of Collectors of land revenue." Section one, clause *Second*.
X of 1831	A Regulation providing for the Recognition of the Vechania and Gerania Tenures as sufficient Title for the Exemption of Lands from the payment of Revenue, &c.	The whole.
XV of 1831	A Regulation providing Rules for the Punishment of Patels of Villages, in case of their falsifying Revenue Records.	In the preamble the words "to take effect from the date of promulgation."
XVI of 1831	A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction vested in the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, &c.	In the preamble the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation," and the first five words of section one.
II of 1832	A Regulation providing for the realization of certain Items of Revenue from Farmers thereof.	In the preamble the words "and land," and "transit duties," and the last eight words. In section one, the words "land customs, transit duties."
V of 1833	A Regulation for declaring all Hereditary District and Village Officers, when entrusted by virtue of their Offices with the charge or collection of the Public Money, to be officers of Receipt, and liable to certain Penalties for Embezzlement, &c.	In the preamble the word "fourth" and the last eight words. In section three, the word "fourth." In section four, the words and figures "In extension of the provisions of section XVIII of Regulation XVI of 1827, it is hereby declared that."
I of 1834	Repealing Regulation V of 1828	Section one, and the second clause of section two.

PART VIII.—BENGAL REGULATIONS.

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1793	A Regulation for abolishing the Courts of Maal Adawlut or Revenue Courts, &c.	Sections two, nineteen, and forty-eight. In section three the second sentence.

PART VIII.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*(continued.)*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1793	Apprehension and Trial of Persons charged with Crimes or Misdemeanours.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVIII of 1793	A Regulation for preserving complete the Records of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXI of 1793	A Regulation for establishing in each Zillah an Office for keeping the Records in the Native Languages which relate to the public Revenue, &c.	The whole.
III of 1794	A Regulation for exempting Proprietors of Land (with certain Exceptions) from being confined for Arrears of Revenue, &c.	Section twenty-two.
XVIII of 1795	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares Regulation XVIII, 1793, &c.	The whole.
XXX of 1795	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares Regulation XXI, 1793, &c.	The whole.
LVIII of 1795	A Regulation for granting to the Collectors a Commission on the Jumma of Lands, &c.	The whole Regulation, except sections three and four.
VII of 1797	A Regulation for abolishing the Office of Commissioner at Backergunge, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1804	Native Officers	Sections twenty-five and twenty-six.
XIV of 1805	A Regulation for the Administration of Justice in Civil Cases in the Zillah of Cuttack.	The whole Regulation, except so much of section eleven as has not heretofore been repealed.
XVIII of 1806	Eastern Canal Tolls ...	The whole.
VI of 1814	A Regulation for modifying certain Parts of Regulation IX, 1810, and Regulation I, 1812.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXVI of 1814	A Regulation for modifying some of the Rules at present in force regarding the Admission and Trial of Special and Summary Appeals, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.

PART VIII.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*(concluded.)*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal.
I of 1819	A Regulation for replacing the Districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore under the Management of the Board of Revenue, &c.	Sections one, two and three.
II of 1819	Resumption of Revenue ...	Section nineteen, clause *Second.*
IV of 1821	A Regulation for authorizing a Collector of Land Revenue or other Officer employed in the Management or Superintendence of any Branch of the Territorial Revenues, to exercise, in certain cases, the powers of Magistrate, &c.	Sections two and three, and section eight, clause *Fourth.*
VIII of 1824	Tolls on certain rivers ...	The whole.
XIV of 1825	Lákhiráj tenures	Section five.
III of 1828	Special Commissioners for hearing appeals from revenue authorities.	Section nine.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th August 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1873.

An Act to amend the law relating to Timber floated the rivers of British Burma.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Timber Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the seventh day of September 1873.

Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

II.—Duties.

Duty on timber.

3. On all timber the produce of forests situate beyond the frontier of British Burma and floated down any of the rivers of the Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces, or past a frontier custom-house on the Irrawaddy or Sitang, a duty shall be levied, in such manner, at such places, by such persons, and to such extent, as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribes by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*:

Provided that if the duty is directed to be levied on each log of the said timber, it shall not exceed two rupees twelve annas per log of five feet in girth and upwards, and one rupee six annas per log of less than five feet in girth.

Provided also, that if the duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, it shall not exceed eight per cent. on the value.

Power to fix value for assessment of duty.

4. In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Chief Commissioner may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix, by like notification, the value on which the duty shall be assessed.

Legalization of prior levy of duty.

5. All duties levied before this Act comes into force on timber floated down any of the rivers of British Burma, shall be deemed to have been levied in accordance with law.

Indemnity.

And all officers and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before this Act comes into force, which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been in force; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such officer or other person in respect of any thing so done.

III.—Rules.

Rules for timber floated.

6. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules as to all or any of the following matters:—

(*a*) the time and manner of floating timber and bamboos down any of the rivers of British Burma,

(*b*) the detention and examination of timber and bamboos so floated,

(*c*) the marking of timber so floated, and the use and registration of timber-marks and marking-hammers,

(*d*) the sale of unclaimed timber so floated,

(*e*) the salving and collecting of timber so floated,

(*f*) the protection of timber in transit,

(*g*) the descriptions of timber which may lawfully be floated, and the descriptions of timber which may not lawfully be floated, down any such river,

(*h*) the collection of royalty due on timber or bamboos so floated, and

(*i*) such other matters connected with timber and bamboos floated down any of the rivers of British Burma as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time think fit to regulate.

And all timber and bamboos found on, in or by any of such rivers, or stranded on the seashore, or adrift on the sea, which has been floated contrary to any rules made under this section and for the time being in force, may be confiscated.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXX of 1854...	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces.	Sections one, seven, eight and twelve. Sections four and six, so far as they relate to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.
IV of 1863 ...	An Act to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burma.	The whole Act, so far as it relates to duty on such timber.
VII of 1869 ...	An Act to give validity to certain Rules relating to Forests in British Burma.	The whole Act, so far as it gives validity to rules relating to duty on such timber.
	The Rules for the better management and preservation of the Government Forests of British Burma, dated the 2nd August 1865.	So far as they relate to duty on such timber.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one month:—

No. 12 OF 1873.

A Bill to provide for the security and application of the effects of Officers and Soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the security and application of the effects of Officers and Soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Lunatic Soldiers' Property Act, 1873."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Native Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act—

'Officer.'

"Officer" means a Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Army or of Her Majesty's Indian Army; and

'Soldier.'

"Soldier" means a soldier of Her Majesty's Army, or a European soldier of Her Majesty's Indian Army, including a Warrant and a Non-Commissioned officer.

Securing of effects of insane by Committee.

3. When an Officer or soldier becomes insane on service, but is not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged on the ground of insanity, such Committee of Officers as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe shall immediately secure all such of his effects as are within the territories to which this Act extends.

Application of effects.

4. Such effects shall be liable to be applied in or towards payment of any expenses necessarily incurred in the maintenance and removal of such Officer or soldier to any place in India, and of any such expenses and debts incurred and owing by him as would, under Part I of the Regimental Debts' Act, 1863, be preferential charges on his moveable property in case he had died on service, with the like preference, in the like order, and subject to the like provision for decision of doubt or difference, as would in that case apply, as nearly as may be, *mutatis mutandis*.

Stay of proceedings by Committee on payment of expenses and debts by representative.

5. If any person who would, if such Officer or soldier were dead, be entitled to take out representation to him (otherwise than as a creditor), or his wife (if any), or any near relative, pays in full the expenses and

debts aforesaid, the said Committee shall not further interfere in relation to the property.

Administration by Committee.

6. If such payment is not made, then, within one month after the insanity is known at the quarters where the property is, the said Committee shall sell such part of the property as does not consist of money,

and, after paying out of the proceeds the expenses attending the discharge of their duties, shall pay thereout the expenses and debts aforesaid,

and shall dispose of any property then remaining in their hands in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by order of the Governor General in Council, to the end that the same may be applied for the benefit of the Officer or soldier to whom it belongs.

Validation of payments, sales and dispositions by Committee.

7. Every payment or application of money, and every sale or other disposition of property, made by any Committee in pursuance of this Act, shall be valid as against all persons whomsoever.

Indemnity.

And every officer belonging to any such Committee shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the money or other property so paid, applied or disposed of.

Power to make regulations.

8. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, prescribe such regulations as may seem fit for the better execution of any of the purposes of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Where an European Officer or Soldier of Her Majesty's Army in India is removed, put on half-pay, or discharged, on the ground of insanity, Part III of the Regimental Debts' Act (26 & 27 Vic., c. 57) makes ample provision for securing his effects, applying them in payment of certain expenses and debts, and disposing of the residue for his benefit. But the Act makes no such provision for the case of an officer or soldier who is sent to England or elsewhere on the ground of insanity, but who is still retained on the strength of his regiment. Except, then, the costly proceeding under Act XXXIV of 1858, there is no means of legally selling his live stock and perishable property, or of defraying the expenses of his journey and escort to the port of embarkation. In some recent cases great inconvenience has been caused by this defect in the law.

The present Bill simply extends the provisions of the Regimental Debts' Act to cases of insane officers and soldiers who are not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged. It applies not only to British India, but to the Cantonments in Native States; and it expressly empowers the Government of India to make regulations for the better execution of the purposes of the proposed Act.

SIMLA,
The 24th July 1873. } H. W. NORMAN.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months:—

No. 13 OF 1873.

A Bill to continue certain privileges and immunities now enjoyed by Prince Azím Jah Bahádur, as Prince of Arcot, to his sons on succeeding to the title.

Preamble.

Whereas by Royal Letters Patent, dated the second day of August 1870, under the Sign Manual, Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to confer the title of Prince of Arcot upon Prince Azím Jah Bahádur and his heirs, as in the said Letters Patent set forth; And whereas in view to maintaining the dignity of the said title, it is expedient to attach to it for some time to come certain privileges and immunities which by Act No. XXXVII of 1858 are personally attached to the said Prince Azím Jah Bahádur and to certain ladies members of the family of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic, and to prevent the risk of the Prince of Arcot for the time being involving himself in pecuniary liabilities; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Prince of Arcot's Privilege Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India:

Commencement.

It shall come into force on the passing thereof;

Continuance.

And it shall remain in force so long only as the said title of Prince of Arcot is held by the said Prince Azím Jah Bahádur, or by one of his four sons in the said Letters Patent designated by name.

Bar of civil suits, &c., against holder for time being of title of Prince of Arcot, unless with consent of Madras Government.

2. No civil suit shall be commenced or prosecuted, and no civil writ or process shall be sued forth, in any Court against the person or property of the Prince of Arcot for the time being, unless such suit is commenced, or such writ or process is sued forth, with the previous consent of the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, such consent to be certified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Local Government;

and any civil suit, writ or process commenced or sued forth against the person or property of any such person as aforesaid, without such consent certified as aforesaid, shall be null and void.

Prince of Arcot for time being to be incapable of contracting.

3. The Prince of Arcot for the time being shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may give rise to any pecuniary obligation on his part.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is two-fold, to maintain the dignity of the title of Prince of Arcot, which has recently been conferred on Prince Azím Jah Bahádur (the representative of the Carnatic family) and his heirs, and to prevent the Prince of Arcot for the time being from involving himself in pecuniary liabilities.

With this view, it proposes, first, to bar civil suits against the Prince of Arcot for the time being, unless such suits are commenced with the previous consent of the Government of Madras, and, secondly, to render him incapable of entering into any contract which may give rise to any pecuniary obligation on his part.

The proposed Act will remain in force so long only as the title is held by Prince Azím Jah Bahádur or by one of his four sons.

SIMLA,
The 7th May 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three months: —

No. 14 OF 1873.

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS AND COASTING STEAMERS' BILL, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
2. Extent and application of Act.
3. Commencement.
4. Repeal of Acts.
5. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

RULES AS TO NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS.

6. Native Passenger Ship to sail only from Ports appointed by Government.
7. Not to sail without certificate.
8. Appointment of officers.
9. Master to give notice of day of sailing, &c.
10. Power to enter and inspect Ship.
11. Ship may be surveyed.
12. Officer to be satisfied before giving certificate—
    (1). That the Ship is sea-worthy:
    (2). That the space between-decks for passengers is sufficient:
    (3.) That the space on the upper deck is sufficient:
    (4). That there is a due supply of provisions.
13. Number of passengers.
14. List of passengers.
15. Ship taking additional passengers and touching at intermediate Port.
16. Information to be sent to Ports of embarkation.
17. Quantity of provisions to be shipped.
18. Contract by passengers for supply of their own provisions.
19. Bond when Ship clears for Port in Red Sea.
20. Ships sailing to or from Port in Red Sea to touch at Aden.
21. Bill of health.

CHAPTER III.

COASTING STEAMERS.

22. Certificates to be furnished to coasting Steamers intended to carry passengers.
23. Certificates how granted, &c.
24. Copy of certificate to be exhibited.
25. Grant or revocation of certificate to be subject to control of Government.

CHAPTER IV.

PENALTIES.

26. Penalty for Ship unlawfully departing.
27. Penalty for impeding entry on or inspection of ships.
28. Penalty for non-compliance with requirements as to list of passengers.
29. Penalty for failing to obtain fresh certificate for additional passengers taken.
30. Penalty for fraudulent alteration in ship after certificate obtained.
31. Penalty for failing to supply passengers with prescribed provisions.
32. Penalty on Ships bringing excessive number of passengers from certain Foreign Ports to Indian Ports.
33. Penalty for not exhibiting copy of certificate.
34. Penalty for not obtaining bill of health.
35. Penalty for excess in Steamer of number specified in certificate.
36. Penalty for Steamer proceeding without certificate.
37. Penalty on Master of Native Passenger Ship bound from Turkish to Indian Port, entering latter without clean bill of health.
38. Penalty on landing passenger at place other than that at which he has contracted to land.
39. Adjudication of offences.
    Fine leviable by distress on ship.
40. Jurisdiction.
41. Report of Consul, &c., admissible in evidence.

SECTIONS.

42. By whom proceedings for penalties to be instituted.
43. Application of fines.
44. Passenger's right to sue preserved.
45. Depositions receivable when witnesses cannot be produced.

CHAPTER V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

46. Power to make rules as to number of passengers, provisions, &c.
47. Length of voyage to be fixed by proclamation.

SCHEDULE.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers; It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers' Act, 1873."

Extent and application of Act.

2. It extends to the whole of British India, and applies *(a)* to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, *(b)* to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India.

But nothing herein contained applies—

(a). to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty;

(b). to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State;

and if the Local Government exempt (as it may from time to time) from the operation of this Act, for any period not exceeding one year, any steamer or class of steamers carrying not more than sixty passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa, nothing herein contained shall apply to such steamer or class of steamers during such period.

Commencement.

3. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January 1874.

Repeal of Acts.

4. On and from that day the Acts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed.

But all ports, places and officers appointed, and all certificates granted, under any of the said Acts, shall be deemed to be respectively appointed and granted under this Act

and the last clause of section one of Act No. II of 1860 (*to amend the law relating to the Carriage of Passengers by Sea*) shall be read as follows:—

"Voyages from Ports in British India to Ports in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, under the Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers' Act, 1873."

Interpretation-clause.

5. In this Act—

"Magistrate."

The word "Magistrate" means a person exercising powers not inferior to those of a Magistrate of the second class, and includes a Justice of the Peace, and, at the Port of Aden, the Political Resident and his Assistants:

"Local Government."

The words "Local Government" mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the Executive Government of the territories where the Port or place in question is situate:

"Master."

The word "Master" includes every person having command or charge of a vessel:

"Passengers."

The word "Passengers" does not include a person in attendance on another person who is not a native of India.

"Native Passenger Ship."

The words "Native Passenger Ship" mean a vessel, whether propelled by wind or steam, carrying more than thirty natives of Asia or Africa, as passengers, on any of the following voyages (that is to say):—

(a). from any place under the Government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, or of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	to	Ceylon, or any place on the Eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, or in the Straits of Malacca, or to the eastward thereof;
(b). from Ceylon or any place on the Eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, or in the Straits of Malacca, or to the eastward thereof	to	any place under the Government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, or the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;
(c). from any place in British India, or in the dominions of Princes or States in India in alliance with Her Majesty	to	any place in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf;
(d). from any place in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf	to	any place in British India or the said dominions.

CHAPTER II.

RULES AS TO NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS.

Native Passenger Ship to sail only from ports appointed by Government.

6. No Native Passenger Ship shall depart or proceed upon any voyage mentioned in section five from any port or place within British India or the said dominions other than such Ports and places as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf;

and after any Native Passenger Ship has departed or proceeded upon any such voyage from a Port or place so appointed, no person shall be received on board as a passenger, except at some other Port or place so appointed.

Not to sail without certificate.

7. No Native Passenger Ship shall depart or proceed upon any such voyage from any Port or place appointed under this Act, until the master has obtained a certificate from an officer authorized to grant the same.

Appointment of officers.

8. Within British India, the Local Government shall appoint such persons as it may deem proper to exercise or perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act.

Master to give notice of day of sailing, &c.

9. The Master of any Native Passenger Ship sailing from any Port or place appointed under this Act, shall give notice to the proper officer that the Ship is to carry Native Passengers, and of her destination, and of the proposed day of sailing.

Such notice shall be given not less than three days before the proposed day of sailing.

Power to enter and inspect Ship.

10. After receiving such notice, the officer aforesaid, or any person authorized by him, shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the Ship and the fittings, provisions, and stores therein.

Ship may be surveyed.

11. The officer aforesaid may, if he think fit, cause the Ship to be surveyed at the expense of the Master by a competent Surveyor, who shall report whether the Ship is, in his opinion, sea-worthy and fit for her intended voyage.

Officer to be satisfied, before giving certificate.

12. The officer aforesaid shall not give his certificate, unless he be satisfied—

that the Ship is sea-worthy.

(1). That the Ship is sea-worthy and properly manned, equipped, fitted, and ventilated; and has not on board any cargo likely, from its quality, quantity, or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers:

That the space between-decks for passengers is sufficient:

(2). That the space appropriated to the passengers in the between-decks contains not less than such number of superficial and cubical feet of space for every adult passenger on board (that is to say, for every passenger above twelve years of age, and for every two passengers between the ages of one year and twelve years) as may from time to time be prescribed under section forty-six:

That the space on the upper deck is sufficient:

(3). That a space of four superficial feet per adult is left clear on the upper deck for the use of the passengers:

That there is a due supply of provisions.

(4). That provisions, fuel, and water have been placed on board, of good quality, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage, according to the scale for the time being prescribed under section forty-six.

Number of passengers.

13. No such Ship shall carry any greater number of passengers than, together with the Master and crew, shall amount to such proportion to the registered or estimated tonnage of the Ship, as may for the time being be prescribed under section forty-six.

List of passengers.

14. The Master of any such Ship, before departing or proceeding on any such voyage from any Port or place in British India, shall sign two lists, specifying (as accurately as may be) the names of all the passengers, and stating the number of the crew; and shall deliver them to the officer aforesaid, who shall thereupon (after having first mustered the passengers and compared the number and names of such passengers with the lists) countersign and return to the Master one of such lists.

The Master shall note in writing on such last-mentioned list, and on any additional list to be made under this Act, the date and supposed cause of death of any passenger who may die on the voyage, and shall forthwith, on the arrival of the Ship at her destination, or at any Port at which it may be intended to land passengers, and before any passengers are landed, produce the list, with any additions thereto made, to any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty at the Port of arrival, if it be a Foreign Port, or to the Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act, at any Port or place at which it is intended to land the passengers, or any of them.

Ship taking additional passengers and touching at intermediate Port.

15. If, after the Ship has departed or proceeded on any such voyage, any additional passengers are taken on board at a Port or place within British India, or the said dominions, appointed under this Act for the embarkation of passengers,

or if such Ship, upon her voyage, touch or arrive at any such Port, having previously received on board additional passengers at any place beyond British India, or the said dominions,

the Master shall obtain a fresh certificate from the officer at such Port, and shall make lists of all such additional passengers;

and all the provisions hereinbefore contained in that behalf shall be applicable to any certificate granted or list made under this section.

Information to be sent to Ports of embarkation.

16. The Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act, at any Port or place within British India, at which the Ship touches or arrives, shall, with advertence to the requirements of this Act, send any particulars which he may deem important respecting the Ship and the passengers conveyed therein, to the officer at the Port from which the Ship commenced her voyage, and also to the officer at any other Port within British India or the said dominions where the passengers or any of them embarked.

Quantity of provisions to be shipped.

17. Every Native Passenger Ship, at the time of departure from the Port or place at which passengers are embarked under this Act, shall have on board good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the passengers, over and above the victualling of the crew, to the amount or in the proportion for the time being prescribed by rules made under section forty-six.

Contract by passengers for supply of their own provisions.

18. The requirements of this Act respecting the supply of provisions for passengers shall not, except as to the supply of water, be applicable to any passenger who has contracted to furnish his own provisions, and who has, in the opinion of such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behlf, actually furnished such provisions of the quality and to the amount for the time being prescribed by rules made under section forty-six.

Bond when Ship clears for Port in Red Sea.

19. In the case of every Native Passenger Ship sailing from any Port within British India to any Port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any such Ship, shall not grant such clearance unless and until the Owner, Agent, or Master of such Ship and two sureties resident in British India have by a joint and several bond, become bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the penal sum of five thousand rupees, conditioned to be void if the said Ship touches at Aden on her outward and also on her homeward voyage, and does not leave that Port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health.

Ships sailing to or from Port in Red Sea to touch at Aden.

20. Every Ship carrying more than thirty passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa, and sailing from any Port east of the Cape of Good Hope to any Port in the Red Sea,

or sailing from any Port in the Red Sea to any Port east of the Cape of Good Hope,

shall touch at Aden, and shall not leave that Port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health.

Bill of health.

21. No bill of health shall be granted under section nineteen or section twenty in case the Ship has on board a greater number of passengers or persons than in the proportion prescribed for the time being under section forty-six.

CHAPTER III.

COASTING STEAMERS.

Certificates to be furnished to coasting Steamers intended to carry passengers.

22. Steamers intended to carry passengers on coasting voyages from or to any Port or place within British India, shall, before proceeding on such voyages, be furnished with certificates granted in manner hereinafter provided.

Certificates how granted, &c.

23. Every such certificate shall be granted at the discretion of an officer authorized by the Local Government to grant the same, and shall remain in force for the period therein specified, unless sooner revoked.

The officer so authorized shall not grant such certificate, or suffer the same to remain in force, unless he is satisfied, by survey, that such Steamer is sea-worthy and properly equipped with boats and otherwise, and that the engines and machinery are in a fit state to enable her to proceed on her voyage.

The certificate shall state the limits (if any) within which the Steamer is to ply, and the number of Native Passengers which the Steamer is permitted to carry : such number to be subject to such conditions and variations according to the time of year, the nature of the voyage, and the cargo carried, as the case requires.

The survey mentioned in this section shall be made at least twice in each year at the expense of the Master or Owner, and upon payment of a fee not exceeding twenty rupees.

Copy of certificate to be exhibited.

24. The owner or master of any such Steamer shall put up in a conspicuous part of the Ship, so as to be visible to persons on board the same, a copy of the said certificate, and shall keep it in such position so long as the certificate remains in force.

Grant or revocation of certificate to be subject to control of Government.

25. In granting or revoking any certificate under this Act, the officer granting or revoking the same shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint.

CHAPTER IV.

PENALTIES.

Penalty for ship unlawfully departing.

26. If any Native Passenger Ship departs or proceeds upon a voyage from any Port or place within British India, or the said dominions, in contravention of the provisions of section six or section seven,

or if any person is received as a passenger on board a Native Passenger Ship in contravention of the provisions of section six,

the Owner or Master shall, for every passenger conveyed on a Ship so departing or proceeding, or for every passenger so received on board, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both;

and the Ship, if found within two years in any place within British India, may be seized and detained by any Chief Officer of Customs until the penalties incurred under this Act have been adjudicated, and the payment of the fines imposed under this Act, with all costs, has been enforced under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Penalty for opposing entry on or inspection of ships

27. Any person impeding or refusing to allow the entry or inspection mentioned in section ten shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

Penalty for non-compliance with requirements as to list of passengers.

28. Any Master failing to comply with any of the requirements of section fourteen, as to the list of passengers,

or wilfully making any false entry in any such list,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

Penalty for failing to obtain fresh certificate for additional passengers taken.

29. Any Master wilfully failing to obtain any such fresh certificate, or to make any such list of additional passengers, as are mentioned in section fifteen, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

Penalty for fraudulent alteration in Ship after certificate obtained.

30. Any Master who, after having obtained a certificate under section six or section fifteen, fraudulently does or suffers to be done anything whereby such certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the Ship, its passengers, or other matters to which such certificate relates, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

Penalty for failing to supply passengers with prescribed provisions.

31. Any Master wilfully, and without satisfactory excuse, omitting to supply to every passenger the allowance of food and water prescribed by any rule made under section forty-six and for the time being in force shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every passenger who has sustained detriment by such omission.

Penalty on Ships bringing excessive number of passengers from certain Foreign Ports to Indian Ports.

32. If any Ship, bringing passengers from any Port or place east of the Cape of Good Hope, and not within British India, or the said dominions, to any Port or place within British India, or the said dominions, has on board a greater number of passengers or persons than in the proportion prescribed by rules made under this Act, the Master of such Ship shall, in addition to any other penalty which he may have incurred under the provisions of this Act, be liable for each person in excess of such proportion, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both.

Penalty for not exhibiting copy of certificate.

33. Any Owner or Master wilfully failing to comply with the requirements of section twenty-four, as to the copy of the certificate, shall, for each offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both.

Penalty for not obtaining bill of health.

34. The Master of any ship described in section twenty, wilfully failing to touch at Aden, or leaving that port without having obtained the bill of health therein mentioned, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

Penalty for excess in Steamer of number specified in certificate.

35. If any Steamer to which this Act applies has on board any number of passengers which, having regard to the time of the year and other circumstances is greater than the number allowed by the certificate, the Owner or Master shall, for every passenger over and above the number allowed by the certificate, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one week, or to both.

Penalty for Steamer proceeding without certificate.

36. If any such Steamer proceeds on any such voyage as is mentioned in section twenty-two without such certificate as aforesaid, the Owner or Master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, or to both.

Penalty on Master of Native Passenger Ship, bound from Turkish to Indian Port, entering altter without clean bill of health in breach of Convention.

37. Whenever a Convention has been entered into between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and the Turkish Government, that every Master of a Native Passenger Ship leaving a Turkish Port or place, and bound for any Port or place in British India (whether such Ship be owned by a subject of Her Majesty or not), shall execute a bond to secure that he shall touch at Aden, and not proceed thence without a clean bill of health, obtained in the manner provided in section twenty, any Master of any such Ship, whether he be a subject of Her Majesty or not, who comes into any other Port or place in British India without such clean bill of health, may be taken by the officer in charge of such Port or place before any Magistrate having local jurisdiction;

and on proof that such Master has come from a Turkish Port or place, such Magistrate shall presume that such bond was duly executed by such Master, and in default of production of such clean bill of health, shall presume that the penalty mentioned in such bond has been incurred;

and may award the full amount or any part of such penalty against such Master, and, in default of payment of such penalty, may recover it as though it were a fine imposed under this Act.

Penalty on landing passenger at a place other than that at which he has contracted to land.

38. If any Native Passenger in any Ship be landed at any Port or place other than the Port or place at which he may have contracted to land, unless with his previous consent, or unless such landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, the Master shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both.

Adjudication of offences.

39. All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate.

Fine leviable by distress on Ship.

If the person on whom any fine is imposed under this Act is the Master or Owner of a Ship, and the fine is not paid at the time

and in the manner prescribed by the order of payment, the Magistrate may, in addition to the means prescribed by law for enforcing payment, direct by warrant the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the said Ship, her tackle, furniture and apparel.

Jurisdiction.

40. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under this Act, every offence hereunder shall be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the place where the offender is found.

Report of Consul, &c., admissible in evidence.

41. In any proceeding for the adjudication of any penalty incurred under this Act, any document purporting to be a report of such particulars as are referred to in section sixteen, or a copy of the proceedings of any Court of Justice duly authenticated, and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any Foreign Port, shall be received in evidence, if the same appears to have been officially transmitted to any officer at or near the place where the proceeding under this Act is had.

By whom proceedings for penalties to be instituted.

42. The penalties to which Masters and Owners of Ships are liable by this Act, shall be enforced only by information laid at the instance of the officers appointed to grant certificates under this Act; or, at any Port or place where there is no such officer, by the Chief Officer of Customs.

Application of fines.

43. Any Magistrate imposing any fine under this Act may, if he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any detriment which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such fine is imposed, or in or towards payment of the expenses of the proceedings.

Passenger's right to sue preserved.

44. Nothing in this Act contained shall take away or abridge any right to sue which may accrue to any Native passenger, or to any other person, in respect of the breach or non-performance of any contract made with the Master or Owner of the Ship or his Agent.

Depositions receivable when witnesses cannot be produced.

45. Whenever, in the course of any legal proceeding instituted under this Act at any Port or place in British India, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of such proceeding, any deposition that he may have previously made in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions (including all parts of India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the Port or place where such proceedings are instituted), or any British Consular Officer elsewhere, shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate, or Consular Officer, be admissible in evidence on due proof that such witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which such proceeding is instituted:

Provided that, if the proceeding is criminal, such deposition shall not be admissible unless it was made in the presence of the person accused, and the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate, or Consular Officer.

It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition; and in any criminal proceeding, such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

CHAPTER V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power to make rules as to number of passengers, provisions, &c.

46. Within British India, the Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act, to regulate, in the case of any vessel or class of vessels to which this Act applies, all or any of the following matters:—

(*a*). the maximum number of passengers to be carried on board;

(*b*). the number of cubic feet of space to be contained in the space appropriated to the passengers;

(*c*). the scale on which provisions, fuel and water are to be supplied to the passengers;

(*d*). the medical stores and medical attendance to be provided on board;

(*e*). the number of boats, anchors and cables to be provided on board;

(*f*). the instruments for purposes of navigation to be supplied;

(*g*). and, generally, to carry out the provisions of this Act.

All such rules shall be published in the local official *Gazette*, and in such other manner as the Local Government thinks fit, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Length of voyage to be fixed by proclamation.

47. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time declare, by notification in the official *Gazette*, what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, the duration of the voyage of any vessel or class of vessels from any place in British India, or the said dominions, to any other Port or place.

SCHEDULE.

(See Section 4.)

Number and year.	Title.
XXV of 1859 ...	An Act to prevent the over-crowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal.
XII of 1870 ...	An Act for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships, and of Steam Vessels intended to convey Passengers on coasting voyages.
XII of 1872 ...	An Act to amend Act XII of 1870 (The Native Passenger Ships Act).
Madras Act II of 1862.	An Act to extend the provisions of Act XXV of 1859, entitled An Act to prevent the over-crowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to consolidate the four Acts relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers, and at the same time to make the following amendments:—

The present Act XII of 1870 does not apply to Steamers under contract with the Government of any European States. The Bill will apply in the first instance to such Steamers, but the Local Government is empowered to exclude them from its operation.

The present law does not apply to voyages to or from any place in the Lower Provinces, except Chittagong and ports in Orissa, or to voyages to or from places to the east of the Straits of Malacca. The Bill applies to such voyages.

Under the present law, the rules as to the maximum number of passengers to be carried, the space to be appropriated to them, the scale on which provisions, fuel and water are to be supplied, are laid down inflexibly in the Acts themselves. This has been found inconvenient, and the Bill in lieu thereof enables the Local Government, with the sanction of the Government of India, from time to time to regulate these matters, in the case of any vessel or class of vessels, by rules published in the official *Gazette*.

SIMLA,
The 12th July 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th August 1873, and ordered to be published for the purpose of eliciting opinions thereon:—

No. 15 of 1873.

BRITISH BURMA LABOUR CONTRACT LAW, 1873.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Saving of contracts with Native seamen, domestic servants, or artizans.
3. Repeal of Madras Act No. V of 1866, so far as it affects British Burma.
4. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration Agents and Medical Inspectors.

5. Appointment of Emigration Agent.
   Appointment of Medical Inspector.
6. Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector to be deemed public servants.
7. Duties of Agent.
8. Emigration Agent, &c., to give information to Medical Inspector.

Emigration Depôts.

9. Establishment of depôts for emigrants.
10. Inspection of depôts.

Recruiters.

11. Licensing of Recruiters.
12. Recruiter to wear a badge.
13. Form of license.
    Period for which it shall remain in force.
14. Countersignature of Magistrate to Recruiter's license.
15. License not to be countersigned until Recruiter's fitness is ascertained.

Contracts and Registration and Journey to Depôts.

16. Contract to be entered into with intending emigrant.
17. Medical examination of intending emigrant.
18. Recruiter and emigrant to appear before Magistrate.
19. Examination by Magistrate of emigrants under contract.

SECTIONS.

20. Examination of dependents on emigrants.
21. Registration of emigrants.
22. Registration fee.
23. Care of emigrants on the journey to depôt.
24. Penalties for infringing provisions as to recruitment.

Procedure on arrival of Emigrants at Depôt.

25. Notice of arrival of emigrants at depôt to be given to Protector.
26. Medical Inspector to examine emigrants.
27. Emigration Agent to pay return expenses of rejected emigrants.
28. Procedure in case of ill-treatment on the journey.
29. Ratification of contracts of emigrants passed by Medical Inspector.
30. Registration of contracts.
31. Procedure if emigrant refuses to produce copy of contract for ratification.
32. Procedure if Agent neglects to ratify contract.
33. Suit on behalf of emigrant for breach of contract.
34. Recovery of sums payable by Agent under sections 27, 28, and 32.

Emigrant vessels and embarkation of Emigrants.

35. When contract is ratified emigrant may be forwarded to British Burma.
36. No vessel to carry emigrants without a license.
37. Licensee bound to comply with provisions of Act and Rules.
38. Certificates from Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector.
39. Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.
40. Emigration Agent to ascertain health of emigrant upon embarkation.
41. Vessel sailing from Calcutta to depart within 24 hours after embarkation, and to take steam down the river.
42. Copies of Act and rules to be kept on board.
43. Penalties for fraudulent acts whereby certificate becomes inapplicable to vessel.
44. Penalty for proceeding to sea without steam.

PART III.

DISEMBARKATION AND TRANSIT TO DISTRICTS OF LABOUR.

Officers and Depôts at ports of debarkation.

45. Immigration Agent and Medical Inspectors of Immigrants.
46. Depôt at port of debarkation.

Procedure on arrival of vessel carrying Immigrants.

47. Master to report arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.
48. Examination of immigrants by Immigration Agent and Medical Inspector.
49. Examination of vessel and enquiry into treatment of immigrants on the voyage.

Transit to place of labour.

50. Assignment of immigrants to employers.
51. Despatch of immigrants.
Immigrants' passes.
52. Immigrants not to be conveyed on any vessel without a license.
Penalty for conveying immigrants in vessel without a license.
53. Penalty for fraudulent acts, whereby vessel becomes unfit for immigrants.
54. Penalty for taking on board excessive number of passengers.
Two children under ten to count as one person.
55. No immigrant to be taken on board without a pass.
56. No immigrant to be allowed finally to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in his pass.
Proviso.
57. Magistrate may inspect vessel.
Penalty.
58. Removal of immigrants in excess of licensed number.
59. Detainer of vessel for breach of Act or rules.
60. Provision to be made for disembarked immigrants.
61. Power to family of detained immigrant to remain with him.
62. Magistrate to send detailed report to Immigration Agent.
63. Penalty for wilful neglect to enforce rules.
64. Jurisdiction over offences committed on board vessel.
65. Provisions to be carried on every vessel.
Medical and other officers.

PART IV.

THE LABOUR DISTRICTS AND RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND IMMIGRANT.

Imported Labour Fund.

66. Yearly rate payable to provide for expenses of Act.
67. Procedure when employer fails to pay the rate.

Inspectors of Immigrants.

68. Appointment of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.
Powers of Inspectors.
69. Return of immigrants to be sent in half-yearly by employer, &c., to Inspector.
70. Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in return, or sending in incorrect return.
71. Inspector's visits.
Inspector's books.
Inspector's reports.
72. Power to inspect hospitals and make inquiries as to immigrants.
73. Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

Regulation of Labour.

74. Power to fix daily tasks.
75. Committee to revise schedule of tasks.

SECTIONS.

Suspension or cancellation of Contracts.

76. Inspector may suspend contract of any immigrant temporarily unfitted for labour.
77. Penalty for compelling immigrant to perform work for which he is unfit.
78. Power to discharge immigrants permanently unfitted for labour.

Provisions for the health and comfort of Immigrants.

79. Sufficient house accommodation, &c., to be provided.
80. Powers of Inspector as to house accommodation, &c.
81. Penalty for breach of rules as to house accommodation.
82. Penalty for breach of rules as to hospital.
83. Procedure when Inspector believes any estate unfit for habitation.
Effect of finding of unfitness.
84. Penalty for permitting immigrants to reside on unhealthy estates.

Breaches of contract by Immigrants.

85. Penalty on immigrant absenting himself without sufficient cause.
86. Immigrant deserting may be apprehended without warrant.
Proviso.
Further proviso.
87. Immigrant, when made over to the police, to be taken before nearest Magistrate.
88. Punishment for desertion.
89. Cancellation of contract by desertion.
90. Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.
91. Penalty for enticing away, harbouring, or employing immigrants under contract to another person.
92. Portion of sentence may be cancelled if employer apply for return of immigrant.
93. On expiry of sentence immigrant to be made over to employer.
Conviction not to operate as a release.
94. Time of unlawful absence and of imprisonment to be included in term of immigrant.

Breaches of contract or ill-usage by employer.

95. If immigrant desire to complain, employer to give notice to Inspector.
96. Procedure on receipt of notice of complaint.
97. Procedure if complaint be untrue or frivolous.
98. Procedure if the complaint be well founded.
99. Recovery of wages.
Compensation if wages are due for more than two months.
100. Cancellation of contract.

Determination of Contracts.

101. Immigrant who has completed his contract may have such completion registered.
102. Power to redeem contract.
103. Certificate of release from contract.
104. Return passage.

PART V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

SECTIONS.

105. Power of Government of India to make rules.
106. Power of Local Government of port of embarkation.
107. Power of Chief Commissioner of British Burma.
108. Publication of Rules.

SCHEDULES.

A Bill to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma and their employment therein under contracts of service; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The British Burma Labour Contract Law, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Saving of contracts with Native seamen, domestic servants, or artizans.

2. Nothing in this Act applies to contracts with, or the emigration of, Native seamen, domestic servants, or skilled artizans.

Repeal of Madras Act No. V of 1866, so far as it affects British Burma.

3. Madras Act No. V of 1866 *(to regulate the manner of engaging and contracting with Native inhabitants within any of the Districts subject to the Government of Fort St. George, for labour to be performed in any part of India beyond the territorial limits of the Presidency of Madras)* is repealed as to engagements hereafter made in the Presidency of Madras for labour to be performed in British Burma and as to the emigration of Natives of India from such Presidency to British Burma.

Interpretation-clause.

4. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Emigrant."

"Emigrants" and "emigration" respectively mean emigrants and emigration under this Act.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or any Magistrate deputed by the Magistrate of the district for the control of emigration or labourers, or any Magistrate of Police for a Presidency Town.

"Employer."

"Employer" means the chief person for the time being in charge of any lands or houses upon or in which labourers may be employed.

"Immigrant" means any emigrant who has gone to British Burma in accordance with a contract made under the provisions of this Act, and includes any person not being a Native of India conveyed to British Burma under contract, who shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, enter into a contract in British Burma before a Magistrate or Immigration Agent, during the period their respective contracts remain in force.

"Immigrant."

"Vessel" includes any thing made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

"Vessel."

"Master" means the person for the time being in charge of a vessel.

"Master."

PART II.

OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration Agents and Medical Inspectors.

5. At every port of emigration the Chief Commissioner of British Burma shall, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, appoint an Emigration Agent to whom such remuneration shall be assigned as the Government of India may from time to time direct.

Appointment of Emigration Agent.

At every such port the Local Government shall appoint a competent person to be Medical Inspector of emigrants.

Appointment of Medical Inspector.

6. Every such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector to be deemed public servants.

7. In addition to the special duties hereinafter assigned to him, every such Emigration Agent shall—

Duties of Agent.

(*a*) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(*b*) cause, so far as he can, all provisions of this Act to be complied with;

(*c*) inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Agent;

(*d*) enquire into the treatment received by such emigrants during the voyage and report thereon to the Local Government;

(*e*) aid and advise such returned emigrants when requested by them to do so.

8. Every Emigration Agent, and all persons in charge of, or employed in, any depôt or in any vessel licensed to carry emigrants as hereinafter provided, shall give the Medical Inspector every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as may be necessary or proper under this Act, and shall afford him all such information as may be reasonably required by him.

Emigration Agent, &c., to give information to Medical Inspector.

Emigration Depôts.

9. At each port of embarkation under this Act, the local Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants.

Establishment of depôts for emigrants.

10. The Medical Inspector of emigrants shall at least once in every week, inspect the emigrants in the depôt, and examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to.

Inspection of depôts.

The Medical Inspector shall report to the Local Government any circumstances which may come to his knowledge, shewing that the depôt is not suitable for its purpose, or that the emigrants are treated with any neglect or oppression.

Recruiters.

11. The Emigration Agent at each port of embarkation under this Act shall license as many fit persons as he thinks necessary to be recruiters of labourers for British Burma; and no person shall be employed as a recruiter of such labourers except under a license from the Emigration Agent.

Licensing of Recruiters.

Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain labourers from one or more districts to be named in the license.

12. Every recruiter shall wear a badge having legibly inscribed thereon, in English and in the Vernacular language of such district or districts, the words "Recruiter of Emigrants for British Burma."

Recruiter to wear a badge.

13. The license granted to recruiter, under a section eleven, may be in the form set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed.

Form of license.

No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year, and in case of misconduct on the part of the recruiter, the Emigration Agent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Period for which it shall remain in force.

14. A recruiter shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any place other than a Presidency Town to engage or attempt to engage a native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been countersigned by the Magistrate of the district or of the division of the district, or to have obtained such authority in any Presidency Town, until his license has been countersigned by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Countersignature of Magistrate to recruiter's license.

15. No such Magistrate or Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself by such enquiry as he thinks fit that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

License not to be countersigned until recruiter's fitness is ascertained.

Every such officer refusing to countersign a recruiter's license shall without delay report his refusal and the grounds of it to the Emigration Agent by whom the license has been issued.

Contracts and Registration and Journey to Depôts.

Contract to be entered into with intending emigrant.

16. Any person desiring to emigrate under this Act to British Burma may enter into a contract with a recruiter to proceed to British Burma and there serve in a certain district, for a fixed period of not less than three and not more than five years from the date of his arrival in such district;

Every such contract shall be in writing and shall specify—

(*a*).—The district in which the service is to be performed.

(*b*).—The term of service.

(*c*).—The number of days and hours of work per month.

(*d*).—The nature of the work.

(*e*).—The intending emigrant's monthly wages in money.

(*f*).—The price at which rice or other proper food is to be supplied to him during his service.

(*g*).—The persons (if any) intending to accompany him as his dependents.

The monthly rate of wages shall in no case be less than *seven* rupees for an adult labourer.

No contract to labour in British Burma shall be binding on an emigrant unless it is made in accordance with this Act.

Medical examination of intending emigrant.

17. Every Native of India outside the limits of British Burma who enters into a contract under this Act with any recruiter to proceed to British Burma for the purpose of labouring for hire shall be brought by such recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the District or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in that behalf or, if no such officer has been appointed, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the person produced by the recruiter, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to British Burma and to work for hire therein.

The certificate shall be in the form set forth in Schedule B. hereto annexed, and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Recruiter and emigrant to appear before Magistrate

18. Every emigrant shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district or town within which the contract was entered into.

Examination by Magistrate of emigrants under contract.

19. The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the medical certificate, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the emigrant with reference to his contract, and if it appears that he understands the nature of the contract he has entered into as regards the place, term and nature of the service, the rate of wages and the price at which food is to be supplied, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register—

(1.) The name, the father's name, and the age of such emigrant:

(2.) The name of the village or place in which he resides:

(3.) The port of embarkation to which it is intended that he shall proceed:

(4.) The district in which he has contracted to labour:

(5.) The period of service; and

(6.) The rate of wages and the rate at which rice or other proper food is to be supplied to him.

The emigrant shall thereupon be deemed a registered emigrant.

If the Magistrate thinks that the emigrant does not understand the nature of the contract, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register the above particulars.

Examination of dependents on emigrants.

20. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on a registered emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions, as to his dependence upon the emigrant under contract whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

If the Magistrate is satisfied as to the said dependence and willingness, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt any such dependence or willingness he may object to register the alleged dependent.

Registration of emigrants.

21. The Magistrate shall furnish to every registered emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the registration under section nineteen.

And shall also furnish a like copy of every registration under section twenty to the emigrant whom the dependent desires to accompany.

Another authenticated copy of each registration under section nineteen and section twenty, together with the original certificate of the medical officer, shall be forthwith forwarded by the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation to which the emigrant is about to proceed.

Registration fee.

22. For each registration the recruiter shall pay to the officer making it a fee of *one rupee, eight annas.*

Should any registered emigrant desert before embarkation, the fee paid in respect of him shall be refunded by the officer who made the registration, upon a certificate of the fact of such desertion signed by the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation.

Care of emigrants on the journey to depôt.

23. All emigrants proceeding to a depôt shall be accompanied throughout the journey by the recruiter himself or by a competent person appointed by him, with the approval of the

Magistrate by whom such emigrants have been registered.

The Magistrate shall give to the person so appointed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been appointed to accompany certain emigrants during their journey to the depôt.

Every recruiter by whom any emigrant is forwarded to a depôt shall, throughout the journey, provide such emigrant with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

Penalties for infringing provisions as to recruitment.

24. Whoever, being a duly licensed recruiter, removes any emigrant whom he engages in any district or presidency town from such district or town without such emigrant having appeared before a Magistrate in order to be examined and registered;

and whoever by means of intoxication, violence, fraud or false pretences induces any Native of India to enter into a contract for labour to be performed in British Burma, or to proceed to or towards any seaport for the purpose of proceeding to British Burma without having entered into any contract;

and whoever wilfully neglects to supply any registered emigrant whom he has engaged, or any registered dependent, with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-treats such emigrant on his journey to the depôt;

and whoever forwards, sends or conveys any such emigrant or dependent with intent to contravene the provisions of this Act;

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Procedure on arrival of Emigrants at Depôt.

Notice of arrival of emigrants at depôt to be given to Protector.

25. The Emigration Agent shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival at the depôt of any emigrant, give to the Medical Inspector notice in writing of such arrival.

Medical Inspector to examine emigrants.

26. The copy of the registration and the medical certificate of every emigrant, received by the Emigration Agent as above provided, shall be shewn to the Medical Inspector at the port of embarkation, and all emigrants shall be inspected by the Medical Inspector immediately after their arrival at the depôt.

If he be satisfied of the fitness of an emigrant to proceed to, and to labour in, British Burma, he shall countersign the copy of the registration; if he be not satisfied thereof, he shall give a certificate to that effect to the Emigration Agent.

Emigration Agent to pay return expenses of rejected emigrants.

27. If the Medical Inspector certify that any emigrant is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma, or detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, or that he is unfit for labour in British Burma, the Emigration Agent shall pay to such emigrant such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered:

And any emigrant who, from his state of health, is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such journey shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector fit to undertake such journey.

If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Emigration Agent shall pay such dependent such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, as well as to feed and lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant in the depôt.

If the Emigration Agent wilfully omits to feed, lodge and attend to any emigrant, or dependent, in accordance with the provisions of this section, he shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Procedure in case of ill-treatment on the journey.

28. If, upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent on an emigrant at the depôt, it appear that he has suffered any ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide such emigrant or dependent with proper and sufficient food and lodging during the journey to the depôt, the Local Government may cause him to be removed from the depôt, and may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Ratification of contracts of emigrants passed by Medical Inspector.

29. In the case of every emigrant who is passed by the Medical Inspector as in a fit state of health, and able to journey to, and labour in, British Burma, the Emigration Agent shall ratify the contract into which the emigrant has entered.

Such ratification shall be made by countersigning the copy of the registration furnished to the emigrant under section twenty-one.

Registration of contracts.

30. An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Emigration Agent for the purpose, and a copy of such entry or of the contract, authenticated by himself, shall be forwarded by him to the Immigration Agent at the port of British Burma, at which it is intended that the emigrant shall disembark.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to produce copy of contract for ratification.

31. Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to produce his copy of the contract for the purpose of being ratified by the Emigration Agent shall be punished with a fine equal in amount to the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying him to the depôt, and in default of payment of such fine with imprisonment which may extend to two months, and such emigrant shall forthwith be discharged from the depôt.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent that reasonable cause for refusing to produce the copy of the contract has not been shewn, shall be admissible as *primâ facie* evidence in any proceeding taken under this section.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent stating the cost incurred in engaging, registering,

and conveying the emigrant to the depôt shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such cost.

Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the Emigration Agent.

Procedure if Agent neglects to ratify contract.

32. If within thirty days after the arrival at a depôt of any emigrant engaged for labour the Emigration Agent does not offer to ratify such contract in manner aforesaid,

or if the Emigration Agent, without the consent of the Local Government, refuses to be bound by the contract made by the recruiter with the emigrant,

the Local Government may order the Emigration Agent to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as is necessary to enable him, together with the dependents (if any) upon him, to return to the place where he was registered, and in such case the emigrant shall be released from his contract.

Suit on behalf of emigrant for breach of contract.

33. The Local Government shall, in every case in which it seems proper to do so, cause a suit to be instituted, in the name of such officer as it thinks fit, on behalf of the emigrant against the Emigration Agent for the recovery of damages for any breach of contract.

In every such suit the contract entered into by the recruiter shall be deemed to have been entered into by, and to be binding on, the Emigration Agent.

Recovery of sums payable by Agent under sections 27, 28 and 32.

34. If the Emigration Agent, having been ordered under any of the provisions of section twenty-seven, twenty-eight, or thirty-two to pay any sum of money, omits for twenty-four hours to comply with such order, the Local Government may advance the amount so ordered to be paid to the person named in the order, and recover from the Emigration Agent the sum so advanced with interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the date of such advance,

and no further evidence shall be required by any Court in any suit for the recovery of money so advanced than that the Local Government made such order as aforesaid and advanced the money as aforesaid.

Emigrant vessels and embarkation of Emigrants.

When contract is ratified emigrant may be forwarded to British Burma.

35. When the contract of any emigrant has been duly ratified as aforesaid, he may be forwarded to British Burma, together with his registered dependents if any.

No vessel to carry emigrants without a license.

36. It shall not be lawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry emigrants in such vessel has been obtained from the Local Government of the port of embarkation. The granting or withholding of any such license shall be in the discretion of the Local Government.

Licensee bound to comply with provisions of Act and Rules.

37. Every person obtaining a license under the last preceding section shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, so far as such provisions and rules relate to him.

And any such person failing to comply with any of such provisions or rules shall be liable to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Certificates from Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector.

38. Before leaving the port of embarkation, the master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants under this Act shall obtain from the Emigration Agent and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants certificates under their respective hands, to the effect that they have in respect of the emigrants proceeding in such vessel done all that is hereinbefore required to be done on the part of such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector, respectively, and that, to the best of their knowledge, all the directions herein contained for ensuring the health, comfort and safety of the emigrants have been duly complied with, as well as all rules for the time being in force under sections one hundred and five and one hundred and six.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.

39. If any emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent so to do, it shall not be lawful to compel such emigrant or his dependents (if any) to embark, or to put him or them on boardship against his will, or to detain him or them against his will at the depôt or elsewhere; but nothing in this section shall diminish or affect the civil or criminal liabilities which such emigrant incurs by reason or in respect of his refusal or neglect aforesaid.

Explanation.—The arbitrary refusal of any such dependent to embark shall not be deemed 'sufficient cause' within the meaning of this section.

Every case in which an emigrant is charged before a Magistrate of Police in a Presidency town shall be heard and determined in a summary manner, and every such emigrant shall on conviction, whether by such Police Magistrate or any other Magistrate, be punished in the manner provided in section 492 of the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of offences under that section.

Emigration Agent to ascertain health of emigrant upon embarkation.

40. The Emigration Agent may, if he think fit, ascertain that every emigrant is in a fit state of health to proceed to, and to labour in, British Burma.

If the Emigration Agent is of opinion that any emigrant is not in such a fit state of health, the Emigration Agent may prohibit his embarkation, and the dependents (if any) of such emigrant may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, thereupon refuse to embark.

The Emigration Agent shall also, before the embarka ion of any emigrant, ascertain that he has in his possession the copy of the registration provided under section twenty-one. If it appear to the satisfaction of the Emigration Agent that any emigrant has lost such copy, the Agent may furnish him with another copy of such registration, to be made from the copy received by

the Agent from the Magistrate under section twenty-one, and shall thereupon allow such emigrant to embark.

Vessel sailing from Calcutta to depart within 24 hours after embarkation;

41. The master of every vessel carrying emigrants from the port of Calcutta shall proceed on his voyage within twenty-four hours after the embarkation of such of the emigrants as shall have first embarked.

and to take steam down the river.

Every such vessel shall, if not a steamer, proceed from the port of Calcutta to sea under tow of a competent steamer.

Copies of Act and rules to be kept on board.

42. Two copies of this Act and of all existing rules relating to the voyage made under section one hundred and six, and two copies of a translation of this Act and of such rules, in such language or languages as the Local Government may direct, shall be delivered to the master of every vessel carrying emigrants by the Emigration Agent at the time of clearance, and shall be kept on board of every such vessel during the whole voyage.

One of such copies or translations shall, upon request made at any reasonable time to the master of the vessel, be produced to any emigrant for his perusal.

Penalties for fraudulent acts whereby certificate becomes inapplicable to vessel.

43. If after having obtained a certificate in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-six, the master of any vessel cleared for any port of debarkation of emigrants, fraudulently does or suffers to be done any act, whereby such certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the vessel or other matter to which such certificate relates, he shall be liable to fine which may extend to *five thousand* rupees.

Penalty for proceeding to sea without steam.

44. If the master of any vessel sailing from the port of Calcutta, licensed under section thirty-six, and sailing with emigrants on board, causes or allows his vessel (not being a steamer) to leave the port of Calcutta with out such vessel being in tow of a competent steamer,

or if such vessel has not left the port of Calcutta, and proceeded on her voyage within the time prescribed in section forty-one,

he shall be liable to fine which may extend to *one thousand* rupees.

PART III.—DISEMBARKATION AND TRANSIT TO DISTRICTS OF LABOUR.

Officers and Depôts at ports of debarkation.

Immigration Agent and Medical Inspectors of Immigrants.

45. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma shall, at each port of debarkation, appoint an Immigration Agent and a Medical Inspector of Immigrants, and shall, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, define the local limits within which every such Agent and Medical Inspector shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act.

Depôt at port of debarkation.

46. At every such port the local Immigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for immigrants under this Act, and provide them with proper and sufficient lodging, food, clothing and medical attendance in such depôt until they are despatched to the place of labour.

Such depôt shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

Procedure on arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.

Master to report arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.

47. Upon the arrival at any port of debarkation of any vessel carrying immigrants, the master of such vessel shall at once report his arrival to the Immigration Agent, and no immigrant on board shall be allowed to land without the permission of such Agent first obtained.

Any master of a vessel who allows any immigrant to land without such permission, shall be punished by a fine which may extend to *fifty* rupees for each person so landed.

Examination of immigrants by Immigration Agent and Medical Inspector.

48. Upon receipt of the report of arrival of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Immigration Agent and the Medical Inspector of Immigrants, shall forthwith go on board such vessel, and the Agent shall satisfy himself that the vessel has on board its proper list of immigrants, and shall compare the immigrants on board with the list, and shall note any births or deaths which may have occurred during the voyage.

The Medical Inspector shall further examine the immigrants, in order to ascertain whether any of them are suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Any immigrant suffering under any such disease may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

Examination of vessel and enquiry into treatment of immigrants on the voyage.

49. The Immigration Agent may if he think fit, and shall on complaint made by any of the immigrants, with the aid of the Medical Inspector, enquire into the general and medical treatment of the immigrants during the voyage, and submit a report thereon to the Chief Commissioner who shall thereupon decide whether the provisions of this Act and the rules framed under it in regard to the voyage appear to have been duly observed; or, if not, whether any and what action should be taken to enforce the liability of the master, either by civil suit or criminal prosecution.

Should the Chief Commissioner decide to take such action, the Immigration Agent may institute such suit or lodge such complaint as may be determined upon.

Transit to place of labour.

Assignment of immigrants to employers.

50. The Chief Commissioner shall make rules regulating applications to the Immigration Agent by persons desiring to employ immigrants, and the mode in which and extent to which the Agent shall assign immigrants to such persons respectively, and may from time to time alter and add to the rules so made.

All such rules, additions and alterations shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette.*

The person to whom any immigrant is so assigned shall be deemed to be the 'employer' of such immigrant within the meaning of the contract into which he has entered and of the provisions hereinafter contained and of the rules made hereunder.

Despatch of immigrants.

51. Immigrants may from time to time be despatched from the depôt to the place of labour by their respective employers, or by the agents of such employers, but subject always to the provisions of this Act.

Immigrants' passes.

No immigrant shall be so despatched unless the permission of the Immigration Agent has been first obtained, and the immigrant has received a pass in the form set forth in Schedule C hereto annexed, signed by the employer or his agent, and countersigned by the Immigration Agent, specifying his name and age, the name of his father, the place of his destination, and the name of his employer.

Immigrants not to be conveyed on any vessel without a license.

52. It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel, without a license granted by an Immigration Agent, to convey any immigrants as defined in this Act in or through British Burma, and it shall be in the discretion of the Immigration Agent to grant or withhold such license.

Such license shall be in force only for one voyage or trip, and shall specify the number of immigrants which the vessel is licensed to carry, and the number of persons, including the crew, other than immigrants, which such vessel is licensed to carry.

Penalty for conveying immigrants in vessel without a license.

The master of any vessel in which immigrants are conveyed without a license having been obtained as aforesaid, shall be punished with fine which may extend to *five hundred* rupees.

Penalty for fraudulent acts, whereby vessel becomes unfit for immigrants.

53. If the master of any vessel, after having obtained a license as aforesaid, fraudulently does or suffers to be done any act or thing whereby the state of the vessel is altered, so that such vessel is unfit for the accommodation of the number of immigrants mentioned in such license, he shall be liable to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Penalty for taking on board excessive number of passengers.

54. The master of any vessel licensed to carry immigrants who receives on board his vessel a greater number of immigrants, or of other persons, than is specified in his license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *fifty* rupees for every immigrant or other person so received in excess of the licensed number.

Two children under ten to count as one person.

In computing under this section the number of immigrants or other persons on board of any vessel, two children under the age of ten years shall be reckoned as one person only.

No immigrant to be taken on board without a pass.

55. The master of any vessel, whether licensed or not, shall not take on board any immigrant, unless such immigrant, or some person accompanying him, shews the pass prescribed in section fifty-one.

A master taking any immigrant on board without a pass shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding *ten* rupees for every such immigrant.

No immigrant to be allowed finally to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in his pass.

56. If the master of any vessel, save as hereinafter provided, causes or permits any immigrant finally to leave such vessel at any place other than that named as the destination of such labourer in his pass, such master shall be liable to fine not exceeding *ten* rupees for each such immigrant.

Proviso.

Provided that this section shall not be deemed to prevent the master of any vessel from permitting immigrants to disembark at any place or places on the voyage, so long as such disembarkation is not intended, or known to be likely to be final; nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any immigrants in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity, if such accident or necessity be forthwith reported to the Immigration Agent by whom the license of such vessel was granted, and to the nearest Magistrate in the district within which such accident occurs or necessity arises.

Magistrate may inspect vessel.

57. A Magistrate may at any time go on board of any such licensed vessel carrying immigrants within the local limits of his jurisdiction, and may inspect the vessel, the immigrants and all persons on board.

The master and officers of such vessel shall be bound to afford to such Magistrate all reasonable facilities for such inspection, and to give him all such information respecting the immigrants or other persons on board as may be reasonably required, and respecting any deaths which may have occurred on board, and respecting any other facts which may affect the health of the immigrants.

Penalty.

Any master or other officer who wilfully or negligently omits to give any such information to the Magistrate, shall be punished with fine which may extend to *five hundred* rupees.

Removal of immigrants in excess of licensed number.

58. If it appears to a Magistrate making an inspection of any such vessel, that the number of immigrants on board is larger than the number specified in the license, he may

remove the excess number and detain them until another opportunity of forwarding them to their destination is found.

The expense necessarily incurred on maintaining such immigrants and in conveying them to their destination shall be recovered from the master of such vessel.

Detainer of vessel for breach of Act or rules.

59. If it appears to a Magistrate making an inspection of any such vessel, that anything required to be done or provided, under the provisions of this Act or of any rule made hereunder, has not been done or provided, he may detain such vessel until the omission has been supplied.

Provision to be made for disembarked immigrants.

60. The Magistrate shall on the arrival at his station of any vessel licensed as aforesaid, give notice of such arrival to the respective employers of the immigrants on board, or to the agents of such employers, who shall forthwith take charge of their immigrants respectively.

The Magistrate shall ascertain whether reasonable provision has been made for the support and lodging of immigrants whose place of disembarkation may be at such station from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination;

and if their respective employers fail to make such reasonable provision, or if such employers or their respective agents are not present at the place of disembarkation, the Magistrate may order such arrangements to be made, and incur such expenses as under the circumstances seem to him necessary;

and the amount of expenses so incurred by him in the disembarkation, or in respect of the food, lodging, medicines, hospital attendance or clothing of the immigrants shall, with interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, be recoverable by the Magistrate from their respective employers.

Power to family of detained immigrant to remain with him.

61. Whenever an immigrant remains behind or is detained under the provisions of section fifty-eight or sixty, it shall be optional with the wife or husband of such immigrant, as the case may be, to remain with the immigrant so remaining behind or detained, or to be taken forward along with the immigrant so further conveyed, whether such wife or husband have contracted to work for hire or not.

The children (if any) of an immigrant so remaining or detained shall also be allowed to remain with him.

Magistrate to send detailed report to Immigration Agent.

62. The Magistrate shall, upon the arrival or detention of any immigrants belonging to a party of more than twenty, despatch without delay to the Immigration Agent by whose permission they were forwarded, a detailed report of the number of immigrants who have arrived or been detained, together with a copy of the report (if any) of the civil surgeon or other medical officer, and any observations which such civil surgeon or other medical officer or such Magistrate may think fit to make as to the state of health and general condition of the immigrants.

Penalty for wilful neglect to enforce rules.

63. Every master of a vessel, or medical officer in charge of immigrants on board of any vessel carrying immigrants, who wilfully and knowingly neglects or refuses to enforce on board of such vessel such rules as may from time to time be prescribed under this Act for his guidance, shall be liable to fine not exceeding *one thousand* rupees.

Jurisdiction over offences committed on board vessel.

64. Any offence against any of the provisions of this Act, or any rule passed under the provisions thereof, committed on board of any vessel, may be tried by any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in any place at which immigrants may have embarked on board such vessel, or may have disembarked from such vessel, or in any place in which such vessel may be detained under the provisions of this Act.

Provisions to be carried on every vessel.

65. There shall be laden, under the supervision of the Immigration Agent, on board of every vessel employed in carrying immigrants within British Burma at the time of the embarkation of such immigrants, proper and sufficient provisions for the consumption of the said immigrants, to the amount, or in the proportion, prescribed by any rule passed under section one hundred and seven, and for the time being in force.

Medical and other officers.

Any master who commences the voyage without having on board such provisions as aforesaid, or without having on board such medical and other officers, cooks, and other attendants, as the Immigration Agent orders, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to *five hundred* rupees.

Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Immigration Agent to order that a medical officer shall proceed with any number of immigrants less than fifty who may go together to the place of labour.

PART IV.

THE LABOUR DISTRICTS AND RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND IMMIGRANT.

Imported Labour Fund.

Yearly rate payable to provide for expenses of Act.

66. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma may, from time to time, by order published in the *British Burma Gazette*, fix a yearly sum, not exceeding *five rupees* per immigrant, for the purpose of defraying the expense of carrying out the purposes of this Act, and the sum so fixed shall be paid half-yearly by the employer of such immigrant on the last day of July and the last day of January in each year.

The amount so realised shall be credited to a fund which shall be called the British Burma Imported Labour Fund, and such fund shall be at the disposal of the said Chief Commissioner for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the Agents Recruiters, and Inspectors, and for otherwise carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Procedure when employer fails to pay the rate.

67. If any employer fails to pay the amount for which he is liable under the provisions of the last preceding section, the Deputy Commissioner shall notify such default to him; and if within one month from the receipt of such notification, or such longer period as may, under special circumstances, appear to the Deputy Commissioner reasonable, such employer fails to pay the amount, the Deputy Commissioner shall levy it by distress and sale of any moveable property found in the possession or under the charge of such employer.

If the full amount has not been recovered by distress and sale, the Inspector of Immigrants, or the Deputy Commissioner on behalf of the Government, may sue the employer liable for the same in any Civil Court having jurisdiction at any place where immigrants have been employed by such employer.

Inspectors of Immigrants.

Appointment of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

68. The Chief Commissioner may appoint, in any district in which this Act may be in force, so many Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of immigrants as he thinks proper, and may from time to time define, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the local limits within which each such Inspector and Assistant Inspector shall exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him by this Act.

Powers of Inspectors.

The Chief Commissioner may confer all or any of the powers of a Magistrate on such Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors; and they shall be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Return of immigrants to be sent in half-yearly by employer, &c., to Inspector.

69. Every employer of immigrants under this Act shall, on or before the last day of January and the last day of July in every year, make out in writing, and deliver to the Inspector of Immigrants, a return of the number of immigrants employed by such employer on the last day of the preceding month, and a return of the sickness and mortality among them during the preceding six months.

Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in return, or sending in incorrect return.

70. Any employer refusing, or wilfully omitting to send in any such return as mentioned in the last preceding section, or knowingly sending in an incorrect return, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to fine not exceeding *five hundred* rupees;

and a certificate under the hand of the Inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been sent, or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of the facts stated in such certificate.

Inspector's visits.

71. Every Inspector of Immigrants shall, so often as may be directed by the Chief Commissioner, visit all lands and houses within the limits of his authority on which any immigrant is employed, and inspect every hospital, tent, camp or building in any way used by any such immigrants, and investigate the condition of the immigrants employed, and for such purpose the Inspector may require that any immigrant shall be produced before him with his instrument of contract, and may make such enquiries as may to him seem proper.

Inspector's books.

Every such Inspector shall keep books, in which, from time to time, shall be entered,

(*a.*) the number of immigrants then under contract with each employer,

(*b.*) the number who shall then be sick or missing, or who shall have complained of ill-treatment,

(*c.*) the particulars of such complaints, and

(*d.*) such other particulars regarding the immigrants as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs.

Inspector's reports.

Each Inspector shall annually make a written report to the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner of the Division, of the aforesaid particulars;

and every such report, as regards the immigrants under any particular employer, shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of such employer or any person by him appointed in writing in that behalf, and the person so inspecting shall be entitled to take a copy of the report so far as it relates to such immigrants.

Power to inspect hospitals and make enquiries as to immigrants.

72. Any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, and any person authorized by him in writing in this behalf, may at any time

(*a.*) enter and inspect any hospital, tent or building, wholly or partially used by or for immigrants,

(*b.*) require that any immigrant be brought before him, and

(*c.*) make any enquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any immigrant.

Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

73. Any employer, and any person acting under his orders, or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs or impedes any entry, inspection or enquiry under either of the two preceding sections, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Regulation of Labour.

Power to fix daily tasks.

74. Every employer shall, from time to time, with the sanction of the Inspector previously obtained,

(*a.*) fix the daily tasks to be executed by the immigrants employed by such employer,

(*b.*) frame a schedule of such daily tasks,

(*c.*) publish the same by posting a copy thereof in the vernacular language of the majority of the immigrants upon the door of each place of payment of the immigrants employed by such employer, and by sending a copy thereof in the English language to the Inspector:

Provided that no immigrant shall be required to work more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours a day.

No deduction shall be made from the wages of an immigrant on account of the rest for one day in each week. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals, and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

Committee to revise schedule of tasks.

75. The Inspector shall, at any time on the application of an employer, summon a committee for the purpose of revising such schedule of daily tasks, if he declines to sanction such modification thereof as the employer desires.

The committee shall consist of the Inspector, of some employer to be nominated by him, and of some person to be nominated by the employer on whose application the committee is summoned.

Such committee, or the numerical majority thereof, shall have power, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to make any modification of the schedule which it may deem proper, and the schedule so modified shall be published in manner aforesaid, and every schedule published as aforesaid shall have effect as between the employer and immigrants in substitution for any former schedule.

Suspension or Cancellation of Contract.

Inspector may suspend contract of any immigrant temporarily unfitted for labour.

76. The Inspector of Immigrants, within the local limits of whose authority any labourer is employed, may suspend, for such period as he thinks fit, the contract of such immigrant, or any particular term thereof, if he or she be in the judgment of the Inspector temporarily incapacitated for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, pregnancy or other sufficient cause:

Provided that every such immigrant shall, during such incapacity, receive from his or her employer such subsistence money as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

Penalty for compelling immigrant to perform work for which he is unfit.

77. If any immigrant is compelled to perform any species of labour for which he is at the time manifestly unfit, or for which he did not engage, the employer by whom he was so employed shall on conviction by a magistrate be liable to fine not exceeding *one hundred* rupees.

Power to discharge immigrants permanently unfitted for labour.

78. If, in the opinion of the Inspector of Immigrants any immigrant is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract or any material part thereof, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such immigrant or some one on his behalf, and from the date of such certificate the contract of such immigrant shall wholly cease and determine.

The Inspector shall make a return of all such cases of determination of contract in his report under section seventy-one.

Every immigrant whose contract has been determined as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the Inspector may award, and such sum shall be recoverable before a Magistrate in the manner hereinafter provided for the recovery of wages.

Provisions for the health and comfort of Immigrants.

Sufficient house accommodation, &c., to be provided.

79. Whenever any immigrants are employed in British Burma, their employer shall be bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements.

He shall also provide good rice or such food as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct, and the immigrant shall be entitled to purchase such food at the price specified in the contract into which he has entered under this Act.

Powers of Inspector as to house accommodation, &c.

80. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate, may institute within the local limits of his jurisdiction, on the lands in charge of any employer, or at some place within such limits not more than ten miles distant from such lands, an enquiry whether such employer has provided for his immigrants sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, or rice or other food.

On the complaint of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, a similar enquiry may be made by any Magistrate.

Every such enquiry, whether conducted by an Inspector or Assistant Inspector, or before a Magistrate on the complaint of an Inspector or Assistant Inspector, shall be dealt with and conducted as a case triable by a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Penalty for breach of rules as to house accommodation.

81. Any employer disobeying rules passed under section one hundred and seven, clause (*e*), and binding upon him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *five hundred* rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may order compliance with such rules within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

If the employer wilfully omits to comply with such order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees a day for every day that such omission continues.

In default of payment by the employer of the last-mentioned fine, the person on whose account such employer has been acting shall be liable to pay the fine.

Penalty for breach of rules as to hospital.

82. Wherever such hospital accommodation or medical charge, as required by rules made under section one hundred and seven, or medicines of such quality and kind, and according to such scale as aforesaid, have not been provided, the employer or other person through whose neglect such default has occurred shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *one hundred* rupees for every week during which any such default continues.

Procedure when Inspector believes any estate unfit for habitation.

83. If an Inspector of Immigrants has at any time reason to believe that any estate or portion of an estate situated within the local limits of his jurisdiction is in a condition so unhealthy, or in such a situation as to be unfit for the residence of immigrants, he shall report his opinion in writing to the Magistrate of the District.

On the receipt of such report the Magistrate shall forthwith summon a committee to enquire whether such estate or portion is unfit for the residence of immigrants.

Such committee shall consist of the Magistrate of the District, the Inspector of Immigrants, the Medical Officer of the district, and, if practicable, one or more employers of immigrants.

If the Magistrate is unable to procure the service on such committee of any employer of immigrants, he may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, appoint such other person or persons as he may deem qualified to serve on the committee.

Such committee shall proceed with as little delay as possible to enquire into the condition of the estate or portion of estate to which the order appointing the committee has reference, and shall hear such evidence on the subject as the owner of the estate or portion, or the employer, or Inspector, desires to place before it.

Effect of finding of unfitness.

If the committee, or the majority thereof, is of opinion that such estate or portion is in a condition so unhealthy or in such a situation as to be unfit for the residence of immigrants, it shall record a finding to that effect.

and the contract of every immigrant who has contracted to serve on such estate shall thereupon be void as regards such estate or portion as may be found unfit for the residence of immigrants:

Provided that every such contract shall continue valid in regard to any other portion of such estate or to any other estate belonging to the same employer.

Penalty for permitting immigrants to reside on unhealthy estates.

84. Every employer causing or permitting any immigrant to reside upon any such estate or portion of an estate as under the provisions of section eighty or section eighty-three has been found unfit for the residence of labourers, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five thousand rupees.

Provided that in case it appear to the Inspector that any such estate, or portion, or any part of such portion has become fit for the residence of immigrants, he shall, with the sanction of the Magistrate of the District, give under his hand a certificate of such fitness, and no employer shall be liable to fine by reason of his causing or permitting immigrants to reside in any place respecting which such certificate of fitness has been given.

Breaches of contract by Immigrants.

Penalty on immigrant absenting himself without sufficient cause.

85. Any immigrant who voluntarily and without reasonable cause absents himself from his labour,

or neglects or refuses to labour as required by his employer, the labour so required being reasonable and proper,

may, on conviction by a Magistrate, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during the period of such absence, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding *eight annas* for each day during which such absence has continued; and in case such absence has exceeded seven days, or in case such immigrant has been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, he may be further sentenced at the request of the employer to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

The employer of any immigrant convicted under this section may, by endorsement on his copy of the contract with such immigrant, transfer his rights thereunder to any other employer of immigrants in the same district; and such employer, on assenting in writing to such transfer, shall be deemed to be the employer of such immigrant within the meaning of the original contract.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such immigrant by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be 'reasonable cause' within the meaning of this section.

Immigrant deserting may be apprehended without warrant.

86. If any immigrant desert or attempt to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without first procuring a warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such immigrant wherever he may be found:

Proviso.

Provided that if he be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant:

Further proviso.

The employer or other person apprehending an immigrant under this section shall, within a reasonable time from the time of such apprehension, give him in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he has been apprehended.

Immigrant when made over to the police, to be taken before nearest Magistrate.

87. Any immigrant so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act.

If the place from which such labourer is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of

such Magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said labourer, under custody, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such place is situate, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

Punishment for desertion.

88. Every immigrant deserting from his employer's service shall be liable, upon conviction, to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one month.

Every immigrant who after having been convicted under this section again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Every immigrant who after having been twice convicted under this section again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to three months.

Such punishment may be imposed in addition to the forfeiture to which the immigrant is liable under section eighty-five.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

89. Whenever any immigrant has actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service the Inspector shall if the employer so desire cancel the contract of such immigrant by endorsing the word 'cancelled' on the immigrant's copy of the contract,

or the employer may, by endorsement on his copy of the contract, transfer his rights thereunder to any other employer of immigrants in the same district, and such employer, on assenting in writing to such transfer, shall be deemed to be the employer of such immigrant within the meaning of the original contract.

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

90. All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of immigrants shall apply to immigrants who desert while in transit to the district in which they have contracted to labour for hire; and such immigrants may be tried either in the district in which they may be apprehended, or in the district in which under their contracts they are bound to labour for hire.

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring, or employing immigrants under contract to another person.

91. Any person who knowingly and wilfully entices away, harbours, or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment any immigrant before such labourer has been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may award to the employer of such immigrant the whole or any portion of such fine.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if employer apply for return of immigrant.

92. The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer of any immigrant imprisoned for any offence under this Act, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time before the expiry of such sentence, that such immigrant be made over to him for the purpose of completing his contract, and the Magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over such immigrant to his employer, and in that case the Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on him, and shall endorse on the instrument of contract of such immigrant a memorandum signed by him of such cancellation.

On expiry of sentence immigrant to be made over to employer.

93. When any immigrant has been sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall (subject to the provisions of section eighty-nine) make over such immigrant on the termination of his imprisonment to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him;

Conviction not to operate as a release.

and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any immigrant from the terms of his contract:

The period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the immigrant at the expiry of his sentence; but such immigrant shall, in that case, be sent to the place, or principal place of business of such employer, and the expense of so sending him shall be levied from the employer in the manner herein provided for the recovery of rates.

Time of unlawful absence and of imprisonment to be included in term of immigrant.

94. The duration of every unlawful absence from labour, of which any immigrant may be convicted, and every sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall be endorsed by the convicting Magistrate on the employer's copy of the contract with such immigrant,

and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the immigrant is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as shall be equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

Breaches of contract or ill-usage by employer.

If immigrant desire to complain, employer to give notice to Inspector.

95. If any immigrant state to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector of Immigrants of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement has been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the Inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to fine not exceeding *one hundred* rupees.

Procedure on receipt of notice of complaint.

96. Whenever any Inspector of Immigrants receives such notice in writing as aforesaid,

or whenever any complaint of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid is made to him by any immigrant against his employer, or any person acting for such employer,

or whenever the Inspector has other reasonable grounds for believing that any such immigrant has

been injured by personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid,

such Inspector shall forthwith, if the place in which such offence has been committed is not situate within the local limits of his own authority, give notice thereof in writing to the Inspector within the limits of whose authority such place is situated; and if such place be situate within those limits, then such Inspector shall, so soon as conveniently may be, proceed to some place not more than ten miles in a direct line from the place, or principal place, of business of such employer, and make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

Procedure if complaint be untrue or frivolous.

97. If, upon such enquiry the Inspector finds that the complaint is untrue or frivolous, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his finding respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint,

and in such case shall endorse on the employer's copy of the contract of such complainant, the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such enquiry,

and such number of days shall be added to the period for which the complainant had contracted to serve,

and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such immigrant has absented himself from his labour without sufficient cause during the number of days which shall be so endorsed.

Procedure if the complaint be well founded.

98. If, upon enquiry as aforesaid, the Inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a Magistrate, dispose of the case in due course of law.

If the Inspector is not a Magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

Recovery of wages.

99. If, upon the complaint of any immigrant it is proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of his wages for two months, such Magistrate may award to the complainant the amount which appears to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation,

Compensation if wages are due for more than two months.

such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as appears to the Magistrate to be just; and, in case of default, the Deputy Commissioner shall, upon the requisition of the Magistrate, levy the entire sum in the manner prescribed for the levy of rates under this Act.

Cancellation of contract.

100. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any immigrant by such employer, is convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such immigrant and triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session;

or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid is twice convicted of any such offence against such immigrant triable under the said Code by a Magistrate;

or if it be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such immigrant's wages for three months;

or if a Magistrate, on the report of the Inspector and after due enquiry, in the presence of the parties is satisfied that any immigrant has been compelled to perform any labour while he was to his employer's knowledge unfit for it, or has been subjected to ill-usage by such employer or any other person placed in authority over the immigrant by such employer,

the Magistrate may, if he think fit, on the application of the immigrant, in each of such cases cancel the contract of such immigrant, and award to him, in addition to the wages (if any) due for service performed, compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the instrument of contract.

The compensation may be recovered in the same way as rates leviable under section sixty-seven.

Determination of Contracts.

Immigrant who has completed his contract may have such completion registered.

101. Every immigrant on completing the term of his contract may appear before the Inspector, in order that the completion of the contract may be registered.

Any employer forcibly or fraudulently detaining an immigrant after the completion of his contract, or failing to give notice of such completion to the Inspector within one month after the date of such completion, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Power to redeem contract.

102. If any immigrant is able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by payment of a sum equivalent to the value thereof, he may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Inspector of Immigrants within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed, and on his depositing such sum in the hands of such Inspector, such Inspector shall give notice to the employer that such immigrant requires him, within one week, to shew cause why such immigrant should not be released from his contract;

and if no sufficient cause be shown, such Inspector shall require the production of the contract of such immigrant, and endorse thereon a certificate of release by purchase, and shall hold the sum in deposit on account of the employer of such immigrant.

If any employer, or other person authorised to act for him, neglect to comply with such demand as aforesaid, such employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

The value of the unexpired term of contract shall be deemed to be the aggregate amount of one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of

the first year, of two rupees for every such month of the second year, and of three rupees for every such month of the third year, of the original term of the immigrant's engagement.

Certificate of release from contract.

103. Every immigrant whose contract has been completed, determined, released by purchase as aforesaid, or rescinded by the mutual assent of the parties thereto, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Inspector a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner by an order to be published in the *British Burma Gazette.*

Return passage.

104. Any immigrant whose contract has been completed, determined, or rescinded by the mutual assent of the parties thereto, shall be entitled to be conveyed back to the port from which he embarked for British Burma at the expense of the employer with whom he may have contracted.

The Chief Commissioner shall, from time to time, determine what shall be taken to represent the cost of such re-conveyance, and to make rules for the care and protection of immigrants on their return journey.

The cost of such re-conveyance shall be recoverable from the employer liable in the same manner as rates leviable under section sixty-seven.

PART V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power of Government of India to make rules.

105. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

(*a*) the periodical returns to be made by the Emigration Officers, by Magistrates, by Immigration Agents, and by the Inspectors of immigrants;

(*b*) the books to be kept for the registration of emigrants and of their contracts;

(*c*) the dates between which no emigrants shall proceed to British Burma;

(*d*) what ports shall be ports of embarkation and debarkation respectively under this Act;

(*e*) the probable maximum length of the voyage from each port of embarkation to each port of debarkation;

(*f*) and generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Power of Local Government of port of embarkation.

106. The Local Government of every port of embarkation under this Act may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

(*a*) the fees payable under section seventeen;

(*b*) the form of notice of the arrival of emigrants at depôts;

(*c*) the management and regulation of depôts;

(*d*) the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts and during transport;

(*e*) the clothing to be supplied to emigrants during transport;

(*f*) the mode of applying for licenses under section thirty-six;

(*g*) the survey of emigrant vessels;

(*h*) the procedure on embarkation;

(*i*) the space to be provided for emigrants on board ships sailing from ports of embarkation under this Act;

(*j*) the provisions, fuel and water to be laden on board such vessels, and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant;

(*k*) the medical officers, medicines and medical requirements to be on board such vessels.

(*l*). the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey, the control of officers, cooks and other servants, and generally the accommodation of emigrants.

Power of Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

107. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

(*a*). the transport of immigrants from ports of disembarkation under this Act to the places of their respective employments, their medical inspection during such transport, their detainer at any place on the way on account of sickness and the accommodation, support and medical treatment of immigrants so detained;

(*b*). the diet, clothing, medical attendance and management of immigrants in transit;

(*c*). the hospital accommodation, medicine and medical attendance to be provided by employers for their immigrants at the place of employment;

(*d*). the periodical inspection of immigrants, and the books to be kept by Inspectors of immigrants;

(*e*). the house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and supply of suitable food to be provided by employers for their immigrants; and the price of such food;

(*f*). the hospital accommodation and medical care of labourers, and the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for them;

(*g*). and generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of immigrants.

Publication of rules.

108. All rules made under sections one hundred and five, one hundred and six, and one hundred and seven shall be published—

in the case of rules made under section one hundred and five, in the *Gazette of India,*

in the case of rules made under section one hundred and six, in the local official *Gazette;*

in the case of rules made under section one hundred and seven, in the *British Burma Gazette*;

and shall thereupon have the force of law.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 13.)

RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of the Emigration Agent for British Burma at

A. B. is hereby licensed under the British Burma Labour Contract Law, 1873, to act as a recruiter in the district of , for the purpose of inducing and engaging persons to proceed to British Burma for the purpose of labouring for hire.

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.

Dated the day of

(Sd.) C. D.,

Emigration Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

(Referred to in Section 17.)

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER AS TO HEALTH OF INTENDING EMIGRANT.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined A. B., and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to British Burma [and to work for hire there.]*

(Sd.) C. D.,

[Here add designation of examining officer.]

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

SCHEDULE C.

(Referred to in Section 51.)

PASS PERMITTING IMMIGRANT TO PROCEED TO DISTRICT OF LABOUR.

I hereby certify that the immigrant named below has obtained leave to proceed from to for the purpose of labouring for hire [or, in company with his/her (here state the relationship or connexion) who is under contract to labour for hire.]

(Countersigned) C. D., (Sd.) A. B.,

Superintendent of Labour Transport at [Employer, or agent as the case may be.]

Dated the

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Father's name.	District of destination.	Name of employer.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill, which has been prepared at the desire of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, is to regulate the transport of coolies to that Province, and their employment therein under contracts of service. It is divided into five Parts.

Part I contains the usual preliminary provisions, and repeals, so far as regards British Burma, Madras Act V of 1866.

Part II relates to emigration. It provides for the appointment at each port of embarkation of an Emigration Agent and a Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and describes the duties of those officers. It provides for the establishment and inspection of depôts for emigrants; it prescribes rules for (*a*) the recruiting emigrants, (*b*) the contracts into which they will enter, (*c*) their medical examination, (*d*) the ascertainment of their knowledge of the nature of their contracts, (*e*) their registration. (*f*) their journey from their homes to the depôt, (*g*) the procedure on arriving at the depôt, (*h*) emigrant vessels and the embarkation of emigrants. For the survey of vessels, procedure on embarkation, space, fuel, water, provisions, &c., to be provided on board, rules will be made by the Local Government of the port of embarkation.

Part III relates to the disembarkation of immigrants in Burma, and their transit to the districts in which they have contracted to labour. The Chief Commissioner will appoint at each port of debarkation an Immigration Agent and a Medical Inspector, and the former officer will establish a suitable depôt, and provide the immigrants with proper lodging, food, clothing and medical attendance until they are despatched to the place of labour. The Bill then provides a procedure on the arrival of vessels carrying immigrants, and regulates their assignment to employers, and their transit to the place of labour.

Part IV relates to the labour-districts and the relations of employer and immigrant. It begins with clauses empowering the Chief Commissioner to fix and realise a yearly payment not exceeding five rupees per immigrant, to be paid by the employers, and to be credited to a Labour Fund, which will be applied in carrying out the provisions of the proposed Act. It then provides for the appointment of Inspectors of Immigrants, and details their duties. It requires employers, with the previous sanction of the Inspector, to fix the immigrants' daily tasks. It

empowers the Inspector in proper cases to suspend the execution of the contract of any immigrant, and (where the immigrant is permanently incapacitated for labour) to cancel his contract. It contains provisions for securing the health and comfort of the immigrants. It provides penalties for immigrants breaking their contracts, and for persons enticing away, &c., immigrants under contract to others. It lays down the procedure when immigrants desire to complain of breach of contract or ill-usage by their employers.

Part IV then contains three clauses relating to the determination of immigrants' contracts, and concludes with a clause entitling immigrants whose contracts have been completed, determined or rescinded by mutual assent of the parties, to a return passage at the employer's expense.

Part V empowers the Governor General in Council, the Local Governments, and the Chief Commissioner, to make subsidiary rules consistent with the Act.

Nothing in the Bill applies to contracts with, or the emigration of, native seamen, domestic servants, or skilled artizans.

SIMLA, *The 24th July* 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in four months :—

No. 16 of 1873.

THE EUROPEAN VAGRANCY BILL, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
3. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

PROCEDURE.

4. Power to require apparent vagrant to go before Magistrate.
5. Summary inquiry into vagrant's circumstances.
   Order to go to work-house.
6. Forwarding vagrant to place of employment.
7. Assistance to obtain employment.
8. Subsistence allowance.
9. Power to give certificates.
   Form of certificate.
10. Power to invest certain officials with jurisdiction of Justices under sections 5, 7, 8 and 9.

PART III.

GOVERNMENT WORK-HOUSES.

SECTIONS.

11. Provision of Government work-houses.
    Scale of diet.
12. Superintendence of work-houses.
13. Search of vagrants.
14. Discipline.
15. Refusal to accept employment.

PART IV.

REMOVAL FROM INDIA.

16. Removal of vagrants.
    Cost of removal.
17. Agreements with vagrants.
    Form of agreement.
18. Power to perform agreement.

PART V.

PENALTIES.

19. Refusal to go before Magistrate.
    Assaulting Police.
20. Escaping from Police.
    Quitting work-house without leave.
    Failing to return to work-house.
21. Failing to proceed to port of embarkation.
    Refusing to go on boardship.
    Escaping from ship.
22. Returning to India.
23. Begging.
24. Procedure on close of imprisonment.
25. Penalty on shipmaster bringing European convicts to India.
    Power to exempt certain shipmasters.
26. Recovery of fines.
    Payment of fines.
27. Prosecutions.
28. Limits of jurisdiction.
29. Validity of proceedings where Magistrate is not the nearest.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

30. Deprivation of privileges of European British subjects under Criminal Procedure Code.
31. Liability of importers of Europeans or employers of soldiers becoming vagrants.
    Recovery of charges.
32. Liability of consignee in case of Europeans who arrive in charge of animals and become vagrants.
    "Consignee" defined.
    "Agent" defined.
33. Exercise of powers conferred on Local Government.
34. Exercise in Native States of powers conferred on Magistrates, Justices and Police.
35. Power to make rules for guidance of officers.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE (form of Certificate).
THE SECOND SCHEDULE (form of Agreement).

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to European Vagrancy.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to persons of European extraction who wander in a destitute condition throughout India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The European Vagrancy Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India and to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once: Provided that sections four to sixteen (both inclusive), nineteen, twenty, twenty-four and twenty-nine shall not come into force in Coorg, or in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, or in any of the dominions of the Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty not situate within the limits of any Presidency, Lieutenant-Governorship or Chief Commissionership in British India, until such day or respective days as the Governor General in Council from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints in this behalf.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Acts No. XXI of 1869 *(to provide against European Vagrancy)* and No. XXVIII of 1871 *(to amend the European Vagrancy Act,* 1869), are hereby repealed.

But all appointments and orders made, work-houses provided, certificates given, powers conferred, rules prescribed and exemptions granted under the former Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively made, provided, given, conferred, prescribed and granted under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Person of European extraction."

"Person of European extraction" includes Americans and Australasians:

"Vagrant."

"Vagrant" means a person of European extraction found asking for alms, or wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence:

"Master of a ship."

"Master of a ship" includes any person in charge of a decked vessel:

"Magistrate."

And in Parts III and V of this Act "Magistrate" means, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police, and, outside those limits, a person exercising powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class.

PART II.

PROCEDURE.

Power to require apparent vagrant to go before Magistrate.

4. Any Police officer may within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, require any person who is apparently a vagrant to accompany him or any other Police officer to, and to appear before, the nearest Magistrate of Police, and may, without those limits, require any such person to accompany him or any other Police officer to, and to appear before, the nearest Justice of the Peace exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Summary inquiry into vagrant's circumstances.

5. The Magistrate of Police or Justice shall make a summary inquiry into the circumstances and character of the alleged vagrant; and if he is satisfied that such person is a vagrant, he shall record in his office a declaration to that effect.

Order to go to work-house.

If he is further of opinion that the vagrant is not likely to obtain employment at once, or if he has reason to believe that a declaration of vagrancy has on any former occasion been recorded in respect of such vagrant, he shall require the vagrant to go to a Government work-house and shall draw up an order to that effect.

The vagrant shall then be placed in charge of the Police for the purpose of being forwarded to the work-house, and the said order shall be a sufficient authority to the Police for retaining him in their charge while he is on his way to the work-house, and to the Governor of the work-house for receiving and detaining such vagrant.

Forwarding vagrant to place of employment.

6. Where the officer making the inquiry mentioned in section five is of opinion that the vagrant is likely to obtain employment in any place subject to the Local Government, or (when the vagrant is in any part of the said dominions) in any place subject to the nearest Local Government, such officer may in his discretion forward the vagrant to such place in charge of the Police and draw up an order to that effect.

Such order shall be a sufficient authority to the Police for retaining the vagrant in their charge while he is on his way to such place of employment.

Assistance to obtain employment.

7. Upon his arrival at the place of employment, the vagrant shall be taken before the nearest Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace exercising powers as aforesaid, to whom the order for transmission shall be delivered.

Such officer shall thereupon, to the best of his ability, assist the vagrant in seeking employment, and may in the meantime, if he think fit, keep the vagrant in the charge of the Police.

Should the vagrant fail to obtain suitable employment within a reasonable time not exceeding fifteen days from such arrival, such officer shall forward him to a Government work-house in the manner provided by section five.

Subsistence allowance.

8. Every person while in charge of the Police, whether before inquiry as to his vagrancy, or while he is on his way, under section five, to the work-house, or, under section six, to a place of employment, shall be entitled to an allowance for his subsistence at the rate of eight annas per diem.

The Magistrate of Police or Justice, before whom any vagrant is taken under section seven, may, if he think fit, order the vagrant to receive a similar allowance while he is seeking employment.

The Local Government shall cause such allowance to be paid out of such funds at its disposal and in such manner as it may from time to time direct.

Power to give certificates.

9. Any Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace exercising powers as aforesaid may, on being satisfied that any person of European extraction is not likely to become a vagrant, give such person a certificate under his hand stating that for a certain time (mentioning it) not exceeding six months from the date of the certificate, and within certain limits (mentioning them), nothing in sections four, five, six and seven shall apply to the holder of such certificate; and thereupon (subject to the provisions contained in sections twenty-three and twenty-four) nothing in sections four, five, six and seven shall apply to such person for such time and within such limits as aforesaid.

Form of certificate.

Every such certificate shall be in the form set forth in the first schedule to this Act annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit.

Power to invest certain officials with jurisdiction of Justices under sections 5, 7, 8 and 9.

10. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, invest any Justice of the Peace, District Superintendent of Police, or Assistant District Superintendent of Police with the jurisdiction and powers conferred by this Part on a Justice of the Peace exercising powers as aforesaid.

PART III.

GOVERNMENT WORK-HOUSES.

Provision of Government work-houses.

11. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may provide work-houses, with their necessary furniture and establishment, at such places as it may think proper, for the temporary reception of vagrants,

or may, by writing under the hand of a Secretary to such Government, certify any building, or part of a building not provided as a work-house under the former part of this section, to be fit for a work-house for the purposes of this Act. Every such certificate shall be published in the local official *Gazette*, and thereupon such building or part of a building shall, until the Local Government otherwise orders, be deemed a Government work-house under this Act.

Scale of diet.

The Local Government shall allow the same scale of diet for the support of vagrants received in such work-houses as is for the time being allowed for Europeans confined in the local prisons or penitentiaries.

Superintendence of work-houses.

12. Every such work-house shall be under the immediate charge of a Governor, who shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed, by the Local Government.

Every such Governor shall, if the Local Government think fit, be subject to the orders of a Committee of Management appointed from time to time by such Government, or, in the absence of a Committee, to the orders of such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Search of vagrants.

13. Every such Governor may order that any vagrant admitted to the work-house under his charge shall be searched, and that the vagrant's bundles, packages and other effects shall be inspected, and may direct that any money then found with or on the vagrant, shall be applied (subject to the orders of the Local Government) towards the expense of carrying this Act into execution, and may order that all or any of the said effects shall be sold, and that the produce of the sale be applied as aforesaid, but subject to the like orders.

Discipline.

14. Vagrants admitted to work-houses under this Act shall be subject to such rules of management and discipline as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Any Governor of a work-house (if authorised in this behalf by the Local Government) may punish any vagrant who knowingly disobeys or neglects any such rule—

(*a.*) by imprisoning him in solitary confinement for any time not exceeding seven days,

(*b.*) by ordering him for any time not exceeding three days to close confinement, to be there kept upon a diet reduced to such extent as the Local Government shall prescribe, or

(*c.*) by hard labour for any time not exceeding seven days.

And any such vagrant shall also, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Refusal to accept employment.

15. The Governor and the Committee of Management (if any) of every such work-house shall use his and their best endeavours to obtain outside the work-house suitable employment for the vagrants admitted thereto.

When such employment is obtained, any such vagrant refusing or neglecting to avail himself thereof, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

PART IV.

REMOVAL FROM INDIA.

Removal of vagrants.

16. If after the lapse of a reasonable time no suitable employment is obtainable for any such vagrant, the Local Government may either (when he has entered into such agreement as hereinafter mentioned) cause him to be removed from British India in manner hereinafter provided, the cost of such removal being paid by Government;

Cost of removal.

or it may cause sections twenty-three and thirty to be read to him and may then release him.

Agreements with vagrants.

17. Any vagrant or other person of European extraction may enter into an agreement in writing with the Secretary of State for India in Council, binding himself—

(*a.*) to proceed to such port in British India as shall be mentioned in the agreement;

(*b.*) there to embark on board such ship and at such time as is directed by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government of the territories in which such port is situate, for the purpose of being removed from India at the expense of the said Secretary of State in Council;

(*c.*) to remain on board such ship until she has arrived at her port of destination; and

(*d.*) not to return to India until five years have elapsed from the date of such embarkation.

Form of agreement.

Every such agreement may be on unstamped paper and shall be in the form set forth in the second schedule to this Act annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

Power to perform agreement.

18. The Local Government of the territories in which the said port is situate, may enter into such contracts for conveyance or otherwise, and perform such other acts as may be necessary to carry out such agreement on the part of the said Secretary of State in Council.

PART V.

PENALTIES.

Refusal to go before Magistrate.

19. Any person refusing or failing to accompany a Police officer to, or to appear before, a Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace, for the purpose of preliminary inquiry, when required so to do under section four, shall be punishable, whether he be, or benot, an European British subject, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine, or with both.

Assaulting Police.

And any person who, when required under section four to accompany a Police officerto, or to appear before, a Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace, commits an offence punishable under section three hundred and fifty-three of the Indian Penal Code, may, whether he be, or be not, an European British subject, be tried by a Magistrate for such offence.

Escaping from Police.

20. Any vagrant who escapes from the Police while committed to their charge under the orders specified in sections five and six,

Quitting work-house without leave.

or who leaves a work-house, under this Act, without permission from the Governor,

Failing to return to workhouse.

or who having with such permission left a work-house for a limited time or a specified purpose, fails to return on the expiration of such time or when such purpose has been accomplished or proves to be impracticable,

shall for every such offence be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Failing to proceed to port of embarkation.

21. Any person entering into an agreement under section seventeen, and failing to proceed in pursuance thereof to the port therein mentioned,

Refusing to go on boardship.

or refusing to embark when directed so to do under the same section,

Escaping from ship.

or escaping from the ship in which he has so embarked before she has reached her port of destination,

shall for every such offence be punishable, whether he be, or be not, an European British subject, on conviction before a Magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

Returning to India.

22. Any person returning to India within five years of the date of his embarkation pursuant to any agreement entered into under section seventeen, unless specially permitted so to do by the Secretary of State for India, shall for every such offence be punishable, whether he be, or be not, an European British subject, on conviction before a Magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Begging.

23. Any person of European extraction found asking for alms when he has sufficient means of subsistence,

or asking for alms in a threatening or insolent manner,

or continuing to ask for alms of any person after he has been required to desist,

shall be punishable, whether he be, or be not, an European British subject, on conviction before a Magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month for the first offence, two months for the second, and three months for any subsequent offence.

Procedure on close of imprisonment.

24. Every person imprisoned under section nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two or twenty-three, shall, at the end of his term of imprisonment, be placed before the nearest Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace exercising powers as aforesaid, who shall, if he think fit, forthwith deal with him in the manner prescribed by sections five and six.

The order of transmission shall certify the fact of the previous conviction.

Penalty on shipmaster bringing European convicts to India.

25. Every master of a ship landing or allowing to land in any part of British India any person of European extraction who has been convicted in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions of felony, or of an offence which, if committed in England, would be felony, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable, for every such person so landed or allowed to land, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees and not less than one hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months,

unless the defendant satisfy the Magistrate by evidence (which the defendant is hereby declared competent to give), that he had made due enquiry as to the person so landed, or allowed to land, and that he had no reason to believe that such person had been convicted as aforesaid.

Power to exempt certain shipmasters.

The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt from the operation of the former part of this section the masters of any class of ships, on such terms as to the Governor General in Council seem fit and either in respect of all or of any of the persons on board such ships.

The Governor General in Council may in like manner revoke any exemption made under this section.

Recovery of fines.

26. All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed outside the local limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the Police of such towns in force for the time being.

Payment of fines.

All fines recovered under this Act shall be paid to the credit of the Government of India, or as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs.

Prosecutions.

27. All prosecutions under this Act may be instituted and conducted by such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Limits of jurisdiction.

28. In imposing penalties under this Part and Part III of this Act, no person shall exceed the limits of jurisdiction prescribed for him by the Code of Criminal Procedure in the case of offenders not being European British subjects.

Validity of proceedings where Magistrate is not the nearest.

29. No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason only that the Magistrate of Police or Justice, before whom a person, apparently a vagrant, was required to appear, or before whom a person was placed under section twenty-four, was not the nearest.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Deprivation of privileges of European British subjects under Criminal Procedure Code.

30. Any European British subject who, upon the summary enquiry mentioned in section five, has been determined to be a vagrant, or who has been convicted under section twenty-two or section twenty-three, shall, so long as he remains in India, be subject, beyond the limits of the said towns, to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (other than those contained in Chapter XXXVIII of the same Code) applicable to an European not being a British subject.

If from any cause he is committed or held to bail by a Justice of the Peace to take his trial before a High Court, he shall not be at liberty to object to the jurisdiction of such Justice of the Peace or High Court on the ground of anything contained in the former part of this section.

An office copy of the declaration recorded under section five, shall be *primâ facie* evidence that the European British subject named therein has been upon such enquiry, determined to be a vagrant.

Liability of importers of Europeans or employers of soldiers becoming vagrants.

31. Whenever any person of European extraction lands in India, or, being a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier in Her Majesty's Army, leaves that Army in India, under an engagement to serve any other person, or any Company, Association or body of persons in any capacity,

and whenever a sailor of European extraction not being a British subject, is discharged from his ship in any British Indian port,

and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant within one year after his arrival in India or leaving the Army, or discharge from his ship, as the case may be, then the person, or Company, Association or Body, to serve whom he has so landed in India or left the Army, or, in the case of a sailor, the person who is at the date of the discharge the owner or agent of the ship from which the sailor has been so discharged, shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of his removal under this Act, and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

Recovery of charges.

Such costs and charges shall be recoverable by suit as if an express agreement to repay them had been entered into with the Secretary of State for India in Council, by the person, Company, Association, Body, owner or agent chargeable.

Liability of consignee in case of Europeans who arrive in charge of animals and become vagrants.

32. When any person of European extraction lands in India, being or having been during his passage to India, or from one Indian port to another, in charge of, or in attendance upon, any animal, and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant within one year after his arrival in India, then

the consignee of such animal,

or the agents in India for the sale of such animal,

or, if such consignee or agent cannot be found, the agent to whom the ship in which such animal arrived in India was consigned,

shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of such person's removal under this Act, and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

Any such consignee or agent shall be entitled to charge the consignor or principal for any payment to the Government under this section.

"Consignee" defined.

For the purposes of this section 'Consignee' includes any person who undertakes to dispose of such animal for the benefit of the consignor, and

"Agent" defined.

'Agent' includes any person who undertakes the agency of such ship, though it may not have been consigned to him.

Exercise of powers conferred on Local Government.

33. The powers and duties conferred and imposed by sections sixteen and eighteen, on a Local Government, may be exercised and performed by such class of officers as the Local Government from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, appoints in this behalf.

Exercise in Native States of powers conferred on Magistrates, Justices, and Police.

34. The powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on Magistrates, Justices of the Peace exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and Police officers respectively may, in places beyond the limits of British India, be exercised and performed by such persons respectively as the Governor General in Council from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints in this behalf.

Power to make rules for guidance of officers.

35. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules, consistent with this Act, for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 9.)

WHEREAS *E. F.* of a person of European extraction and holder of this certificate, has appeared before me and satisfied me that he is not likely to become a vagrant within the meaning of the European Vagrancy Act, 1873, THESE ARE TO CERTIFY that for the space of months from the date hereof and within the Province [*or* District] of nothing in sections four, five, six and seven of the same Act shall be deemed to apply to him, unless he is found asking for alms when he has sufficient means of subsistence, or asking for alms in a threatening or insolent manner, or continuing to ask for alms of any person after he has been required to desist: IN ANY OF WHICH CASES he shall be liable to be imprisoned and otherwise dealt with as provided in sections twenty-three and twenty-four of the said Act.

(Signed) *G. H.*

Dated this day of 18

Magistrate of Police for the Town of *or* Justice of the Peace for exercising the full powers of a Magistrate.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 17.)

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this day of 18 BETWEEN the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and *C. D.* of, &c., [*the vagrant*] of the other part: Each of the parties hereto (so far as relates to the acts on his own part to be performed) hereby agrees with the other of them as follows:—

1. The said *C. D.* shall proceed forthwith to the port of [*the port of embarkation.*]

2. The said *C. D.* shall there embark on board such ship and at such time as an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government shall direct.

3. The said *C. D.* shall remain on board such ship until she shall have arrived at her port of destination.

4. The said *C. D.* shall not return to India until five years shall have elapsed from the date of such embarkation, unless specially permitted so to return by the said Secretary of State.

5. The said Secretary of State in Council shall defray the cost of the transit of the said *C. D.* to the said port, and of his lodging and subsistence during such transit and during his detention (if any) at the same port, and shall contract with the owner of the said ship, or his agent, for the passage of the said *C. D.* on board the said ship, and for his subsistence during the voyage for which he shall embark as aforesaid.

In witness whereof *A. B.* (by order of the Governor General of India in Council [*or* the Governor of in Council, *or* the Lieutenant-Governor of , *or* the Chief Commissioner of], on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council), and the said *C. D.* have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to make three amendments in the European Vagrancy Act (XXI of 1869), *first*, to enable the governors of workhouses to punish vagrants disobeying rules by solitary confinement, by reduction of diet, or by hard labour; *secondly*, to provide a punishment for vagrants who, with the governor's permission, leave a work-house for a limited time, or a specified purpose, but fail to return on the expiration of such time, or when such purpose has been accomplished or proves impracticable; and *thirdly*, to render the owners and agents of ships from

which foreign European sailors are discharged in British Indian ports, liable in case such sailors become vagrants.

These changes have been recommended by the Local Governments which have had most experience in the working of the Act.

The opportunity has been taken to amend section one of Act XXVIII of 1871, which does not provide for the case of an Australian who lands in India having been in charge of horses, not "during his passage to India," but during his passage from one port in British India to another.

As the Vagrancy Act has been already amended, it is thought preferable to adopt the method of repealing and re-enacting with the necessary modifications, rather than to add a third Act to the two in which the law on the subject is now contained.

SIMLA,
The 2nd August 1873. } E C. BAYLEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 33 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY.)

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1872.

No. I.

GENERAL RESULTS.

RAILWAYS.	Open Mileage.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	831¾	923,407	30,39,464	15,96,799	14,42,665
Great Southern of India	168	123,560	4,08,698	2,01,116	2,07,582
Carnatic	19	6,441	14,829	12,797	2,032*a*
Great Indian Peninsula	1,278¼	1,600,699	70,92,211	54,02,153	16,90,058
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	389¼	343,046	17,80,782	16,80,083	1,00,699*b*
East Indian, Main Line	1,280	2,447,712	1,19,15,406	52,90,108	66,25,298
„ „ Jubbulpore Line ...	223¾	212,724	10,70,504	5,11,966	5,58,538
Eastern Bengal	156½	265,797	18,26,221	11,23,888	7,02,333
Oudh and Rohilkhund	294	72,615	2,42,918	1,84,689	58,229
Punjab and Delhi ... ... / Sindh	658¾	484,183	25,06,977	23,02,027*c*	2,04,950
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	28	18,574	38,267	39,201	—934
Bhattee (State)	27¼	11,027	37,404	22,403	15,001
Khamgaon („)*d*	7½	584	1,471	2,325	—854
Oomraotee („)*d*	5½	4,338	8,622	10,911	—2,289
TOTAL ...	5,367½	6,514,707	2,99,83,774	1,83,80,466	1,16,03,308

(*a*) The smallness of the net earnings was due to the Line having been closed to traffic for 20 days during the months of November and December owing to damages sustained by floods and to the cost of repairs of the latter having been charged in the Revenue Account.

(*b*) Considerable damage was also done to this Line by monsoon floods, and there was an interruption of through traffic for about 7 weeks.

(*c*) This is exclusive of the cost of rain damage repairs, which amounts to Rs. 7,01,771 for the half-year.

(*d*) These two Branches are worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

No.

SUMMARY

Railways.	COACHING TRAFFIC.												
	Passengers.												Miscellaneous.
	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.		Total.		Season Tickets.		
	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	4,892	65,484	55,308	74,360	981,276	8,21,661	200,500	80,497	1,241,976	10,42,602	98	2,051	1,40,361
Great Southern of India ...	1,064	3,569	4,593	5,137	590,945	1,98,988	...	...	596,602	2,07,694	4	215	10,580
Carnatic ...	101	123	2,149	1,215	34,840	10,627	...	...	37,090	11,965	...	...	218
Great Indian Peninsula	14,169	1,92,476	69,389	2,40,950	531,509	10,07,969	991,115	8,78,173	1,606,182	23,19,568	265	4,926	4,52,740
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	8,949	28,136	79,509	60,690	1,311,472	7,52,460	...	...	1,399,930	8,41,286	1,196	12,644	1,08,453
East Indian, Main Line	15,165	1,61,596	39,501	1,60,483	244,905	1,78,382	2,303,652	27,56,338	2,603,223	32,56,799	3,806	16,974	4,44,505
" " Jubbulpore Line ...	1,367	23,364	2,687	20,748	1,773	8,351	112,222	2,18,800	118,049	2,71,263	...	...	1,06,615
[illegible] Bengal ...	15,822	18,674	25,652	15,328	147,045	[illegible]	545,884	2,98,196	734,983	4,28,3[illegible]	1,184	7,68[illegible]	40,050
Oudh and Rohilkhund	...	...	h 5,032	h 10,177	...	...	h 361,870	h 1,25,242	366,902	1,35,419	...	...	18,597
Punjab and Delhi ...	5,158	38,428	12,065	52,851	5,821	11,030	844,301	6,49,539	867,345	7,51,848	...	...	
Sindh ...	785	4,964	1,609	4,381	30,368	41,895	...	...	32,762	51,240	...	...	5,793
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	...	...	h 1,982	h 1,310	...	...	h 148,160	h 21,029	150,142	22,339	...	...	652
Nulhattee (State) ...	483	2,387	649	1,229	1,655	1,712	31,348	17,570	34,135	22,898	...	...	2,874
Khamgaon " ...	31	21	57	18	1,265	219	171	22	1,524	280	...	...	20
Oomraotee " ...	612	305	1,530	393	30,227	3,769	...	...	32,369	4,467	...	...	393
Total ...	68,598	5,39,527	301,692	6,49,265	3,913,701	31,28,788	5,539,223	50,45,406	9,823,214	93,67,465	6,553	44,492	14,76,045

(a) This sum was overcharged to the Postal Department in previous half-years.
(b) Of this amount, Rs. 44,259 proceeded from carriage of sheep only.
(c) Irrecoverable outstandings.
(d) Of this amount, Rs. 36,796 proceeded from carriage of Live-stock.
(e) Of this amount Rs. 2,79,744 are due to an adjustment of accounts with Jubbulpore Line.

II.

OF EARNINGS.

Total.	GOODS TRAFFIC. General Merchandise.	Military Stores.	Railway Materials for construction.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam Boat.	Sundries.	Grand Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,84,414	16,90,990	48,745	7,045	...	12,406	17,59,186	10,299	...	85,565	30,39,464	...	30,39,464
2,18,489	1,78,492	26	2,003	...	534	1,81,055	2,528	...	6,694	4,08,766	*a* 68	4,08,698
12,183	2,280	...	...	...	3	2,283	37	...	326	14,829	...	14,829
27,77,234	40,53,914	65,118	28,513	...	*b* 54,927	42,02,472	22,965	...	92,276	70,94,947	*c* 2,736	70,92,211
9,62,383	6,74,393	15,067	26,822	4,355	*d* 37,568	7,58,205	12,675	...	47,562	17,80,825	*c* 43	17,80,782
37,18,278	63,33,660	4,36,909	8,368	7,31,420	14,465	75,24,822	23,560	76,839	*e* 5,71,907	1,19,15,406	...	1,19,15,406
3,77,878	3,21,300	9,039	1,366	7	458	3,32,170	2,191	...	*f* 3,58,265	10,70,504	...	10,70,504
4,76,129	9,82,545	2,408	20,536	16,194	6,872	10,28,555	2,183	2,78,028	41,326	18,26,221	...	18,26,221
1,54,016	52,233	7,892	23,069	190	463	83,847	1,058	...	3,997	2,42,918	...	2,42,918
8,96,042	7,05,537	91,256	...	...	2,221	7,99,014	10,557	4,20,540	40,221	25,06,977	...	25,06,977
57,033	2,41,989	31,522	...	...	276	2,73,787			9,783			
22,991	12,250	...	...	...	85	12,335	51	...	2,890	38,267	...	38,267
25,772	7,891	15	...	2,833	109	10,848	772	...	12	37,404	...	37,404
300	663	...	...	...	...	663	7	...	501	1,471	...	1,471
4,860	3,510	50	...	...	...	3,560	50	...	152	8,622	...	8,622
1,08,88,002	1,52,61,647	7,08,047	1,17,722	7,54,999	1,30,387	1,69,72,802	88,933	7,75,407	12,61,477	2,99,86,621	2,847	2,99,83,774

(*f*) Of this amount, Rs. 2,96,181 are due to an adjustment of accounts with the Main Line; *vide* Statement VII.
(*g*) Includes Rs. 4,479 from excess fares, not shown under any of the foregoing columns.
(*h*) Called "Upper Class" and "Lower Class;" but as the fares charged nearly correspond with those charged for 2nd and 4th Classes, they are exhibited under these heads.

No. III.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Railways.	Maintenance of Way, Works, and Stations.	Locomotive Expenses.	Carriage and Wagon Expenses.	Traffic Expenses.	General Charges.	Steam Boat Service.	Special and Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	4,43,013	5,26,683	1,22,564	2,60,670	1,52,479	...	41,416*b*	15,96,799*a*
Great Southern of India	43,899	74,811	21,333	32,362	18,914	...	9,797	2,01,116
Carnatic	5,802	2,637	340	1,227	2,791	...	...	12,797
Great Indian Peninsula	10,38,617*c*	17,27,199	5,01,497	9,52,497	4,89,324	...	6,93,019*d*	54,02,153
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	6,81,893*e*	3,90,203	1,08,028	2,45,060	2,23,405	...	31,494	16,80,083
East Indian, Main Line	10,65,456	14,34,020	5,41,335	13,98,806	6,60,700	47,313	1,42,478	52,90,108
„ „ Jubbulpore Line	1,02,110	1,87,358	52,274	1,00,615	58,977	...	10,632	5,11,966
Eastern Bengal	2,59,291	1,76,215	34,579	1,90,195	1,29,024	2,57,043	77,541	11,23,888
Oudh and Rohilkhund	37,830	55,490	8,501	49,589	32,079	...	1,200	1,84,689
Punjab and Delhi	2,82,397	5,98,914	1,71,053	3,64,731	} 2,83,272	2,98,848	54,511*f*	23,02,027
Sindh	89,346	94,058	26,969	37,928				
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	13,766	10,801	2,770	7,060	4,054	...	750	39,201
Nulhattee (State)	4,224	7,300	1,464	6,409	2,919	...	87	22,403
Khamgaon „	1,396	614	183	132	...	...	...	2,325
Oomraotee „	3,828	4,564	1,355	1,164	...	...	...	10,911
Total ...	40,72,868	52,90,867	15,94,245	36,48,445	20,57,938	6,03,204	10,62,925	1,83,80,466

(*a*) Includes Rs. 49,974 incurred on account of the Cheyaur Bridge Restoration Works, not shown under any of the foregoing heads.

(*b*) This is exclusive of Rs. 1,280 chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund.

(*c*) The actual expenditure under this head was Rs. 11,71,895, as a sum of Rs. 1,31,525 was charged to Permanent-way Materials Renewal Fund, and Rs. 1,753 to an Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund; *see* Statement IV.

(*d*) This charge includes contributions to two funds peculiar to this line, *viz.*, Rs. 4,96,455 to a Permanent-way Materials Renewal Fund, and Rs. 1,38,982 to an Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund.

(*e*) The actual expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 5,41,893, of which Rs. 60,000 were reserved from the net earnings of the previous half-year for renewal of sleepers, and there has been reserved a further sum of Rs. 2,00,000 to meet charges in advance for the re-construction of the damaged bridges; *see* Statement IV.

(*f*) Exclusive of Rs. 4,126 paid from the Fire Insurance Fund.

No. IV.

DETAIL OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY, WORKS, AND STATIONS.

RAILWAYS.	General Superintendence.	Maintenance and Renewal of Permanent-way and Works.	Other items.	TOTAL.	Deductions.	NET TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	94,614	3,44,327	4,072	4,43,013	...	4,43,013
Great Southern of India	10,852	32,726	321	43,899	...	43,899
Carnatic	371	5,431	...	5,802	...	5,802
Great Indian Peninsula	2,56,638	8,92,519	22,738	11,71,895	1,33,278*a*	10,38,617
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,11,998	4,22,709	2,07,186*b*	7,41,893	60,000*c*	6,81,893
East Indian, Main Line	2,72,998	7,81,906	18,243	10,73,147	7,691*d*	10,65,456
„ „ Jubbulpore Line	42,380	53,689	6,041	1,02,110	...	1,02,110
Eastern Bengal	31,904	2,29,599	965	2,62,468	3,177*e*	2,59,291
Oudh and Rohilkhund	9,971	22,053	5,806	37,830	...	37,830
Punjab and Delhi	98,032	1,82,546	1,819	2,82,397	...	2,82,397
Sindh	9,126	67,361	12,859	89,346	...	89,346
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	2,543	11,223	...	13,766	...	13,766
Nulhattee (State)	302	3,922	...	4,224	...	4,224
Khamgaon „	...	1,396	...	1,396	...	1,396
Oomraotee „	...	3,812	16	3,828	...	3,828
TOTAL ...	9,41,729	30,55,219	2,80,066	42,77,014	2,04,146	40,72,868

(*a*) Of this amount, Rs. 1,31,525 were charged to Permanent-way Materials Renewal Fund, and Rs. 1,753 to Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund.
(*b*) Includes Rs. 2,00,000, reserved to meet charges in advance for the re-construction of the damaged bridges.
(*c*) This amount was reserved from the net earnings of the 1st half of 1872 for renewal of sleepers.
(*d*) Of this amount, Rs. 93 were charged to Fire Insurance Fund, and Rs. 1,384 were taken credit for on account of unpaid salaries, and Rs. 6,214 on account of gain on stores.
(*e*) Chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund.

No. V.

DETAIL OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, fuelling, cleaning Engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other Stores.	Maintenance and Renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	49,759	1,01,615	2,26,591	22,520	1,26,198	...	5,26,683	...	5,26,683
Great Southern of India	18,018	14,592	31,485	2,880	7,836	...	74,811	...	74,811
Carnatic	352	341	1,397	218	329	...	2,637	...	2,637
Great Indian Peninsula	1,27,102	4,07,898	6,46,249	1,21,189	3,58,994	65,776*a*	17,27,199	...	17,27,199
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	41,858	81,906	1,65,718	22,510	78,211	...	3,90,203	...	3,90,203
East Indian Main Line	1,71,465	5,66,420	2,30,275	92,493	3,74,559	925	14,36,137	2,117*b*	14,34,020
„ „ Jubbulpore Line	25,341	56,525	68,033	10,460	18,397	8,782*c*	1,87,538	180*d*	1,87,358
Eastern Bengal	28,151	54,878	54,787	11,925	26,374	100	1,76,215	...	1,76,215
Oudh and Rohilkhund	7,434	19,400	19,833	3,552	5,271	...	55,490	...	55,490
Punjab and Delhi	47,990	1,33,321	2,78,806	19,922	67,881	50,994*e*	5,98,914	...	5,98,914
Sindh	8,268	19,102	12,690	8,888	44,883	227	94,058	...	94,058
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,529	2,780	5,019	1,086	387	...	10,801	...	10,801
Nulhattee (State)	2,330	743	2,280	199	1,748	...	7,300	...	7,300
Khamgaon „	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	...	614
Oomraotee „	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,564	...	4,564
Total ...	5,29,597	14,59,521	17,43,154	3,17,842	11,11,068	1,26,804	52,93,164	2,297	52,90,867

(*a*) Of this amount, Rs. 50,000 were for loss on stores, and Rs. 14,468 for charges incurred on account of the Krisna Ferry, which is a temporary arrangement.
(*b*) Rs. 312 credited for gain on stores, and Rs. 1,805 charged to Fire Insurance Fund.
(*c*) Of this amount, Rs. 8,294 were for loss on stores.
(*d*) Unpaid salaries.
(*e*) Rs. 30,[illegible] paid for hire of locomotives to other lines, and Rs. 20,000 for loss on stores.

No. VI.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Repair and Renewals of Vehicles and Machinery.	Cleaning and Oiling.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	11,562	84,556	26,446	...	1,22,564	...	1,22,564
Great Southern of India	3,188	15,571	2,574	...	21,333	...	21,333
Carnatic	...	266	74	...	340	...	340
Great Indian Peninsula	32,886	3,78,098	90,513	...	5,01,497	...	5,01,497
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	16,679	76,153	15,196	...	1,08,028	...	1,08,028
East Indian, Main Line	50,682	3,43,707	43,846	1,05,030*a*	5,43,265	1,930*b*	5,41,335
" " Jubbulpore Line	3,324	36,116	5,253	7,617*c*	52,310	36*d*	52,274
Eastern Bengal	4,504	54,539	7,536	...	66,579	32,000*e*	34,579
Oudh and Rohilkhund	1,567	5,821	1,113	...	8,501	...	8,501
Punjab and Delhi	2,681	1,44,003	25,891	...	1,72,575	1,522*f*	1,71,053
Sindh	2,310	21,974	3,544	300	28,128	1,159*f*	26,969
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	2,616	154	...	2,770	...	2,770
Nulhattee (State)	...	1,414	50	...	1,464	...	1,464
Khamgaon "	...	...	...	...	183	...	183
Oomraotee "	...	...	...	...	1,355	...	1,355
Total ...	1,29,383	11,64,834	2,22,190	1,12,947	16,30,892	36,647	15,94,245

(*a*) Due to an adjustment of account with the Jubbulpore Line.
(*b*) Rs. 573 for unpaid salaries, and Rs. 1,357 for gain on stores.
(*c*) Of this amount, Rs. 6,464 were for loss on stores.
(*d*) Unpaid salaries.
(*e*) Charged to Rolling-stock Renewal Fund.
(*f*) Chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund.

No. VII.

TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Station Staff.	Train Staff.	Fuel, Lighting, Water, and General Stores.	Printing, Stationery, and Tickets.	Charges for delivery and collection of Goods.	Payments to other Lines for hire of Vehicles, Mileage of foreign Stock, &c.	Other items, including Clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	49,807	1,17,308	28,567	42,139	20,948	...	256	1,645	2,60,670	...	2,60,670
Great Southern of India ...	4,402	13,715	2,760	1,321	1,753	...	7,423	988	32,362	...	32,362
Carnatic	354	531	75	45	222	...	...	...	1,227	...	1,227
Great Indian Peninsula	1,00,060	3,08,164	2,15,163	77,668	33,704	1,10,072	79,568	28,098	9,52,497	...	9,52,497
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	36,365	1,20,213	15,690	16,878	14,729	32,885	5,697	4,378	2,46,835	1,775*a*	2,45,060
East Indian, Main Line ...	1,38,583	5,97,658	1,89,269	56,513	45,370	...	3,41,557*b*	31,950	14,00,900	2,094*c*	13,98,806
" " Jubbulpore Line ...	4,871	37,524	15,839	4,965	2,201	...	31,921	3,294	1,00,615	...	1,00,615
Eastern Bengal	22,160	1,19,834	18,459	12,277	5,228	7,536	2,480	2,221	1,90,195	...	1,90,195
Oudh and Rohilkhund	8,345	26,837	4,333	3,567	2,218	61	3,703	525	49,589	...	49,589
Punjab and Delhi	35,620	1,23,563	40,812	55,099	22,381	39,101	16,650	31,505	3,64,731	...	3,64,731
Sindh	7,834	19,427	4,441	3,010	2,108	...	...	1,108	37,928	...	37,928
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	2,602	2,850	789	478	209	26	...	106	7,060	...	7,060
Nulhattee (State)	2,777	1,916	150	587	287	575	...	117	6,409	...	6,409
Khamgaon "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	132
Oomraotee "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,164	...	1,164
Total ...	4,13,780	14,89,540	5,36,347	2,74,547	1,51,358	1,90,256	4,89,255	1,05,935	36,52,314	3,869	36,48,445

(*a*) Paid from the Fire Insurance Fund for value of 37 sheets destroyed by fire.
(*b*) Of this amount, Rs. 2,96,181 were paid to the Jubbulpore Line for hire of Vehicles for previous half-years.
(*c*) Rs. 1,820 for unpaid salaries, and Rs. 274 for gain on stores.

N. B.—The cost of delivering and collecting goods is only shown against those Railways which do this work. The cost is covered by a charge which is credited in the accounts.

No. VIII.

GENERAL CHARGES.

Railways	Home Expenditure.	Management of Police.		Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	23,291	86,242	10,481	31,985	480	1,52,479	...	1,52,479
Great Southern of India	2,949	12,890		2,957	118	18,914	...	18,914
Carnatic	1,256	1,504	...	31	...	2,791	...	2,791
Great Indian Peninsula	43,962	2,46,177	78,929	1,07,455	12,501*a*	4,89,324	...	4,89,324
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	31,576	1,26,967	36,875	22,129	5,858	2,23,405	...	2,23,405
East Indian, Main Line	68,684	3,78,485	59,941	1,49,641	5,047	6,61,798	1,098*b*	6,60,700
" " Jubbulpore Line	6,614	24,489	5,252	22,104	518	58,977	...	58,977
Eastern Bengal	39,553	50,311	16,477	19,852	2,831	1,29,024	...	1,29,024
Oudh and Rohilkhund	2,832	18,620	2,116	8,146	365	32,079	...	32,079
Punjab and Delhi	34,568	1,87,962	27,051	32,723	968	2,83,272	...	2,82,272
Sindh								
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	2,647	246	917	244	4,054	...	4,054
Nulhattee (State)	...	2,337	...	144	138	2,919	...	2,919
Khamgaon "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomraotee "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,55,285	11,38,931	2,37,368	[illegible]	20,068	20,59,036	1,098	20,57,938

(*a*) Of this amount Rs. 6,805 were paid for interest on Revenue Balances.
(*b*) Rs. 982 for unpaid salaries, and Rs. 116 for gain on stores.

No. IX.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1872.

Railways.	Locomotives.	Vehicles.			Total.
		Coaching.	Goods.	Brake Vans.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	126	415	3,117	85	3,617
Great Southern of India	21	47	331	12	390
Carnatic	4	33	40	3	76
Great Indian Peninsula	329	913	6,517	421	7,851
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	72	199	2,808	61	[illegible]
East Indian, Main Line	452	690	5,625	226	1,226
" " Jubbulpore Line	40	116	1,065	26	881
Eastern Bengal	43	144	711	32	610
Oudh and Rohilkhund	60	180	398	68	2,334
Punjab and Delhi	132	392	1,874	27	8[illegible]
Sindh	25	59	763	10	45
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	13	46	380	...	[illegible]
Nulhattee (State)	5	8	18	...	[illegible]
Khamgaon "	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Oomraotee "	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Total ...	1,322	3,242	23,647	[illegible]	[illegible]

N. B.—The Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches are worked with the rolling-stock of the Great Indi[illegible]

of Vehicles for
The cost is [illegible]
the cost of delivering and co[illegible]

GOVERI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRIC[illegible]E, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 30TH JUNE.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1869-70	51,048	452,474	55,898	426,028	53,850	242,319	17,931	195,685	208,630	1,316,506
1870-71	50,591	448,423	60,200	445,717	60,516	319,759	48,777	241,116	220,114	1,455,015
1871-72	59,035	523.270	44.627	323.744	59,247	316,440	36,688	181,357	199,597	1,344,811
1872-73	64,595	572,543	59,413	434.214	55,931	297,383	47,176	233,200	227,115	1,537,340
1873-74	59,180	524,552	57,017	414,727	56.200	301,833	49,352	243,954	221,749	1,485,066
AVERAGE ...	56,890	504,252	55,437	408,886	57,149	295,547	45,963	219,062	215,441	1,427,747

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS EMBARKED FROM THE

No.

Statement showing the age and sex of emigrants embarked fro[illegible] n the Port of

	1872, May.		1872, June.		1872, July.		1872, August.		1872, September.		1872, October.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
MAURITIUS—												
Under 2 Years ...	4	1	7	7	12	21	10	14	9	4	5	8
From 2 to 10 Years ...	10	4	12	13	46	26	45	26	14	12	15	8
„ 10 to 20 „ ...	77	22	52	34	165	56	113	38	38	13	69	16
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	48	35	92	39	250	134	181	85	87	36	114	41
„ 30 to 40 „ ...	63	6	59	11	143	39	114	37	38	17	72	14
„ 40 to 50 „ ...	12	2	5	5	32	7	18	8	3	3	12	3
Above 50 „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	...
TOTAL ...	264	70	228	109	648	286	481	208	191	85	288	90
BRITISH GUIANA—												
Under 2 Years ...	No Emigration during these months.						40	30	11	12		
From 2 to 10 Years ...							77	63	23			
„ 10 to 20 „ ...							284	65	103	61		
„ 20 to 30 „ ...							444	223	205			
„ 30 to 40 „ ...							81	36	22			
„ 40 to 50 „ ...							5	2	...			
Above 50 „ ...							1	1	...	226		
TOTAL ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	420	364	426		
JAMAICA—												
Under 2 Years ...	No Emigration during these months									4	2	8
From 2 to 10 Years ...									2[illegible]	19	26	15
„ 10 to 20 „ ...									64	17	77	20
„ 20 to 30 „ ...									120	61	112	58
„ 30 to 40 „ ...									9	...	10	1
„ 40 to 50 „ ...									...	...	...	...
Above 50 „ ...									...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	101	22[illegible]	102
TRINIDAD—												
Under 2 Years ...	No Emigration during these months.						24	31	24	27	12	10
From 2 to 10 Years ...							101	59	92	62	46	31
„ 10 to 20 „ ...							204	81	134	67	68	39
„ 20 to 30 „ ...							420	193	309	181	154	102
„ 30 to 40 „ ...							27	5	16	17	8	3
„ 40 to 50 „ ..							1	...	...	...	...	...
Above 50 „ ...							..	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	369	575	354	288	185
SURINAM—												
Under 2 Years ...	There was no Emigration											
From 2 to 10 Years ...												
„ 10 to 20 „ ...												
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
„ 30 to 40 „ ...												
„ 40 to 50 „ ...												
Above 50 „ ...												
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	264	70	228	109	648	286	2,190	997	1,357	696	1,108	515

The co[illegible]

3,068

6,541

OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

PORT OF CALCUTTA TO ALL THE COLONIES FROM MAY 1872 TO APRIL 1873.

1.

Calcutta to the several Colonies from May 1872 to April 1873.

1872, November.		1872, December.		1873, January.		1873, February.		1873, March.		1873, April.		Total.		Grand Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
7	5	3	6	3	12	11	12	18	11	10	3	99	104	203
12	9	15	7	11	6	21	19	27	15	13	4	241	149	390
53	35	42	20	31	15	47	16	58	39	66	25	811	329	1,140
84	35	87	36	98	56	86	38	233	88	68	31	1,478	654	2,132
64	25	43	21	69	15	63	28	95	45	49	15	872	273	1,145
2	2	8	3	15	3	16	6	24	3	9	...	156	45	201
...	1	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	6	11
222	112	198	93	227	107	245	119	455	203	215	78	3,662	1,500	5,222
41	24	10	13	21	22	27	19	20	8	No Emigration in this month.		181	137	318
57	38	22	23	59	37	74	71	31	18			377	284	661
157	40	86	17	130	31	158	40	69	24			1,066	258	1,324
380	207	178	73	311	147	361	182	150	94			2,188	1,107	3,295
75	23	37	8	42	14	41	20	22	3			345	118	463
2	2	1	1	2	2	3	...	...	1			13	9	22
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	3	4
	334	334	135	565	253	667	332	292	148	...	...	4,171	1,916	6,087
10	9	No Emigration during these months.				7	21	No Emigration during these months.				26	42	68
35	13					56	32					144	79	223
53	16					81	29					275	82	357
99	51					249	102					580	272	852
15	4					18	4					52	9	61
...	...					...	1					...	1	1
...	...					...	...					...	...	...
212	93	...	...	...	...	411	189	...	...	...	...	1,077	485	1,562
13	7	No Emigration.		9	4	8	5	No Emigration during these months.				90	84	174
48	35			35	19	30	14					352	220	572
74	31			91	25	96	11					667	254	921
151	89			187	60	179	30					1,400	655	2,055
9	1			17	1	21	1					98	28	126
...	...			1	...	...	...					2	...	2
...	...			...	...	...	...					...	...	...
295	163	...	...	340	109	334	61	...	...	...	...	2,609	1,241	3,850
during these months.				...	...	6	6	No Emigration during these months.				6	6	12
						26	13					26	13	39
						97	16					97	16	113
						128	42					128	42	170
						62	11					62	11	73
						1	2					1	2	3
						...	...					...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	320	90	...	...	...	...	320	90	410
1,441	702	532	228	1,132	469	1,977	791	747	351	215	78	11,839	5,292	17,131

No.

Statement showing the places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for

	1872, May.		1872, June.		1872, July.		1872, August.		1872, September.		1872, October.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
MAURITIUS—												
From Orissa ...	...	3	...	...	6	4	3	3	3	3	5	...
„ Western Bengal ...	6	3	10	12	35	39	12	14	9	7	15	10
„ Central „ ...	11	12	4	4	19	17	7	12	4	7	8	2
„ Eastern „ ...	4	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	2	...
„ Behar ...	147	39	103	60	303	153	186	84	80	31	85	31
„ N. W. Provinces, „ Oude, „ Central India	92	13	103	32	278	71	270	94	92	37	168	45
„ Punjab and its Dependencies ...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
„ Nepal and other Native States ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
„ Miscellaneous—Madras, Bombay, &c.	1	...	6	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	2
TOTAL ...	264	70	228	109	648	286	481	208	191	85	288	90
BRITISH GUIANA—												
From Orissa ...	No emigration during these three months.						2	3	...	...	...	...
„ Western Bengal ...							31	29	4	7	6	1
„ Central „ ...							7	9	4	6	2	...
„ Eastern „ ...							2	...	...	...	1	...
„ Behar ...							140	73	67	41	78	40
„ N. W. Provinces, „ Oude, „ Central India							744	303	286	101	217	97
„ Punjab and its Dependencies ...							5	2	2	...	1	...
„ Nepal and other Native States ...							1	...	...	...	...	...
„ Miscellaneous—Madras, Bombay, &c.							...	1	1	1	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	420	364	156	305	138
JAMAICA—												
From Orissa ...	No emigration during these four months.								...	...	...	...
„ Western Bengal ...									...	...	...	...
„ Central „ ...									...	...	...	...
„ Eastern „ ...									...	...	...	...
„ Behar ..									8	4	12	7
„ N. W. Provinces, „ Oude, „ Central India									219	97	206	9[illegible]
„ Punjab and its Dependencies ...									...	...	4	...
„ Nepal and other Native States ...									...	...	...	...
„ Miscellaneous—Madras, Bombay, &c.									...	...	5	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	101	227	10[illegible]
TRINIDAD—												
From Orissa ...	No emigration during these three months.						...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Western Bengal ...							2	1	4	2	...	...
„ Central „ ...							1	2	1	...	1	...
„ Eastern „ ...							1	...	2	...	...	...
„ Behar ...							30	9	5	3	2	[illegible]
„ N. W. Provinces, „ Oude, „ Central India							740	357	5[illegible]2	349	281	18[illegible]
„ Punjab and its Dependencies ...							2	...	1	...	2	...
„ Nepal and other Native States ...							1	...	...	...	1	...
„ Miscellaneous—Madras, Bombay, &c.							...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	777	369	575	354	288	18[illegible]
SURINAM—												
From Orissa ...	No emigration during these											
„ Western Bengal ...												
„ Central „ ...												
„ Eastern „ ...												
„ Behar ...												
„ N. W. Provinces, „ Oude, „ Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
„ Punjab and its Dependencies ...												
„ Nepal and other Native States ...												
„ Miscellaneous—Madras, Bombay, &c.												
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AB

PLACES.	
Orissa ...	...
Western Bengal ...	...
Central „ ...	...
Eastern „ ...	...
Behar ...	...
N. W. Provinces ...	...
Oude ...	...
Central India ...	...
Punjab and its Dependencies	...
Nepal and other Native States	...
Miscellaneous,—Madras, Bombay, &c.	...
TOTAL	...

2.

embarkation to the several Colonies from May 1872 *to April* 1873.

1872, November.		1872, December.		1873, January.		1873, February.		1873, March.		1873, April.		Total.		Grand Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
2	5	1	2	2	1	7	4	3	2	4	1	36	28	64
9	15	16	12	21	10	2	9	18	29	11	12	164	172	336
5	9	8	11	7	21	11	14	19	16	8	7	111	132	243
1	2	...	1	1	1	2	1	7	1	2	...	24	8	32
110	46	76	33	100	34	82	36	192	81	70	23	1,534	651	2,185
90	34	93	32	92	37	139	55	206	69	22	5	94 1,645 1	29 524 1	123 2,169 2
1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	1	1	...	18	2	20
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
4	...	2	1	3	3	1	...	4	4	2	...	30	11	41
222	112	198	93	227	107	245	119	455	203	215	78	3,662	1,560	5,222
2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No emigration.		5	9	14
47	46	3	4	3	4	4	1	4	11			102	103	205
7	6	2	...	2	...	3	...	2	1			29	22	51
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...			5	...	5
106	65	53	32	64	51	74	33	33	14			615	349	964
539	206	271	99	488	198	580	298	252	122			3,377	1,424	4,801
5	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...			16	6	22
2	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	1	...			11	...	11
4	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...			11	3	14
712	334	334	135	565	253	667	332	292	148	...	...	4,171	1,916	6,087
...	...	No emigration during these months.				...	...	No emigration during these months.				...	...	...
...	...					...	...					...	...	...
...	...					8	...					8	...	8
...	...					...	1					...	1	1
8	6					7	4					35	21	56
203	87					390	184					1,018	463	1,481
1	...					2	...					7	...	7
...	...					...	...					...	...	...
...	...					4	...					9	...	9
212	93	...	...	...	...	411	189	...	...	...	...	1,077	485	1,562
...	...	No emigration.		...	...	...	...	No emigration during these months.				...	...	...
...	...			3	1	1	...					10	4	14
...	...			...	...	...	...					3	2	5
1	...			1	...	...	...					5	...	5
4	1			9	4	7	1					57	20	77
290	162			322	101	319	60					2,514	1,212	3,726
...	...			1	1	1	...					7	1	8
...	...			2	1	2	...					6	1	7
...	...			2	1	4	...					7	1	8
295	163	...	...	340	109	334	61	...	...	...	...	2,609	1,241	3,850
						1	...	No emigration during these months.				1	...	1
						10	4					10	4	14
						6	4					6	4	10
						...	...					...	...	...
months		...	...	...	...	42	10					42	10	52
						259	72					259	72	331
						1	...					1	...	1
						...	...					...	...	...
						1	...					1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	320	90	...	...	...	...	320	90	410
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	11,839	5,292	17,131

TRACT.

Male.	Female.	Total.
42	37	79
286	283	569
157	160	317
34	9	43
2,283	1,051	3,334
8,908	3,725	12,633
49	9	58
22	3	25
58	15	73
11,839	5,292	17,131

No.

Statement showing the Class and Religion of emigrants embarked from the Port

	1872, May.		1872, June.		1872, July.		1872, August.		1872, September.		1872, October.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
MAURITIUS—												
Brahmins and High Castes ...	46	10	35	10	130	42	67	21	27	8	55	12
Agriculturists ...	115	23	71	25	199	79	139	48	40	25	81	24
Artizans ...	17	7	29	17	77	38	42	15	32	22	30	12
Low Castes ...	39	9	66	37	157	87	154	68	56	13	73	21
Mahomedans ...	47	21	27	20	85	40	78	56	36	17	49	21
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	264	70	228	109	648	286	481	208	191	85	228	90
BRITISH GUIANA—												
Brahmins and High Castes ...	No Emigration during these months.						122	37	47	28	39	12
Agriculturists ...							357	132	114	45	89	37
Artizans ...							52	28	57	17	35	18
Low Castes ...							271	116	74	26	91	37
Mahomedans ...							129	107	72	40	51	34
Christians ...							1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	420	364	156	305	138
JAMAICA—												
Brahmins and High Castes ...	No Emigration during these months.								19	13	38	15
Agriculturists ...									66	17	49	16
Artizans ...									12	5	16	9
Low Castes ...									95	37	96	38
Mahomedans ...									35	29	28	24
Christians ...									...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	101	227	102
TRINIDAD—												
Brahmins and High Castes ...	No Emigration during these months.						112	50	70	40	55	30
Agriculturists ...							236	97	167	94	57	48
Artizans ...							52	17	34	14	31	15
Low Castes ...							273	136	220	135	112	60
Mahomedans ...							104	69	84	69	33	32
Christians ...							...	...	...	2	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	369	575	354	288	185
SURINAM—												
Brahmins and High Castes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Emigration during these				
Agriculturists ...												
Artizans ...												
Low Castes ...												
Mahomedans ...												
Christians ...												
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT

Castes, &c.	
Brahmins and High Castes ...	...
Agriculturists ...	...
Artizans ...	...
Low Castes ...	...
Mahomedans ...	...
Christians ...	...
TOTAL ...	

3.

of Calcutta to the several Colonies from May 1872 to April 1873.

1872, November.		1872, December.		1873, January.		1873, February.		1873, March.		1873, April.		Total.		Grand Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
41	18	29	6	26	8	27	10	64	17	45	19	592	181	773
67	29	68	22	48	15	56	31	128	49	49	19	1,061	389	1,450
34	18	20	15	35	12	15	11	50	27	27	4	408	198	606
35	15	51	22	74	35	101	36	130	49	49	16	985	408	1,393
45	32	30	28	44	37	46	31	83	61	45	20	615	384	999
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
222	112	198	93	227	107	245	119	455	203	215	78	3,662	1,560	5,222
89	44	52	19	70	34	95	45	63	30	No Emigration.		577	249	826
247	80	91	25	167	53	197	87	106	37			1,368	496	1,864
58	34	18	10	52	21	47	19	34	14			353	161	514
215	109	100	40	191	77	218	103	73	44			1,233	552	1,785
102	67	73	41	85	67	110	78	16	23			638	457	1,095
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...			2	1	3
712	334	334	135	565	253	667	332	292	148	...	...	4,171	1,916	6,087
43	9	No Emigration during these months.				74	30	No Emigration during these months.				174	67	241
65	24					112	49					292	106	398
12	4					27	10					67	28	95
68	39					148	72					407	186	593
24	17					50	28					137	98	235
...	...					...	...					...	...	...
212	93	...	...	...	...	411	189	...	...	...	...	1,077	485	1,562
39	25	No Emigration.		39	10	45	12	No Emigration during these months.				360	167	527
77	17			119	34	102	12					758	302	1,060
23	17			40	12	20	4					200	79	279
112	73			110	36	138	25					965	465	1,430
44	31			32	17	29	8					326	226	552
...	...			...	...	...	...					...	2	2
295	163	...	...	340	109	334	61	...	...	...	...	2,609	1,241	3,850
						44	9	No Emigration during these months.				44	9	53
						109	32					109	32	141
months.		...	...	...	...	39	16					39	16	55
						95	19					95	19	114
						33	14					33	14	47
						...	...					...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	320	90	...	...	...	...	320	90	410
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	11,839	5,292	17,131

MEMO.

Male.	Female.	Total.
1,747	673	2,420
3,588	1,325	4,913
1,067	482	1,549
3,685	1,630	5,315
1,749	1,179	2,928
3	3	6
11,839	5,292	17,131

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXV of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 28th June 1873.	For week ending 29th June 1872.	Total from 1st January to 28th June 1873.	Total from 1st January to 29th June 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
5th July 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	4,34,026	10,03,195*a*	1,41,12,424	1,46,55 691*b*	...	5,43,267
5th ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	23,870	3,47,074*a*	10,21,383	13,36,497*b*	...	3,15,114
12th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	44,513	50,745	13,98,318	12,28,305	1,70,013	...
12th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	24,810*c*	7,178*a*	5,16,287*d*	1,78,038*b*	3,38,249	...
12th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	1,15,000	82,309*e*	27,73,133	25,19,557*f*	2,53,576	...
5th ditto ...	Madras	1,26,549	1,23,830	36,52,197	30,49,645	6,02,552	...
12th ditto ...	Great Southern of India	15,014	14,191	6,14,512	3,94,290	2,20,222	...
5th ditto ...	Carnatic	684	494	21,627	19,566	2,061	...
12th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	1,43,065	2,64,252*a*	1,14,85,457	1,14,76,004*b*	9,453	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	76,860	77,893*a*	32,96,562	37,27,534*b*	...	4,30,972
	TOTAL * ...	10,04,391	19,71,161	3,88,91,900	3,85,85,127	3,06,773	...
	State.						
12th July 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	2,088	1,231	52,526	45,010	7,516	...
12th ditto ...	Nulhatee	1,321	1,805*g*	45,171	19,043*h*	26,128	...
	TOTAL ...	3,409	3,036	97,697	64,053	33,644	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,07,800	19,74,197	3,89,89,597	3,86,49,180	3,40,417	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

(*a*) For the last 8 days of June 1873.
(*b*) From 1st January to 30th June 1872.
(*c*) For the last 9 days of June 1873.
(*d*) From 1st January to 30th June 1873.
(*e*) The figures are for the last 8 days of June 1872 and are exclusive of steamer earnings.
(*f*) The figures are for the period from 1st January to 30th June 1872, and are exclusive of steamer earnings.
(*g*) For the last 9 days of June 1872.
(*h*) From 1st April to 30th June 1872.

No. XXVI of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 5th July 1873.	For week ending 6th July 1872.	Total from 1st January to 5th July 1873.	Total from 1st January to 6th July 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
5th July 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	4,06,497	3,58,143*a*	1,45,18,921	1,50,13,834	...	4,94,913
5th ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	25,291	17,426*a*	10,46,674	13,53,923	...	3,07,249
12th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	41,912	64,801	14,40,230	12,93,106	1,47,124	...
12th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	12,235*b*	4,694*a*	5,28,523	1,82,732	3,45,791	...
12th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	82,000	71,748*a*	28,55,133	25,91,305*c*	2,63,828	...
5th ditto ...	Madras	1,13,031	1,13,479	37,65,228	31,63,124	6,02,104	...
12th ditto ...	Great Southern of India	16,006	13,085	6,30,518	4,07,375	2,23,143	...
5th ditto ...	Carnatic	664	678	22,291	20,244	2,047	...
12th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	1,97,983	1,76,144*a*	1,16,83,440	1,16,52,148	31,292	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	54,701	58,243*a*	33,51,263	37,85,777	...	4,34,514
	TOTAL ...	9,50,320	8,78,441	3,98,42,221	3,94,63,568	3,78,653	...
	State.						
12th July 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,286	1,603	53,812	46,613	7,199	...
12th ditto ...	Nulhatee	1,151	1,158*d*	46,322	20,201*e*	26,121	...
12th ditto ...	Rajpootana	2,669*b*	...	2,669	...	2,669	...
	TOTAL ...	5,106	2,761	1,02,803	66,814	35,989	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,55,426	8,81,202	3,99,45,024	3,95,30,382	4,14,642	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

(*a*) For the first 6 days of July 1872.
(*b*) For the first 5 days of July 1873.
(*c*) The figures for the first half of 1872 are exclusive of steamer earnings.
(*d*) For the first 7 days of July 1872.
(*e*) From 1st April to 7th July 1872.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[IRRIGATION.]

RICE EXPERIMENTS ON THE THURR AND MITROW CANALS.

No. 373 I—1675, dated Bombay, the 10th July 1873.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL C. J. MERRIMAN, R. E., Acting Under Secy. to Govt. of Bombay, in the P. W. Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter No. 312 I of 2nd June last, and in continuation of my letter No. 333 I of the 19th ultimo, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copies of the papers relating to the Rice Experiments on the Mitrow and Thurr Canals, in the Province of Sind.

No. 1152, dated Kurrachee, 22nd March 1873.

From—MAJOR J. LE MESURIER, R. E., Actg. Supdg. Engr. for Irrign. in Sind,

To—The Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, Irrigation Branch.

I have the honor to forward a report by the Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra, on the result of the experiments he carried out last season in rice cultivation on the Mitrow and Thurr Canals.

2. I attach a comparative statement showing the cost of the experiments on the two canals. It will be seen that in every case the cost of cultivation on the Thurr Canal was higher than on the Mitrow. The outturn was in every case greater, and the loss per acre less. If the experiments are worth anything, they show that on the Mitrow canal broadcast sowing, without ploughing, and without manure, is the most profitable style of cultivation, or, at all events, that the loss on it is smallest, and that, on the Thurr Canal, rice transplanted into land which has been ploughed, but not manured, is the most profitable. The outturn on land thus treated is about double the outturn on land ploughed and manured with chunam, and about one-third more than on land manured with "bháu."

3. The outturn from the whole plot of 20 acres on the Thurr Canal was double that on the Mitrow, and the value of the produce was about 2½ times the value of a karar of rice on the Thurr and Mitrow Canals, being Rs. 24 and Rs. 18. The cultivation on the Thurr Canal had the advantage of constant supervision on the part of Kaliandass, the Darogah: while that on the Mitrow Canal was neglected, the services of Mr. Khuda Bux being required up at Bokara in looking after the bunds and repairing breaches. This will probably account for some of the difference in outturn on the two canals. On the Thurr Canal the cost of labor and materials is higher than on the Mitrow.

4. I do not think myself that much good is to be derived from any further experiments, but as both Captain Smith and Mr. Doig think that it would be as well to carry them out on the Thurr Canal for another season, at all events, I am willing to give into them, and to recommend that they be sanctioned. The cost of the experiments will be less this next year, as there will be hardly any expense for bunds, and there will be no outlay on the tanks. For the experiments on the Thurr Canal Rs. 600 will suffice, and I would recommend that sanction be accorded to that extent.

No.	MODE OF CULTIVATION.	DETAILS.	MITROW CANAL.			THURR CANAL.		
1	Seed sown broadcast without ploughing and without manure.	Cost of Cultivation ...	71	13	7	88	5	4
		Assessment	12	8	0	12	8	0
		TOTAL ...	84	5	7	100	13	4
		Value of Crop	49	12	10	54	3	10
		LOSS ...	34	8	9	46	9	6

No.	Mode of Cultivation.	Details.	Mitrow Canal.			Thurr Canal.		
2	Rice transplanted, ground ploughed, but not manured.	Cost of Cultivation ...	95	11	3	119	15	7
		Assessment	12	8	0	12	8	0
		Total ...	108	3	3	132	7	7
		Value of Crop	27	0	0	120	9	7
		Loss ...	81	3	3	11	14	0
3	Rice transplanted, ground ploughed, and manured with "bháu" (stable manure).	Cost of Cultivation ...	167	11	4	195	10	10
		Assessment	12	8	0.	12	8	0
		Total ...	180	3	3	208	2	10
		Value of Crop	36	9	7	94	6	5
		Loss ...	113	9	9	113	12	5
4	Rice transplanted, ground ploughed, and manured with chunam.	Cost of Cultivation ...	127	9	8	144	15	2
		Assessment	12	8	0	12	8	0
		Total ...	140	1	8	157	7	2
		Value of Crop	23	1	7	65	14	4
		Loss ...	117	0	1	91	8	10
		Total Loss ...	376	5	10	263	12	9
		Loss per acre ..	18	13	1	13	3	0

J. Le MESURIER, *Major, R. E.,*
Actg. Supdy. Engr. for Irrign. in Sind.

No. 148, dated 29th January 1873.

From—S. Doig, Esq., C. E., Acting Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra,
To—The Superintending Engineer in Sind.

With reference to your office No. 4114, dated the 16th November 1872, I have the honor to submit the following report on the experiments in rice cultivation on the Mitrow and Thurr Canals during the past Khurreef season.

2. Sanction for these experiments was received in March 1872, and according to your office No. 755, dated the 9th March 1872, the experiments have been conducted in one spot on each canal. The area under cultivation on each canal being 20 acres, which it was proposed to divide into four portions, each of 5 acres, and these portions to be treated as follows:—

1st portion (5 acres); seed simply to be sown broadcast, without ploughing, and without manure.
2nd portion (5 acres): transplanted, without manure, but being ploughed.
3rd portion transplanted, manured with bháu, and being ploughed.
4th portion transplanted, manured with chunam, and ploughed.

3. Great difficulty was at first experienced in obtaining land suitable for the experiments; the owners refused to give the land, having formed an idea that Government was desirous of carrying out these experiments, so as to be able to judge as to the proper rate of assessment that should be fixed on rice crops. At last, in the month of May, land was obtained, but which was anything but good and fertile soil, hence the poor return per acre, but which, at the same time, contrasts favourably with crops borne by the same ground in former years.

4. Stable manure, called in Sind "bháu," is very difficult to be procured, especially on the Mitrow Canal, and the cost of it, in consequence, is proportionately high.

5. Seed for transplanting was sown at the end of April on the Mitrow Canal, and at the end of May on the Thurr Canal. Planting out was commenced at the end of the month of June on the Mitrow Canal, and in the middle of the month of July on the Thurr Canal.

6. The waterings given at first were just sufficient to keep about 3 inches of the plants above water, the supply of water being increased according as the plants increased in growth, until the grain had formed, and was close on maturity, when the water-supply was stopped, and the field allowed to dry. The total period during which water was required was under five months.

7. The outturn from the land under experiment on the Thurr Canal contrasts favorably with that on the Mitrow Canal, the yield from the former being over double that of the latter, this result being attributable, in a great measure, to the attention and trouble bestowed on it, in addition to his other duties, by Sub-Overseer Kulliandass, the Darogah on the canal, whom I left in charge, when obliged to leave Umarcote for the head of the Mitrow Canal, in consequence of the heavy natural flood which came down the Narra this year; while the experiments on the Mitrow Canal, which I have placed in the charge of my native assistant Mr. Khuda Bux Khan, were deprived of his experience and attention, also owing to the same cause.

8. For the information of Government, I have the honor to attach a statement showing the actual cost of preparation per acre for each portion, and the value of outturn of each, which was treated as stated in paragraph 2 of this report; also a statement showing the result in a financial point of view as regards Government.

9. With a view to obtain the amount of water lost in evaporation, and the amount consumed by absorption, I had two tanks made in the middle of the ground, where the experiments were carried on both on Mitrow and Thurr Canals. One tank was made water-tight, and the other tank had rice sown in it; both tanks were fitted with gauges, reading to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a foot, the former one giving the amount lost in evaporation, the latter giving the amount lost due to both evaporation and absorption. In the case of the latter tank, the readings were only registered for one month, as, after that, the water was continually flowing into the field. The readings of the gauge in the water-tight one are being taken for the greater part of the time. From the gauge readings it will be seen that the amount absorbed into the ground rapidly decreases, until it reaches a minimum, while the amount lost in evaporation diminishes very gradually. From observations taken on the channel supplying the field with water, the average discharge necessary for the proper irrigation of the 20 acres was 80 cubic feet per second, or one cubic foot was found sufficient for ·25 or ¼th of an acre.

10. In conclusion I beg to be informed whether Government is desirous of similar experiments being made again during the next Khurreef season, and if so, that early intim to that effect may be given, in order that the proper steps may be taken in time.

MITROW CANAL.

1st Portion.

Bunding per acre ...	...	...	Rs.	3	3	5
Seed „ ...	...	...	„	1	1	4
Sowing, watering, weeding	...	...	„	7	8	4
Reaping „ „	...	...	„	0	12	1
Superintendence „	...	...	„	1	12	9
Cost of one acre	...	...	Rs.	14	5	11
Cost of 5 acres	...	...	Rs.	71	13	7
2 karárs 46 kásás, at Rs. 18 per karár, outturn of portion	...	...	Rs.	49	12	10

N. B.—1 Karár = 60 kásás = 22 maunds of 80 lbs. each.

2nd Portion.

Bunding, per acre ...	...	...	... Rs.	3	3	5
Seeds „ ...	...	...	... „	1	0	8
Rearing young plants	...	..	... „	0	13	7
Transplanting ...	...	...	... „	2	6	11
Ploughing ...	...	...	... „	1	8	6
Reaping ...	...	...	... „	0	12	1
Superintendence ...	...	...	... „	1	12	9
Watering, weeding, &c.	...	...	... „	7	8	4
Cost of one acre	...	...	... Rs.	19	2	3
Cost of 5 acres	...	...	... Rs.	95	11	3
1 karár, 30 kásás at Rs. 18 per karár, outturn of portion			Rs.	27	0	0

3rd Portion.

Bunding per acre, &c.	...	...	...	Rs.	3	3	5
Ploughing „	...	...	...	„	1	14	11
Seed „	...	...	...	„	1	0	8
Rearing plants	...	...	...	„	0	13	7
Transplanting	...	...	...	„	2	6	11
Watering, weeding, &c.	...	..	...	„	7	8	4
Reaping, „	...	...	...	„	0	12	1
Superintendence	...	...	...	„	1	12	9
Manure „	...	...	...	„	14	0	0
Cost of 1 acre	...	...	...	Rs.	33	8	8
Cost of 5 acres	...	...	...	Rs.	167	11	4
2 karárs, 2 kásás at Rs. 18 per karár, outturn of portion				Rs.	36	9	7

4th Portion.

Bunding, per acre ...	...	...	...	Rs.	3	3	5
Ploughing „ ...	...	...	...	„	3	9	3
Seed „ ...	...	...	...	„	1	0	8
15 maunds Chunam (manure)	...	...	...	„	4	0	0
Transplanting ...	...	...	...	„	2	6	11
Rearing plants .	...	...	...	„	1	2	11
Watering, weeding, &c.	...	...	...	„	7	8	4
Reaping „	...	...	...	„	0	12	1
Superintendence	...	...	...	„	1	12	9
Cost of 1 acre	..	...	...	Rs.	25	8	4
Cost of 5 acres	...	...	...	Rs.	127	9	8
1 karár, 17 kásás at Rs. 18 per karár, outturn of portion				Rs.	23	1	7

S. DOIG, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra.

J. LEMESURIER, *Major, R. E.,*
Acting Supdg. Engr. for Irrigation in Sind.

THURR CANAL.

1st Portion.

Bunding, per acre ...	...	...	...	Rs.	2	12	3
(42 seers) Seed „ ...	...	...	...	„	1	10	5
Sowing, watering, &c.	..	...	...	„	7	12	0
Reaping „	...	...	...	„	2	0	0
Superintendence	...	...	...	„	3	8	0
Cost of 1 acre	...	...	...	Rs.	17	10	8
Cost of 5 acres	...	...	...	Rs.	88	5	4
2 karárs, 21½ kásás at Rs. 24 per karár, outturn of portion				Rs.	54	3	10

2nd Portion.

Bunding, per acre ...	...	...	..	Rs.	2	12	3
(15 seers) Seed „ ...	.	...	...	„	0	10	5
Rearing young plants	...	...	...	„	1	0	0
Transplanting „	...	...	..	„	4	6	7
Ploughing „	...	...	..	„	2	10	8
Reaping „	...	...	...	„	2	0	0
Watering, weeding, &c.	...	...	...	„	7	0	0
Superintendence ...	...	...	...	„	3	8	0
Cost of 1 acre	...	...	...	Rs.	23	15	11
Cost of 5 acres	...	...	...	Rs.	119	15	7
5 karárs, 1½ kásás at Rs. 24 per karár, outturn of portion				Rs.	120	9	7

3rd Portion.

Bunding, per acre ...	...	...	...	Rs.	2	12	3
Ploughing „ ...	...	...	...	„	2	10	8
Seed „ ...	...	...	...	„	0	10	5
Rearing plants „ ...	...	...	...	„	1	0	0
Transplanting „	...	...	...	„	3	13	7
Watering, weeding, &c.	...	...	...	„	7	0	0
(90 mds.) Manure	...	...	...	„	15	4	10
Reaping ...	...	...	...	„	2	6	5
Superintendence ...	...	...	...	„	3	8	0
Cost of 1 acre	...	...	...	Rs.	39	2	2
Cost of 5 acres	...	...	...	Rs.	195	10	10
3 karárs, 56 kásás at Rs. 24 per karár, outturn of portion				Rs.	94	6	5
				Rs.			
Bunding, ~~per acre~~	...	...	...	„	0	10	5½
~~Seed~~ „	...	...	...	„	2	10	8
Ploughing „	...	...	...	„	2	15	4½
Rearing plants „	...	...	...	„	3	13	0
Transplanting „	...	...	...	„	7	0	0
Watering, weeding, &c., per acre		...	...	„	4	2	1
(13 mds. 8s.) Chunam	..	...	...	„	1	8	0
Reaping, per acre	..	...	...	„	3	8	0
Superintendence, per acre	...	...	...	„			
Cost of 1 acre	...	...	..	Rs.	28	15	10
Cost of 5 acres	...	...	...	Rs.	144	15	2
2 karárs, 44¾ kásás at Rs. 24 per karár, outturn of portion ...				Rs.	65	14	4

S. DOIG, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra.

J. LEMESURIER, MAJOR, R. E.,
Acting Supdg. Engr. for Irrigation in Sind.

STATEMENT showing amount of water lost, due to evaporation and absorption during a space of 24 hours.

Date.	Water-tight tank for evaporation.			Tank, with rice sown in it, for evaporation and absorption.		Remarks.
1st September ...	...	3	c. ft.	...	10	c. ft.	
8th „ ...	...	3	„	...	5	„	
16th „ ...	...	3	„	...	3·90	„	
22nd „ ...	...	3	„	...	3	„	
1st October ...	...	2·5	„	...		...	
8th „ ..	...	2·4	„	...		...	
15th „ ...	...	2·5	„	...		...	
22nd „ ...	.	2·5	„	...		...	
1st November ...	...	2·10	„	...		...	
7th „ ...	...	2·10	„	...		...	
12th „ ...	..	2·10	„	...		...	

S. DOIG, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra.

J. LEMESURIER, MAJOR, R. E.,
Acting Supdg. Engr. for Irrigation in Sind.

STATEMENT showing the Results of the Experiments in a financial point of view.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Total cost on Mitrow Canal ...	462	13	10	Probable value of outturn, Mitrow Canal— Quantity 7 karárs 35 kásás, at Rs. 18 per karár	136	8	0
„ Thurr Canal	548	14	11				
Cost of 4 Tanks, two on each Canal ...	489	10	4				
Total cost ...	1,501	7	1	Probable value of outturn, Thurr Canal— Quantity 14 karárs, 15 kásás at Rs. 24 per karár	335	2	0
				Total value of crops ...	471	10	0

Total cost	Rs.	1,501	7	1
Deduct total value	„	471	10	2
Total expenditure	Rs.	1,029	12	11
Sanctioned amount	„	1,270	0	0
Balance	Rs.	240	3	1

S. DOIG, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra.

J. LE MESURIER, MAJOR, R. E.,
Acting Supdg. Engr. for Irrigation in Sind.

No. 159 I—822, dated 8th April 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept.

Read—

Letter from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, No. 1152, dated 22nd March 1873.

Forwards, with his remarks, a report by the Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra, on the result of the experiments on rice cultivation on the Mitrow and Thurr Canals, and recommends sanction to the continuance of the experiments on the Thurr Canal for another season, at a cost of Rs. 600.

RESOLUTION.—The experiment should be continued, but it is unnecessary that it should be tried on more than one canal in the same district. The Executive Engineer may select either the Mitrow or the Thurr Canal, whichever may be most convenient.

2. The inference by the Superintending Engineer that the broadcast sowing was the best, because the loss was least, has not been drawn with sufficient regard to all the circumstances. It was to be expected that the expense per acre for growing rice on a small scale would exceed the value of the yield. But the cultivator does not incur so much expense.

3. The result of the experiment is so far satisfactory that it shows how much may be done with good management, the yield being in one case as high as 1,768 lbs. per acre, whereas in another case it is only 715 lbs.

4. It should be reported whether the land taken up for the purpose had been previously fallowed, or whether it had been cropped every year.

5. It should also be reported how the water was measured, and whether the quantity mentioned was a constant discharge, or an average. If the latter, the consumption for each month should be given. The precise period should also be mentioned. It is only stated that it was less than 5 months.

No. 833, dated 26th May 1873.

From—S. DOIG, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra,

To—The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, Kurrachee.

With reference to para. 4 of Government Resolution No. 159 I—822 of 1873, dated the 8th April, I have the honor to report as follows :—

2. On the Mitrow Canal the ground used for the experiment had been fallow for three years previous. On the Thurr Canal the ground had been cropped every year.

3. With reference to para. 5, the water admitted into the field was measured roughly by comparing it with the discharge of a "Nar" or Persian Wheel as used in Sind; the discharge given is the average discharge, the consumption for each month being as follows :—

June	·60	cubic feet.
July	1·00	„
August	1·10	„
September	·60	„
October	·20	„

The precise period being 122 days.

No. 2275, dated 28th May 1873.

Endorsed by Actg. Supg. Engr. for Irrgn. in Sind.

True copy forwarded to the Under Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, Bombay, with reference to Government Resolution No. 159 I—822 of 1873, para. 4.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or ten Rupees eight annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 14th August 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras prospects in the Northern Districts are improving; rain is wanted in the South, but prospects are generally fair. In Bombay want of rain is causing apprehension in Khandesh and Nassick, the Deccan Districts and the Southern Mahratta Country; in Gujerat the fall has been ample. Prospects in Sindh are now favourable, the floods being only one foot lower than last year. In Bengal there has generally been a sufficiency of rain; but the lateness of the season has interfered with the transplantation of the rice crop. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Panjáb there have been abundant falls, and a break of fine weather is required; some damage to cotton crops from excessive rain is reported from Allygurh and Agra. The fall in the Central Provinces has been generally ample, though late for the transplantation of rice. In Rajpootana and Central India abundant and in some places excessive rain has fallen. In Hyderabad prospects are favorable; and in Mysore a general, though somewhat scanty, fall has removed the apprehensions formerly felt.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
	Kistna	August 13 ...	2·0	August 14	Rainfall nearly two inches in Bezwada, Nandigama and Suttenapulli; slight in others; none at Masulipatam; nine feet water over anicut; Kistna channels full, tanks in Repalli and Nandigama received supply, in other upland talukas almost empty. Sajja, gidajona, karzoo, maize, cotton and gingelli sown; transplantation commenced in Nandigama; standing crops prosperous; prices rising in five taluks, steady elsewhere; markets fairly supplied; green pasture scarce, dry fodder very little; small-pox prevalent; guinea-worm and fever reported; dysentery in Palnad and Vinukonda; cattle disease fatal in Suntoor and Suttenapulli; elsewhere subsiding.	
	Kurnool	" ...	·32 in Kurnool in one day.	"	Season favorable except in Pattikonda and Koilkuntla, where dry corps are fading from want of rain; markets tolerably supplied; prices high, rising in Koilkuntla,	

MADRAS ...						Cumbum and Markpur; dengue in Nandikottur; fever and small-pox prevalent in some talukas; guinea-worm in Cumbum and Markpur; cattle healthy, except in a few villages; one foot seven inches water over Sunkesala anicut.	General prospects tolerably satisfactory.
	Negapatam ...	August 12	.....	"	...	Rain greatly wanted; freshes moderate; no supply to tanks; cultivation progressing; standing crops, *viz.*, poonjah, withering in some taluks for want of rain; no harvest; markets well supplied; prices rising; health generally good but for small-pox in several localities; cattle-disease in many places and fatal in some cases; pasturage insufficient.	
	Trichinopoly ...	August 13	.....	"	...	Slight rain in all taluks, none in Udday-pollium; water-supply sufficient; crops in good order; markets well supplied; prices steady; health good; condition of cattle good; pasture slightly deficient.	
	Calicut ...	"	·04	"	...	Diminished fall favorable to harvesting which has commenced; prices steady; fever and small-pox slightly prevalent; cattle healthy; pasture abundant.	
	Sind.						
BOMBAY ...	Hyderabad ...	"	.....	"	...	River steady at 16 feet 6 inches; reports now favourable, but crops backward.	
	Kurrachee ...	"	.....		.....	River at Kotri on 11th instant 16 feet 3 inches, lower by 1 foot than last year; heavy floods from Gaj, in Dadu, and some damage; Manchar full with rain water; wheat 10·73 sers; rice 7·46 sers.	
	Shikarpoor ...	"	0·30		.....	Crops good; locusts numerous, but no damage; water-supply abundant; floods out; public health fair.	
	Upper Frontier ...	"	.....		.....	Floods risen; several breaches in Nurwah canal; locusts observed in Thul and Jacobabad taluks; fever and cough prevalent; wheat 17·6 sers.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
	Goojerat.					
	Ahmedabad	August 13 ...	8 26	August 14	All crops flourishing; no sickness.	
	Kaira	" ...	4 50	.....	Timely fall for rice; crops thriving; weather good.	
	Surat	" ...	2 30	.....	Weather and crops good; wheat 12 5 sers.	
	Bharoch	" ...	2·17	.....	Crops good; fever slightly prevalent; slight shock of earthquake felt at Bharoch on 6th instant.	
	Khandesh and Nassick.					
	Khandesh	" ...	0·57	.....	Rain 0·57 at Dhulia; more wanted; cotton crops withering in some places; weather cloudy; bajri 19·75 sers.	
	Nassick	" ...	0·26	.....	Crops suffering, except in Igatpuri and Bindori; public health good; rice 9 sers; wheat 13 sers.	
	Tanna	" ...	2 25	.....	More rain required in Dhanao, Mahim, and Warra taluks; transplantation of crops not yet finished for want of rain; rice 8 to 12·75 sers; wheat 9·25 to 10·25 sers; bajri 15 to 16 sers.	
	Deccan.					
	Poona	" ...	0 20	August 14	Crops generally good, except in Serur, Bhimthury and Indapoor taluks, where serious apprehensions are now entertained for want of rain; weather and public health good; cattle-disease in Havelee and Mawul taluks; bajri 16·42 seers.	
	Ahmednugger ...	" ...	.....	"	Rain very much wanted; crops withering, and in some taluks attacked by insects; bajri 20·3 sers; public health good.	

BOMBAY,—(*continued*) ...	Sholapoor	" ...	0·26	" ...	Rain much wanted; khureef crops dying; fever in Kurmala and Barsee; jowari 28·9 sers.
	Sattara	" ...	0·34	" ...	Rain much wanted in Maum, Malsirus and Tasgaum; bajri 19 sers; khureef crops generally good; fever in several taluks; diarrhœa in Jaoli.
	Southern Mahratha Country.				
	Belgaum	" ...	0·36	"	Rain generally scarce; sowing delayed in some parts, and young crops suffering in others for want of rain; scarcity of drinking water in Chikodi taluk; public health good; cattle-disease in Budi taluk; jowari 17 sers.
	Dharwar	" ...	.....	"	Little rain; drinking water scarce in Dharwar and Noulgoond; jowari not sown in Noulgoond, Dumbul, Ranibednore and Roan.
	Kaladghi	" ...	0·07	"	Almost no rain throughout the district; time for sowing khureef crops now past; public health good.
	Canara	" ...	.....	"	Rain-fall hitherto favorable, but more now wanted; crops good; fever, small-pox and cattle-disease slightly prevalent.
	Kattiawar and Gaikwar's Territory.				
	Rajkote	" ...	7·40	"	Crops excellent; public health good; bajri 20·46 sers; rain in eastern districts where drought threatened.
	Wudwan	" ...	1·09	"	Crops healthy, but slightly injured by insects; fever prevalent; bajri 16·75 sers.
	Baroda	" ...	6·28	"	Crops healthy; bajri 13 sers; public health good.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
BENGAL	Burdwan ...	August 12 ...	7·50	August 13	Weather cloudy and rainy; crops have greatly benefitted by the late rains; prices of grain have risen.	*Public Health.* Burdwan.—Fever prevalent. Twenty-four Pergunnahs.—Fever peculiar to this season prevailing at Satkhira and Baraset Sub-divisions. Patna.—Cholera prevalent throughout the district; very bad in Behar. Bhagulpore and Kâmroop.—General health good. *General Remarks.* State and prospects of crops improving, though rain is wanted in some places. In portions of the districts of Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Purneah, and Tirhoot, and in the entire district of Rungpore the cultivation of transplanted rice has made very little or no progress at all. In the latter only a 6 to 8 annas of spring crop has been harvested.
	Twenty-four Pergunnahs ..	" ...	0·85	"	Weather close and warm; light rains with occasional heavy showers during the first four days; transplantation of amun progressing rapidly; prospects of crops good, but more rain still wanted at Baraset.	
	Dacca	" ...	8·36	"	Daily rain-fall throughout the district; more sunshine wanted; prospects of crops fair; jute generally short.	
	Patna	" ...	9·32	"	Weather seasonable; heavy rain for the last four days; bhadoi crops almost entirely destroyed; dhan crops injured by floods especially in low lands.	
	Bhagulpoor	" ...	3·76	"	Rain-fall favorable; crops very promising in the south and much improved in the north; bhadoi crops within reach of Ganges destroyed.	
	Cuttack	" ...	.....	"	Heavy rains throughout the district; general prospects of crops good.	
	Kâmroop	August 11 ...	2·19	"	Weather hot with occasional rain-falls; transplanting of shalee dhan progressing; cotton, tea and sugar-cane crops doing well.	
	Goruckpoor	.....	5·3	August 14	Prospects favourable.	
	Benares	.....	5·3 to 8·8	"	A break wanted, but prospects good; cholera still in the east.	
	Mirzapoor	.....	1·5 to 4·9	"	Rain constant; sunshine wanted; damage by floods in the south.	

North Western Provinces	Allahabad	.....	3·0	"	A break required; agriculture backward.	General Remarks.	
	Banda	.....	9·0 to 3·7	"	Decrease in rain has done good.	Rain continues abundant; in some districts to east and south, excessive fall complained of; break generally wanted; prospects on the whole very favourable.	
	Humeerpore	.....	7·0 to 2·7	"	The break in the rains has done great good; crops very prosperous.		
	Jaloun	.....	1·0 to 7·0	"	The break very favourable.		
	Jhansi	.....	12·0	"	Rain excessive; fine weather required to save the crops; distress continues in the east.		
	Cawnpore	.....	3·7	"	Rainfall sufficient, constant but not excessive; crops look well.		
	Futtehgurh	.....	2·9	"	Prospects very good.		
	Agra	.....	9·3	"	Rain incessant; cotton and jowar damaged.		
	Allyghur	.....	6·0 to 2 2	"	Crops mostly fair; cotton, Indian-corn and indigo not looking well.		
	Meerut	.....	1·1	"	No sickness; prospects good.		
	Saharunpoor	.....	2·2	"			
	Bijnour	.....	1·9 to 5·3	"	All crops doing well.		
	Mooradabad	.....	2 4	"	Sunshine would do good.		
	Bareilly	.....	2 7	"	Prospects and health good.		
Punjab	Lahore	.....	·30	"	Health good; harvest prospects good; prices stationary.	Agricultural prospects favorable; rain-fall ample; health of the province good.	
	Peshawur	.....	2·90	"	Ploughing in progress; health good.		
	Delhi	.....	1·30	"	Crops flourishing; health fair.		

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
PUNJAB—(*continued*) ...	Amballa	.....	.....	August 14	Crops suffering from excessive rain; health good.	Agricultural prospects favorable; rain-fall ample; health of the province good.
	Jalandhar	.....	1·60	"	Prospects favorable; health good.	
	Rawul Pindee ...	.....	.....	"	No rain for four days, none required; crops and health generally good; crops in Rawul Pindee tahsil somewhat injured by caterpillars.	
	Multan	.....	1·10	"	Rain in tahsil Serai Sidhu only; prospects of harvest cheering; canals in Sodhra tahsil in usual flow and afford abundant supply of water; health good; weather mild.	
OUDH ...	Lucknow	August 13 ...	3·5	"	Fair weather now needed much in southern districts for weeding; but prospects generally favorable.	
	Fyzabad	" ...	4·2	"		
	Bilaspoor	August 9 ...	5·94	"	Cloudy weather; crops healthy.	
	Raipoor	" ...	5·10	"	Agricultural prospects and health good.	
	Wardah	August 13 ...	0·18	"	Prospects of crops favorable; health improving.	
	Damoh	" ...	11·25	"	Jowar suffering from continuous rain; health good; prices stationary.	
	Sconi	" ...	2·20	"	Except transplanted rice, all crops flourishing; in Lucknadon tahsil rain abundant; no epidemic.	
	Upper Godaveri ...	August 8 ...	4·33	"	Prospects of khureef crops good.	
	Heshungabad ...	August 13 ...	4·60	"	Prospects good.	
	Baitool	.....	2·54	"		
	Nursinghpoor ...	August 13 ...	4·0	"	Prospects excellent; prices stationary.	

CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Chanda	August 9 ...	5·19	"	Transplating rice now going on; other crops doing well; dengue abating.
	Bhandara	August 11 ...	5·78	"	Rain-fall beneficial to transplanted crops; further transplanting progressing; other crops favorable; health good.
	Balaghat	" ...	1·78	"	Rice transplanting in Katangi tahsil backward; elsewhere advanced, but more rain wanted; small-pox and fever prevalent.
	Nagpoor	August 13 ...	0·33	"	Cotton, jowari and other khureef crops thriving; transplanting rice in Ramtek and Umrer commenced; more rain anxiously awaited; dengue decreasing; prices slightly increased.
	Saugor	" ...	6·80	"	Prospects good; district healthy.
	Jubbulpoor	" ...	7·51	"	Prospects and health good; weeding commenced; prices slightly risen.
	Nimar	" ...	1·15	"	Prospects good; prices stationary; fever in Khandwa tahsil.
	Chindwara	August 9 ...	0·82	"	Prospects favorable, but more rain wanted; dengue prevalent.
	Sambulpoor	" ...	6·51	"	Break now required; crops promising.
HYDERABAD DISTRICTS. ASSIGNED	East Berar	August 13 ...	0·24	"	The reports on the crops are with the exception of one or two taluks exceedingly favorable; fever and ague generally prevalent.
	West Berar	" ...	1·64	"	Crops in good condition; prospects favorable; dengue still continues.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MYSORE	Bangalore	August 14 ...	1·85	August 14	Much rain throughout the district; crops improving; very slight variation as yet in prices of articles of consumption which are moderate.	Rain has fallen more or less throughout the province and all cause for anxiety is removed for the present, except perhaps in Mysore district, where heavy rain is still much required; prices continue moderate.
	Kolar	August 12 ...	·45	"	Prospects generally good; raggi, &c., sown, but paddy only to a limited extent for want of water in tanks; health of people generally good.	
	Mysore	" ...	.....	"	Slight rain; crops withering; rice Rs. 17-14-0, raggi Rs. 5 per candy; water scarce in town and taluks.	
	Hassan	August 11 ...	·2	"	Scanty rain-fall throughout district; weather chiefly cloudy; prospects of crops discouraging in maidan (plain) taluk; raggi only just sown in some places; black and green gram, oilseed, and paddy crops good in three taluks; public health good; cattle attacked by a disease of the neck in one taluk, and by murrain in another.	
	Shimoga	August 9 ...	2·58¾	"	In some parts good showers; in others agricultural operations going on briskly; crops in fair condition except areca nut reported as suffering from a kind of rot; health of people good.	
	Chittuldroog... ...	" ...	1·50	"	Rain general all over the district, producing immediate improvement in the price of grain.	
	Coorg ...	August 14 ...	·22	"	Prospects of wet and dry crops generally good; young coffee plants dying from the heat of the sun.	

RAJPOOTANA	Serohie	August 11	0·05	August 14	Tanks almost full; weather cloudy; prospects favorable; health very good.
	Bickaneer	August 2	0·47 on 2nd instant	"	Bajri sowing completed; health very good; locusts passed over Bickaneer on 28th instant from west to east without damaging young crops.
	Kherwarra Hilly Districts	"	0·79	"	Prospects favorable; health good.
	Harowtee States	"	.....	"	Heavy fall of rain; it is feared crops are being injured in consequence; health good.
	Ulwur	August 7	2·90	"	Some fair weather much wanted; health good.
	Jeypoor	August 14	.....	"	Incessant heavy rain somewhat damaged crops, bajri particularly; to-day clear, and prospects more favorable; public health good.
	Dholepoor	"	.....	"	Heavy rains continue in Eastern States; country flooded; little hope of harvest; health good; Agra mail not arrived.
	Ajmere and Mhairwarra	.....	.....	"	Heavy rain, rather too much for crops; sunshine wanted; health excellent.
	Meywar	.....	3·30	.....	Prospects much more favorable though the mukkee crop is said to be suffering from the long continuance of cloudy weather.
CENTRAL INDIA	Indore	August 13	2·93	August 14	No change since last report.
	Gwalior	"	4·39	"	Break wanted for crops; health good.
	Neemuch	"	2·82	"	No report.
	Rutlam	"	3·79	"	No change since last report.
	Baghelkhund, (Sutna)	"	6·05	"	Health good.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
British Burmah ...	.....	.....	.....	August 14	Public health generally good; cholera in Prome, Thayetmyo and Henzadah Districts, but abating.	
	Akyab	.....	32·4 for fortnight ending 12th instant.	"	Crops promise well.	
	Toungboo	.....	8·0 for fortnight ending 12th instant.	"		
Nepal	.....	.....	31·19 up to 6th August.	August 6		

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 7th August 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.

The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.

The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.

The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.

OBSOLETE ENACTMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal certain obsolete enactments, be taken into consideration. He said that it would be necessary to make some observations in regard to the measure before the Report was taken into consideration by the Council; because this was one of those Bills of which the importance depended on the details. The enacting part of the Bill admitted of little discussion; what was important was that which was contained in the schedule which had been the subject of consideration, re-consideration, and great labour by those of the Select Committee who had worked upon it. The subject-matter of the Bill was described sufficiently in the preamble. It was specified to be enactments which had ceased to be in force otherwise than by express and specific repeal, or had, by lapse of time and change of circumstances, become unnecessary, or which merely repealed prior enactments. All these we proposed to repeal, and it would be necessary to explain the principles upon which we had dealt with this matter.

In the first place, we had received suggestions from divers quarters that we should take the opportunity, in passing this Bill, to remove from the Statute-book several laws which the writers alleged to have been found inconvenient. It was, however, quite clear that to do so would be to act entirely contrary to the principles of such a measure as this. The object here was to relieve from the Statute-book all matters which had become dead, or unnecessary, by lapse of time and change of circumstances, and there were two objects to be kept in view; one was to make the enactments clear and more intelligible than they at present were, and the other was to abbreviate the mass of matter for the purpose of publishing a new edition of the enactments in force in India. Therefore, if the law was causing inconvenience, that it was proved to be a living law. Its inconvenience was a question which must be dealt with on its own merits, and in another proceeding; we here only endeavoured to relieve the Statute-book of dead laws and unmeaning matter.

That was one of the principles kept in mind in framing the schedule. Another was, that if any doubt had been felt whether an enactment was or was not doing work, we had given the enactment the benefit of the doubt, and we had not put it into the schedule. We had thought it better to leave upon

the Statute-book all those laws in regard to which there was any doubt, than to strike out any the loss of which might hereafter prove inconvenient.

The schedule was a very long one, and showed a very considerable number of enactments which were dealt with in one way or another. The whole number, unless MR. HOBHOUSE had erred in his calculation, was three hundred and twenty-five; and he ought to mention here that we had commenced on a much smaller scale. When the Secretary, Mr. Stokes, originally framed the schedule, he had not ventured to touch the Bombay Regulations, and there were only eighty-eight enactments dealt with; that number had swollen to its present dimensions, and it had done so by the exertions of gentlemen, who, as we had taken care to mention in the Report, had given much valuable assistance, and of whom MR. HOBHOUSE also thought it right to make mention in this Council. Those gentlemen had taken great trouble and pains to assist us in the matter; and, in the first place, he would refer to the assistance received from Mr. Raymond West, who was then Judicial Commissioner of Sindh, and had since been deservedly promoted to the High Court of Bombay; and secondly, to that received from the Judge and Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri, Mr. Birdwood and Mr. Parsons. Those gentlemen had sent us a long list of Bombay enactments which they desired to be excised from the Statute-book. Some of them might have been dealt with by the Bombay legislature; others could not, and, therefore, it was thought advisable to deal with them altogether by the Council of the Governor General. Those gentlemen were, at the present moment, MR. HOBHOUSE believed, employing themselves with the task of arranging, with a view to republication, the whole of the purely Bombay Statute-book. We had also received much valuable assistance from Mr. Beaufort of the Bengal Legislative Council, and from Mr. Field, Civil Judge of Chittagong, who had sent us some very elaborate papers on the subject.

When MR. HOBHOUSE mentioned three hundred and twenty-five as the number of enactments dealt with, that no doubt seemed very large, but considerable deductions must be made from its apparent magnitude. Any body who would cast his eye down the schedule would see that a great number of Statutes had been either entirely repealed, or repealed so far as they had been unrepealed before, that was to say, they were completely swept out of the Statute-book. Unless he erred, there were ninety-one enactments which we had completely got rid of in that way. There were also a large number of sections or groups of sections wholly repealed. Among these, there was a quantity of schedules of Acts previously repealed, and of the sections which repealed the Acts contained in those schedules. There was besides a considerable number of excisions, which amounted altogether, perhaps, to one hundred, which only excluded a few words from a section. With regard to these matters there was a considerable difference of opinion, and we had received from most respectable quarters some objections as to the manner of dealing with the repealing Acts, and with the excisions of a few words from a section. In order to place the Council in possession of those objections, and the manner in which we had dealt with them, he would refer to the ablest of the papers that we had received on the subject, which was a communication from the late Mr. Housman, Recorder of Rangoon.

He might mention that that gentleman, who had lately died, had made several communications to us on this subject and others, communications which were marked by great ability, and always contained trenchant and fearless criticisms on our work. Now, nothing could be so great a comfort to a man engaged in any work as to have that work ably criticised. If you agreed with the criticism your work was improved. If you disagreed, you had the confidence given by knowing that an able man had put the case against you as strongly as it could be put. What Mr. Housman said was that—

"so far as it (the Act) repeals enactments which are really obsolete, and are not now required to be read in connection with, or in explanation of, other enactments, its effect when

passed will be altogether beneficial; but, so far as it touches Acts, the main provisions of which are in active force, and repeals here and there a section, or a few words in a section, and a schedule or the like, the Act seems to me to be not only useless but pernicious.

"In the first place, useless because the labour of the practitioner will not be diminished, for he must, in almost every case, retain a knowledge of what the law was under the repealed enactment in order to construe the provisions that remain. If the enactment remains unrepealed and stands part of the Act, it saves further reference. Its presence in no way distracts his attention, for, if it does not form part of what he is looking for, it receives no further notice. So far, then, the repeal of such portions of Acts in daily use as have become dead letters is of no practical utility.

"But the repeal of such enactments as I have mentioned may be positively pernicious, when the obsolete enactments are not to be altogether removed as trees dead at the roots, but are to be excised as dead branches from a living tree. In such cases the attention of the practitioner, studying a revised edition of the Statute, is at once drawn to the absence of the section repealed, and he requires to learn whether something may not be latent in its repeal which may affect his case. Thus he is led to dive deeper into books and complications of words, and, perhaps, in the end, he finds some error or some argument to occupy the Court and waste the public time."

He then proceeded to illustrate his meaning by some instances.

Now, Mr. Housman's criticism applied to several different subjects, and Mr. Hobhouse proposed to show the Council how far it affected each. Take, first, the schedules comprising the various repealed Acts.

Mr. Housman, indeed, did not expressly object to the repeal of repealing Acts, but others did on grounds apparently the same as those taken by him. The objection is that we still shall have on the face of the Statute-book notice that something or other has been repealed, and so the practitioner would be set a-hunting through various editions to find out exactly how the law stood, and how it used to stand. Well, but as long as the Statute-book remained unrevised, all the repealing Acts would, though themselves repealed, appear on its face together with the matter repealed by them; and with a properly noted book the practitioner could find his way to the existing state of the law just as easily whether the repealing Acts are, or are not, repealed. On the other hand, when the revised edition comes out, the repealed and the repealing matter will all disappear together; and then there will be nothing on the face of the book which can lead the practitioner to suppose that it is his duty to hunt up some extraneous matter before he can safely advise his client, or argue his case if he be a Counsel, or give judgment if he be a Judge.

Another case was when a repeal was effected, but not entirely, but subject to some exception, or with only a partial operation. That was the case in one of the instances which Mr. Housman mentioned, namely, the Evidence Act of 1872. That Act repealed some Statutes, and it also repealed all prior rules of evidence; but it contained a provision that such repeal should not interfere with any positive enactment which was not thereby expressly repealed. That provision, no doubt, would put the practitioner to the necessity of hunting somewhere to find out what was repealed, and, therefore, in such a case as that we thought the Recorder of Rangoon was quite right, and had adopted his advice. There were two or three other cases of the same character, such as the Limitation Act and the Burma Courts' Act, which we had cut out of the schedule and left in the Statute-book. Then there was another class of excisions, which was the omission of a few words from a section. That omission might be for two purposes: It might be for the purpose of cutting out some words which had become senseless owing to change of circumstances, and, if senseless, calculated to distract attention, or it might be for the purpose of simple abbreviation. He would just give an instance where we had struck out a very few words on the simple ground that the meaning was not clear, if the words remained in. In Act VII of 1839, an Act which referred to Madras Tahsíldárs, we struck out the first ten words of section two. These ten words were—"And it is hereafter enacted, that from the said day"—something or other should take place. Now

in MR. HOBHOUSE's edition of the Statutes it was utterly impossible to find what the 'said day' was, because it was contained in section one of the Act, and section one had been repealed by a repealing Act. It was omitted from his edition, and he could not discover what the 'said day' was. It was obvious that when the Statute-book got into that state, it was very much clearer and less puzzling to have such words struck out altogether. We had, therefore, in the schedule struck out from the Statute-book all those words which, under change of circumstances, had become meaningless by reference to things, which had ceased to exist. For example, we find Courts and Officers such as the Courts of Adálat or Sadr Amíns spoken of when their places had been taken by more modern substitutes, and the particular functions for which they were mentioned was gone. He would next advert to the more doubtful case, where words were struck out for mere purposes of abbreviation, and that was a case on which differences of opinion might fairly exist. What we did, was to consult our Secretary who had in hand his great work of revising the Statute-book. Nobody could certainly form so good an opinion on the subject as the man who would have to put the whole thing together when the alterations had been made. It was Mr. Stokes' opinion that we had better retain those parts of the schedule which effected simple abbreviations in the Statute-book. The same thing had been done before by prior repealing Acts. This course would have on the whole the effect of bringing the language into the form most approved in modern times; it would make it more clear; it would make it, by the united force of those repealing Acts, considerably shorter, and he thought we might fairly follow that opinion in retaining the schedule as it was. These were the principles on which the schedule had been framed, and MR. HOBHOUSE would now sum them up. We had decided that the Statutes must be entirely obsolete and dead before we could reject them; where there was a doubt about them, we had retained them. In the Statute-book we had repealed all repealing Acts, excepting where the repeal was made with some qualification. Where that qualification existed, we had thought it better to continue the repealing Act on the face of the schedule. We had pruned away all words that had been brought to our attention calculated to mislead or distract the counsel or Judge, and we had also effected some excisions for the purpose of abbreviation.

MR. HOBHOUSE thanked Mr. Stokes for reminding him that he ought to have mentioned, in particular, a colleague, Mr. Chapman, who gave great attention and bestowed great care on this Bill when he was at Calcutta. Mr. Inglis and Mr. Dalyell were both on the Committee, and represented the views of the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Madras. If the Council would look at the schedule they would see the enormous quantity of work which had been done in reference to Bombay. The greater part of the schedule was made up of enactments relating to Bombay, and that was the work, in the first place, of Mr. West, Mr. Birdwood and Mr. Parsons, and, in the second place, of Mr. Chapman, who went through it in detail and with great labour when he was at Calcutta.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS said that he must confess that the paper of Mr. Housman had very considerable sympathy from him, and his doubts had only been partially dispelled by what had fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. In dealing with the first class of obsolete enactments affected by this Bill, that of whole Statutes which were now being removed from the Statute-book, the work was one of unquestionable utility, and the thanks of the public were due for what had been done in this matter by the gentlemen who had had the consideration of the Bill. But the objections taken by the late Mr. Housman, MR. ELLIS thought, had a great deal of force. In reference to one class of cases, his objections were admitted, and their Hon'ble colleague had acceded to his views. But in respect to the others in which his advice was not followed, he (MR. ELLIS) thought there was this to be said, that the whole utility of this Act depended upon the completion of the great work to which

the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse had alluded; and it would be a matter of considerable regret if that work should remain incompleted, while those alterations in the Statute-book which, without that work, were calculated rather to puzzle people than to assist them, were being carried out now. It was, therefore, to be hoped that the learned Secretary would have the leisure, as he had the ability, to complete speedily the work on which he was engaged; otherwise he (MR. ELLIS) anticipated that great obstruction would be thrown in the way of those who had to deal with the laws, instead of assistance being afforded them. With regard to the question of the excision of sections,—one of the points raised by Mr. Housman,—he would mention that in the Bombay Local Funds' Bill, for example, there was a clause which legalised all that had been done in the way of levying local cesses, before the Act came into operation. That clause was to be removed. It was quite true that no one could now bring an action owing to the limitation of time, but he thought that for the history of legislation, and for the benefit of those who wished to consult the law in difficult cases, or to ascertain the course of legislation, it would be better that such clauses should be retained. There were other instances in which mere words had been cut out as being senseless or puzzling, but he would remind the Council that it was this very repealing of enactments that caused the puzzle. He (MR. ELLIS) hoped no such results would follow in the present case, but he must confess to having his doubts. He, however, did not wish to oppose the consideration or passing of this otherwise valuable measure. He would repeat that he shared some of Mr. Housman's doubts, and he could only look to the early fulfilment of the learned Secretary's intentions, as the remedy for preventing any mischief arising from what was now being done.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that he was not the least surprised that the pertinent remarks of Mr. Housman, which were put in an able and clear way, carried much conviction with them. He did not understand, however, how far his Hon'ble friend, Mr. Ellis, carried his doubts; whether he applied them to simple repealing Acts, or whether he applied them to those expressions which did actually create ambiguity and doubt, or whether he applied them only to those passages which were cut out for the purpose of abbreviation. With regard to the two former classes, MR. HOBHOUSE was clearly of opinion that the schedule was rightly framed, but with regard to the latter class, he did not express a very clear opinion, and he deferred to the judgment of the man who had the work in hand. There was no doubt that every alteration of this kind destroyed the historical continuity of legislation, but the object of the revised edition of the Statute-book was to give to the Judges and Counsel in India a practical work which should tell them what the existing law was, and which, in the enormous bulk of cases, would be a safe guide to them. It was only in a very few cases necessary to trace the history of legislation; when that necessity arose, it would doubtless require the consultation of books other than the existing Statute-book.

MR. HOBHOUSE believed that nothing could be more valuable, as part of the history of India, than the Regulations and the preambles which were affixed to them. He never rose from the perusal of one of those Regulations without feeling that he knew more of the history of India than he did before. Still, the inconvenience of having the Statute-book filled with a quantity of matter which was not now law, would be much felt by the practitioner, and would scarcely be counterbalanced by any degree of instruction which he might receive from the historical character of the contents. We had, therefore, confined ourselves to the single practical object of bringing actual law into as compact a form as possible.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—"I wish to say, that this measure is the result of a very careful consideration of the subject by the Legislative Council, when it met at Calcutta in the winter; that it was referred to a

Select Committee upon which Mr. Chapman, Mr. Dalyell, and Mr. Inglis respectively represented the views of the Governments of Bombay, Madras, and of the North-Western Provinces; and that that part of the Bill which relates to Bengal was carefully gone through by the Hon'ble Mr. Beaufort, who is one of the highest authorities upon the law of Bengal. Therefore, what we are doing now is simply bringing to a conclusion the labours of the Council at Calcutta, assisted by Hon'ble Members not now present.

"There is no doubt, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis has said, that if an amended edition of the Indian Statute-book is published, omitting all that portion of the law which has been repealed by subsequent legislation, it will not have the same historical value as a complete edition of the Acts and Regulations as originally passed. But, as I understand it, efforts have recently been made in India, as also in England, not for any historical purpose, but with the practical aim of reducing the mass of law which has, and must have, a tendency to increase year by year, within a moderate compass, so as that those who have to obey the law, and those who have to administer it, may have the actual state of the law clearly before them.

"In this point of view, it seems to me that the work is made more complete by removing, not only from the Statute-book any enactment which has become obsolete, but also by removing such parts of enactments as may have become obsolete.

"Therefore, I think the object of bringing the law into as complete a shape, and into as small a compass as possible, is better met by the course taken by this Bill, namely, dealing not only with whole enactments but also with parts of enactments, than it would be if only whole enactments had been dealt with, and obsolete portions of enactments left untouched. In respect to the historical interest of old laws, the complete Statutes, Acts and Regulations can always be consulted by any one who wishes to refer to them. I think the Council are very much indebted to my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, and to those who have assisted him in this work, because the advantage of placing the law in a clear shape is very great".

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as re-amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA TIMBER BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Timber floated down the rivers of British Burma, be taken into consideration. He had only a few words to say in explanation to the Council of the small alterations effected by the Select Committee in this measure. It would be in the recollection of Hon'ble Members that the object of this Bill principally was to legalize the imposition of an *ad valorem* duty on timber, and to consolidate the law on the subject.

The present rules were imposed under certain rules made under the powers, or supposed powers, given by the Forest Act. Doubts arose whether those rules were legal at all, and an Act was passed in the year 1869, for the purpose of legalizing those rules, but that Act gave no power, such as the Forest Act did, of altering the rules from time to time. Now, the mode of charging the duty provided by these rules was a charge of so much per cubic foot, and it was found very inconvenient to levy the duty in that way, and, in point of fact, the Local Government and the Timber owners came to an agreement by which the timber owner paid an *ad valorem* duty instead of a charge per cubic foot.

It was desirable to put this mode of taxation upon a distinct legal footing, and, therefore, what the present Bill did was to enable the Government to charge the duty by measurement as now, or *ad valorem* as the parties and the Government both thought best. The maximum rate of duty was kept very nearly to the same amount as at present; in fact it was exactly the same when the duty was by measurement, and if it was an *ad valorem* duty. The maximum would be a small fraction in excess of the present duty by measurement. That was the nature of the Bill as it was introduced; only it then referred to all the rivers in British Burma. We did not want to alter the law on this point, and, therefore, in Committee we altered the language and adopted the same language which was used at present, and instead of dealing with all the rivers of British Burma, we had empowered the Chief Commissioner to levy the duties in any of the rivers of the Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces. Whether that made any practical difference, MR. HOBHOUSE was not aware, but in this Bill we had described the area of taxation precisely as it was described in the existing Acts. The only other alteration effected was this: Besides the foreign timber, there was a quantity of timber, the produce of Government forests, upon which no duty was levied; but certain royalties were paid which were settled by contract with those who felled the timber. The Forest Act gave certain powers for regulating the floating and carriage of timber upon all rivers in British Burma, and the Local Government now desired to have all their rules respecting floating timber in a single Act. We had, therefore, taken out of the existing Forest Act the powers of making rules for the regulation of floating timber on rivers. We had slightly amplified those rules in section six in this Bill, and we now conceived that all the law relating to floating timber would be found in this one Act.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that in section one, clause third of the Bill, instead of the words "passing thereof," the words and figures "seventh day of September 1873" be substituted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that in section five, line 1, the word "heretofore" be omitted, and that after the word "levied" the words "before this Act comes into force" be inserted. Also that in the eighth line of the same clause the words "the passing of" be omitted, and that after the words "this Act" in the ninth line, the words "comes into force" be inserted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as re-amended, with the further amendments agreed to, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and for other purposes, be taken into consideration. He said we had had so many different Bills on this subject of Municipal Committees, those namely for the Panjáb, for the Central Provinces, for British Burma, that it was not always easy to keep one's head clear as to the exact position of any one of the measures. Perhaps he ought to state to the Council what the position of the present Bill was, though it had been stated before. With regard to the North-Western Provinces, the first Act on this subject was passed in 1850. But that Act provided for the establishment of Municipal Committees only in those cases in which the inhabitants of towns desired them. It was found that the Act did not work widely enough, and in the year 1868 was passed the Act which we were now superseding.

That Act enabled the Local Government to erect Municipalities on its own authority whenever it thought fit. It had been at work since the year 1868; it had worked to the satisfaction of the authorities concerned; and although we were now inserting into it some small amendments which had approved themselves to the Council in other cases, yet if the North-Western Provinces alone were concerned, MR. HOBHOUSE did not suppose we should require any amended Act at all. As regards Oudh, the case was different. Oudh was one of those countries to which the Executive Government had power to apply the Act which was passed for the purpose of the Panjáb, but they had only power to apply it for a term of five years. The Act had been applied to many places in Oudh, and the terms of five years, were either just expired, or rapidly expiring, and it was, therefore, necessary to meet the wants of those places. It was also found that Oudh, in its geographical, political, and social circumstances, was more closely ranked with the North-Western Provinces than it was with the Panjáb, and the Oudh Government wished that the same Act might apply to themselves and the North-Western Provinces. Therefore, a new Act being necessary, it was convenient to include in the proposed Act such amendments as further experience and further discussion in the meantime had shown to be desirable. As regarded the North-Western Provinces, the present Bill contained little alteration in principle. The chief alteration was that it imposed certain delays between the intentions and the acts of the authorities, both in the matter of applying the Act to any district, and introducing into it any Municipality at all, and also in the matter of taxation.

There was another alteration which was one of detail, but it related to rather an important subject, which MR. HOBHOUSE thought he ought to mention before the Council proceeded to pass the Bill.

He had expressly mentioned it with respect to the Panjáb measure, but it had better be mentioned again with regard to the present measure before the Council took the report into consideration. In the debates which took place upon Act VI of 1868, which we were now superseding, a great deal of anxiety was expressed lest the rates levied under the powers about to be conferred upon Municipalities should be spent in a reckless and profuse way, and it was said that a quantity of money would be spent in providing gardens for Europeans, and so forth. However, by that Act (VI of 1868), Municipal Committees had power to spend money upon any kind of local improvement. These words were very broad, and it was almost impossible to say what might not come under the term "local improvement." When we were considering the Act for the Panjáb, his Hon'ble friend, General Norman, brought that circumstance to the attention of the Council, and gave notice that in Committee he would move to alter the words. The Committee thought he was right, and instead of using the words 'local improvement,' we thought we ought to put in something which pointed more to the utility of the work. The same alteration was imported into the present Bill when it was prepared. We, therefore, put in the words 'general utility' instead of 'local improvement.' Now, it was quite impossible to be very precise in these matters, and if we were to attempt to be so, we should probably find ourselves hampering the Committees in some unexpected way or other. We thought, therefore, that by introducing the condition of utility into the works which the Committees were empowered to perform, we should be going as far as we could well go; we should be giving notice that it was not legal to spend money raised by rating or taxing Municipalities for the purpose of mere luxury or ornament. The Council would probably like to know how an alteration of that kind was likely to operate, and for that purpose he would refer to a report made by the Government of the North-Western Provinces upon the working of those Municipal Committees. This report was for the year 1871-72. It gave us a tabular statement of the sums that had been collected, and the sums which had been expended, and he found that about 76 per cent. was spent on such matters as police, conservancy, original

works, the nature of which he would explain presently. The rest was spent upon such matters as roads, water, education, dispensaries, and a rather large item of nearly 8 per cent. headed "miscellaneous." The works and repairs were thus described :—

"In original works and repairs the Committees have done well, and this is perhaps the most successful part in their administration. The principle, steadily inculcated by the Lieutenant-Governor personally and in the reviews of the Budgets and Expenditure Reports, that the people shall have tangible proof that they get a valuable return for the taxes they pay, in the shape of better roads, more light and air in their crowded thoroughfares, proper drains, schools, dispensaries, markets and slaughter-houses, is bearing good fruit. Nearly thirty-eight per cent. of the total expenditure was on local improvements of this sort, which give the Committees the best of all claims to the confidence of their fellow-citizens."

Then the Report adds: "In many Municipalities something has also been done towards ornamentation, public gardens, &c." With regard to the amount spent upon such matters as ornamentation, public gardens, &c.,—that is dealt with under the head of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure,'—it seemed that there was not a great deal of money spent in this way when we compared the total expenditure upon such objects with the total expenditure of the Municipalities. In particular Municipalities, however, there had been some large sums expended in this way. What the North-Western Provinces Government said on the subject was this :—

"The large expenditure under Miscellaneous, requires some explanation, amounting as it does to Rs. 1,38,710, or more than 7½ per cent. of the total expenditure. The growth of charges of this nature is very jealously watched, and every endeavour is made to reduce them to a minimum. * * * * * * *
The debit against Agra includes grants to the Cantonment Fund for Police of Rs. 9,000, to the Riddell Museum (since withdrawn) of Rs. 2,400. * * *
At Bareilly Rs. 1,349 were spent on gardens, * * * *
The Allahabad Committee contributed Rs. 8,000 to the construction of the Alfred Park".

MR. HOBHOUSE did not pretend to say that such an object as a museum or a garden might not, under certain circumstances, be objects of general public utility, but the circumstances would perhaps be exceptional, and he thought this change in the words of the Act, and the public announcement of it, would be a warning to Committees that they must be careful to see that they did not spend public rates on any works which were merely ornamental or merely for the enjoyment of the higher classes. It was quite clear that the vigilance of Sir William Muir was strongly directed to this object, for he said :

"The growth of charges of this nature is very jealously watched, and every endeavour is made to reduce them to a minimum;"

and MR. HOBHOUSE thought that the alteration proposed would tend to strengthen his hands on this point.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR H. W. NORMAN thought that the alteration in the Bill to which the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse had referred, by which funds should only be expended on works of public utility, was both necessary and desirable. He (GENERAL NORMAN) did not mean to say that parks and gardens were not useful works in their way, but he did not think it was right generally that the poorer class of the people of this country, should be taxed for such objects. In regard to the Alfred Park at Allahabad, which had just been mentioned, and for the construction of which the Municipality had contributed Rs. 8,000, he very much doubted whether the greater part of the tax-payers from among whom that amount had been raised would derive the benefit from the work.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS said that he must beg to dissent from the views advocated by his Hon'ble friend on the right (Major-General Norman). For his own part he (MR. ELLIS) was of opinion that a park or public garden was of unquestionable utility, and he believed such parks and gardens had a highly civilizing effect upon the mass of Natives resident in towns. He for one could not join in this crusade against public gardens, and had he to administer

the Bill, as now drawn, he should say that there was no objection whatever to public parks and gardens being made at a reasonable and moderate cost, from Municipal funds, under the terms of the Bill as it now stood. He would say, moreover, that such parks and gardens often had an excellent sanitary effect upon the towns to which they were attached. A jungle, or a wilderness in the vicinity of towns, was often converted into a healthy and pleasant spot, and he need only refer to one instance with which his Hon'ble friend, Sir Richard Temple, was well acquainted, namely, the glacis of the wall surrounding Lahore. That was a marked instance of what could be done by the expenditure of local money in effecting a very great sanitary improvement. Therefore, he (MR. ELLIS) could not agree to the sweeping denunciations which were lately coming into fashion as regards these public parks and gardens. Of course, if a park or garden was devised solely for the amusement of Europeans, or the higher classes of the Native community, such a work could not fairly be charged to Municipal funds; but a public garden or people's park, open to all classes, and of which crowds of Natives always gladly availed themselves, was a work that it was reasonable and proper to spend local funds upon.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said that he entirely agreed with what had fallen from his Hon'ble friend, Mr. Ellis. He (SIR R. TEMPLE) thought it quite impossible to exclude public gardens or parks under any definition, except one that would exclude places which were necessary for the civilization of the public, for public improvement in every possible way, for the instruction of the people in agriculture, arboriculture, and other similarly important matters. Surely his Hon'ble colleague (General Norman) must know very well where the park was to which reference had been made. He (SIR R. TEMPLE) might explain that it occupied that space of ground which was formerly the site of the temporary barracks; it was to the north-west of the site of Government House, and included some very unhealthy places. Altogether it was a very considerable improvement, and he believed that it was frequented by every class of the community. Certainly in no place like Allahabad could the upper classes be called unimportant: and such classes contributing directly and indirectly to the municipal resources might be entitled to some improvements being made for their benefit.

There were many European families at Allahabad, brought together by the concentration of a large number of departments, and there was also a large number of the upper class of Europeans with their Native dependants and servants. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, therefore, did not think that the North-Western Provinces Government was in any way to blame for allowing the Municipality to contribute Rs. 8,000 for such a purpose. He considered the park a great public improvement.

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said that he entirely agreed with what had been said by his Hon'ble friends, Mr. Ellis and Sir Richard Temple. He could not conceive why a public garden situated close to a populous city should be considered otherwise than as a work of general utility. He was aware that the population of Calcutta had been desirous for the last ten years, or more, of having a public garden in that part of Calcutta which was remote from the Maidán, and His Excellency was of opinion that the ill-ventilated and unhealthy suburbs of Calcutta, more than any other place that he knew, required a people's park. He could not, conceive a work of greater public utility than one of this nature. As regards the appreciation of the Natives for such works, he remembered being very much struck, when he first arrived in India, by what he saw at Delhi. A large number of the population, the poorer as well as the middle class, were in the habit of assembling in a garden situated in the city, which was thrown open for their amusement by the Begam Somru. People who had pet birds, brought them out and hung their cages upon the trees, and it was a very remarkable and a very favourite

place of resort. His Excellency believed that there were no people who appreciated gardens more than the Natives of India. With all their apparent want of sentiment they appreciated the beauties of nature, and this fact was exemplified in many ways. Wherever, for instance, there was a wayside resting place, or a Hindú temple, there you found a graceful cluster of trees, or some tasteful ornamentation of a similar kind about it, which rather surprised you as evincing a feeling which perhaps you had not at first sight attributed to the people. In regard to the Alfred Park, that was a very useful work, and one likely to do a great deal of gôod to the people. His Excellency, therefore, would be extremely sorry to think that the municipal rules should exclude such places as public parks and gardens. Of course they should have their place, and be considered in relation to other urgent works; that must entirely depend upon the judgment and good sense of the Committees who had to deal with them; but in good time, and in their proper place, His Excellency could not conceive that anything in its way could be more beneficial.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY said that he had little to add to what had been already said by the three Hon'ble Members who had spoken before him, with whose views he entirely concurred. In confirmation of what His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had said, he would observe that the very first enjoyment which a Native allowed himself when he became wealthy, was to plant a garden in whatever part of the country he might happen to reside for his own enjoyment. The difference between what the municipalities were doing, and what the Natives did for themselves, was that the gardens made by the former were open to all classes of the public, to the poor as well as to the rich.

Until His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's speech, MR. BAYLEY was not aware that any native public garden had existed in Delhi before the mutiny. It was a curious and interesting fact, but the whole of the present public gardens at Delhi were, MR. BAYLEY believed, in existence as private gardens before the mutiny. The only difference was that, having come into the possession of Government, they had been somewhat improved and thrown open to the entire population of the place. He had no hesitation in saying that the people of Delhi enjoyed these gardens extremely, and that they afforded a means not only of healthful exercise and pleasant relaxation, but a mode of spending idle time, which, but for them, would often be spent in a far less profitable manner.

With regard to the Alfred Park at Allahabad, it was, he believed, situated in the nearest available place to the native city. It was impossible to have got land anywhere else within reasonable distance of the city, and what had been a most unsightly piece of ground had been converted into a resort of much beauty, which was popular both with the European and Native public.

As regards museums, MR. BAYLEY was not prepared to defend generally expenditure on this head. He was not in favour of the maintenance of museums, small local museums; but with regard to the Riddell Museum at Agra, there were special reasons which he thought might be held to warrant the action of the Municipality. The museum was placed in a very valuable building, one which, to MR. BAYLEY's knowledge, had cost the owner a very large sum of money.

That gentleman had presented it to the public for the maintenance of a museum, and it had been accepted on that condition. MR. BAYLEY believed that the Government of the North-Western Provinces had for some time contributed to the maintenance of the museum from the public funds, and, therefore, he did not think the Municipality could justly be blamed for following the same course. Moreover, Agra was a place of considerable antiquity, and possessing many interesting historical associations. There were also several places of great

interest and early age in its neighbourhood, and the Agra Museum had been of use as a repository for remains of value, which might otherwise have been neglected and lost.

MR. BAYLEY did not, however, wish to question the Lieutenant-Governor's action in disallowing the contribution from the Municipality; he only referred to this particular instance to show that even some of the items of expenditure upon which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had animadverted as apparently extravagant, might be capable of reasonable explanation.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Bill which we are now considering is framed entirely upon the lines of those Bills which were considered in Calcutta in the winter, and upon which there was considerable discussion.

"With respect to the observations made to-day, as I understand my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, he did not contend that under no circumstances should a public park or garden be considered a work of "general utility;" he desired to point out that the works on which the funds of Municipalities can, for the future, legally be expended are defined as being works of "general utility," and that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, who would have to administer the law, might object to, and prevent, any works which he did not consider to come fairly and properly within that definition. It is evident, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis has observed, that if a public garden or park is so situated as that it would be only of use to European residents or the richer classes, it could not be considered to be of "general utility," while, on the other hand, a public park or garden which is conveniently situated for, and accessible at all times to, the great mass of the population of a large city, would undoubtedly be a work of "general utility." The words must be construed with reference to particular cases as they arise.

"With respect to the particular instance given, namely, the Alfred Park at Allahabad, I do not presume to offer an opinion, not having so much acquaintance with the locality as is possessed by other Hon'ble Members. I am, however, perfectly content to leave the discretion in this matter to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and I am glad to have this opportunity of saying that in the administration of the former Act and of municipal affairs, and municipal taxation, Sir William Muir has taken the greatest pains, and has now, for two consecutive years, submitted reports, which the Government of India have received with great satisfaction.

"It has been the desire of Sir William Muir that Municipal Committees should have a real share in the administration of municipal funds; that they should not simply endorse the views of their European Chairmen, but that they should offer their opinions unreservedly, and that those opinions should be listened to with every proper attention.

"The tendency of recent legislation has been, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, to require further consideration to be given to new descriptions of taxation proposed to be introduced into Municipalities, and the amendments of the Act of 1868 that have been made in this Bill, have all been in that direction.

"I believe it to be most essential that measures of taxation should be carefully considered before they are introduced, especially in India, where the people can often usefully co-operate with the Government in advising as to the manner in which taxation can be imposed with the least oppression, and the least inconvenience to the people; and in that view the Municipal Committees will, I am satisfied, be of great assistance to the Government. Sir William Muir, in his last report, mentioned a fact which the Government of India have noticed with satisfaction, namely, that the Municipal Committees of the North-Western Provinces have made a substantial commencement in using the power given to them to contribute funds for the aid of public education

in their Municipalities, and I anticipate that this object is one in which the Municipalities all over India will be ready and willing to assist. There are many subjects with which the Committees have power to deal. The first duty imposed upon them is to maintain an efficient police, and their next duty is to keep the public street, roads, drains, tanks and water-courses of the Municipality, clean and in repair. It must depend upon the wealth of the Municipalities, and the funds available, how far they can deal with subsequent and optional objects, upon which they are allowed to expend money; that is to say, the watering and lighting of streets and roads; the construction and maintenance of works of general utility, conservancy, and the promotion of education. We must be prepared to find throughout India great differences in the wealth of Municipalities; some may be only able to meet the essential matters with which they have to deal, while others may be rich enough to incur optional expenditure.

"There is one other remark which I have to make upon the conduct of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces under the administration of Sir William Muir, and that is, that from the first, Sir William Muir has taken special pains to prevent the octroi duty, which I believe to be a wise tax, and one that can be used with advantage in many parts of India, where towns are in the main confined by fixed boundaries, from becoming a transit duty. He has calculated the fair average rate of consumption of the different articles in each Municipality, and where it is found that the duty exceeds the proportion which it should bear to the internal consumption, he has taken measures to reduce it. In these, as in other matters connected with the administration of the North-Western Provinces, Sir William Muir deserves the cordial thanks of the Government of India."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then spoke to the motion of which notice had been given that the Bill as amended be passed. He said that as we were now passing a measure which we hoped would be law for a considerable number of years, he trusted the Council would bear with him while he attempted to "take stock" of the more important effects of this class of measures with reference to what was foreboded in the year 1868, and to what was done then, and to the evidence we now had as to the mode in which the Act of 1868 was working.

In the year 1868 there were two great difficulties discussed by those who took part in the passing of the measure in question. One was that which had been adverted to by His Excellency the President—the octroi duty—and the other, which was one of still greater importance, was the popular character of Municipal Committees, and their powers of self-government.

With regard to the octroi duty, MR. HOBHOUSE thought everybody concurred in expressing fear lest it should become a transit duty, and no doubt there was a great tendency in every small and self-governed locality to save their own pockets at the expense of their neighbours. Sir William Muir, in his report, pointed out that nearly 90 per cent. of the whole of the municipal taxation was levied from octroi duties, and that the people very much preferred that mode of taxation. It was also found to be, when it was imposed, very much more profitable than any other kind of taxation. The Lieutenant-Governor had, therefore, not any intention of checking it, except in so far as it might become a transit duty. The difficulty was how to hit the point at which a tax on commodities would fall on the consumers in the particular locality, and not on the purchasers at a distance. Neither the system of bonded warehouses nor that of refunds would work well. The former was found expensive and troublesome to the people. The latter were so fretty on each occasion that the tax-payer did not think it worth his while to go through the processes necessary to obtain the drawback. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, adopted the

system of calculating the amount of consumption, carefully contrasting it with the amount of commodities imported into the towns. In that way Sir William Muir was very confident that if he had not entirely prevented the octroi from becoming a transit duty, at all events he had reduced the mischief to very small proportions.

The other point which MR. HOBHOUSE mentioned as being of great importance, was the composition of Municipal Committees. Now, with regard to that, there was a very considerable struggle made in Council in the year 1868 to obtain a positive law that there should be popular election in all Municipalities. It was said that if Committees were appointed by Government, those Committees would be fictions and phantoms; that whatever the Government whispered the Committees would echo; that they would be sham institutions, and would merely hold up a veil between the despotic action of the Government and the people on whom it operated. Now that, to a certain extent, was admitted, that was to say, it was admitted that the Committees would be under the influence of Government; but it was answered that we could not improvise all at once independent persons to sit upon Municipal Committees, and exercise the unwonted powers and responsibilities of self-government. MR. HOBHOUSE would take the liberty of referring to the language used by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of that date—Sir William Muir's predecessor. What he said was this:—

"There are towns in which the system of a popular election would not conduce to good government, either the number of citizens, who by their intelligence and public spirit are capable of serving, is so limited that there is little room for selection if a working Committee is to be had, or those whose influence must be respected would not act with persons chosen indifferently. Especially is it necessary, on the first introduction of a system, to conciliate those who are the leaders of society, and to use only the material which, by education and natural ability, is most fitted to perform the duties of the post. It is only to the care in attending to this that, in not a few instances, the success in the working of the Act is due. Very recently when the Act was introduced into the important town of Benares, the Lieutenant-Governor was anxious that at least a portion of the Committee should be elected by the citizens, and suggested this to the Committee of the leading residents appointed to draw up the rules, but the proposal did not meet with a favourable reception. Those native gentlemen who were unquestionably the most public spirited and intelligent in that large town thought that it would be unwise to introduce such a system until the Act had been in operation for some time, and its objects and the duties of the Committee were better understood. The Lieutenant-Governor, convinced that they were themselves the best judges on this point, consented to the postponement. Ultimately, even if the present Act remains in force, the rules now in force there will be popularized as they have been elsewhere. Had the Act rigidly prescribed that only by election shall the Committee be chosen, it is not rash to assert that the result would often have been failure, not success. It is the interest of Government that the system shall work smoothly. There is no desire to force improvements rapidly on the people against their will. Undue haste would defeat the wishes of the Government, but as the people understand and appreciate the system of Municipal Government and are fitted intelligently to take their part in it, their privileges have been and will be enlarged. It is not to be expected that the citizens can, at one bound, pass from the position of utter powerlessness to the enjoyment of the fullest freedom as Commissioners or electors. Their power must be increased gradually. By exercising a little, they become fitted to exercise larger powers, and the Government, assured of their fitness, will not be slow to enlarge them."

That was the view which the Council of that day approved. As Lord Lawrence put it: "The people on the whole were really indifferent to the subject of municipal and local improvements: if left to themselves a great majority would prefer that there should be filth and insalubrity rather than that they should be taxed; but if the initiative was taken in a kindly and gentle way by the local officers; if the leading native citizens were consulted, and improvements were carried out by degrees, then His Excellency thought, particularly where the local Government took the initiative, the natives would gladly follow the lead and accept a system of Municipal Government, which, if left to themselves, they would really oppose."

The course on which our predecessors determined was to offer the rudiments of some popular institutions in the hope that the people might be found capable of

self-government. Indeed in a country like this, it was a wonder that there should be any material for self-government; because that kind of government required more practice, more education, more public spirit, more self-denial, more consideration for the rights of others than any other kind of government. It was not so very easy even in other countries which had been favoured by long periods of peace, of orderly government and cultivation, to find material for self-government; but in this country which had been freshly conquered at intervals of about two centuries, which in the meantime had been torn by intestine wars, which was divided into two great hostile religions, and these again sub-divided into sects and castes which held aloof from one another, it was utterly impossible to find materials for self-government in any abundance, and it was only a matter of astonishment that we could find them at all. Paper institutions were not of much value, for an institution which was to flourish must grow out of the circumstances and character of those who used it; if it was only brought from without it was much more likely to prove a sickly exotic and to cumber the ground, than to bring forth fruit. We, had however, to deal with a people who, at all events in their village communities, were not unaccustomed to manage their own affairs, and we might reasonably endeavour to give them some opportunity of doing the same thing on a larger scale, Therefore, the Government of the day determined to give them an opportunity, where circumstances were favourable, of managing their own affairs on a scale which was larger than any to which they had been hitherto accustomed, but at the same time to so narrow the community that anybody could easily see for himself the effect on the community of what he was doing. Now, as said before, we were proceeding in the path of the Act of 1868; we were not making any alteration; we were not doing, as children do with flowers, pulling up the plant to see how it was growing; we were only giving it some water and more manure. Were we right in doing this? That depended on the evidence of the way in which the Act was working, and for that evidence MR. HOBHOUSE would refer to the Report of Sir William Muir. With regard to the popular character of the Committees, he said this:—

"The re-organization of the Committees, so as to provide for the appointment of the non-official members by popular election, has made considerable progress during the year. In 1869-70 the non-official members were generally the nominees of the local officers; in 1870-71, 48 towns had the franchise in whole or in part, while in 1871-72 the figures stand as in the margin. The Lieutenant-Governor is in favour of giving the suffrage to all Municipalities, believing that the apathy and indifference which some undoubtedly display may, to a great extent, be removed by tact and kindly treatment on the part of the District Officers, and by the Municipalities gradually acquiring the habit of exercising the powers contemplated by the law. The official members of a Committee are never more than one-third the total number. At the head-quarters of a district, they consist ordinarily of the Magistrate, a Joint or Assistant or Deputy Magistrate, the Civil Surgeon, the District Engineer, and the District Superintendent of Police, and in towns not at head-quarters, the Government is represented by the Magistrate, the Magistrate in charge of the pergunnah, and the Tehseeldar. While, on the one hand, the official element is strong enough to secure a proper administration of the law and rules, on the other hand it is powerless in the meetings where questions are decided by majority of votes if the non-official members combine, as they are generally ready enough to do, when any measure is proposed not consonant with native or local feeling. Non-official interests are further protected by the rule which requires all important business to be transacted at a special meeting, where the necessary quorum is half the total number of members, two-thirds of whom must be non-official."

Number of towns in which non-official members are appointed wholly by popular election .	42
Number of towns in which appointment is partly by election, partly by nomination ...	13
Number of towns in which appointment is solely by nomination	10

N. B.—Bharutgunj and Sirsa, from which the Act has been withdrawn, are excluded from the above table.

And later on, he states:—

"A novel mode of popular election was this year proposed by the Barote Committee and sanctioned. Castes and trades here choose their representatives under rules of their own, and these form the electoral body from among whom members of Committee are chosen. If a representative dies or resigns, or if a vacancy occurs in any other way, his successor must be appointed at a general meeting of the caste or trade to which he belongs, and any caste or

trade may be called on to re-consider its choice at a general meeting on a petition signed by twenty of its adult members."

In concluding his Report he says :—

"The experience of the past year confirms the Lieutenant-Governor in the opinions expressed in the concluding paragraph of the Annual Report for 1870-71, as to the success which has attended the introduction of Municipal Government into these Provinces. The people may be slow to appreciate the privileges of the suffrage, and apathy and indifference may too often characterize the members whom they may elect, but there are signs of an awakening interest which gives promise of better things to come, and which it is the business of the Government to foster to the utmost. Act VI of 1868 has brought a share in the loca administration to every man's door. His Honour's interference with the action of the Towal Councils is mainly confined to the prevention of improper taxation, the passing of bad bye-laws, and any tendency to undue expenditure. The educated portion of the community know that a real power is given to them, and this knowledge will soon spread to the masses."

MR. HOBHOUSE confessed that he, for one, was quite content that that knowledge should spread very slowly and very gradually. No doubt, if it was to be durable at all, it must be of very slow growth, for that was the condition of all sublunary things; but he thought that this report gave fair hope that there would be such growth. If, as Lord Lawrence and Sir William Muir advised our Native fellow-citizens, the members of those Municipalities were treated with tact and gentleness; and if they were not driven or brow-beaten; if, whenever they did oppose—as it seemed from the Report that they occasionally did—their opposition was carefully considered; if, when that opposition was founded on reasonable grounds, it was acceded to with respect, and when not founded on reasonable grounds, it was rationally answered; if the Natives learnt that all the Government officers wanted was to have a full knowledge of the real needs and sentiments of the people whose welfare they were trying to promote; if they learnt that the Government valued truth a great deal more than acquiescence; if they learnt that power and responsibility always go hand in hand, and that the first requisite of self-government was to aim at justice and to have a due respect for the rights of others,—then MR. HOBHOUSE thought there was reasonable hope that in progress of time the Members of these Committees might play a useful part in the service of their country, and that they might render to the Government the greatest assistance which any Government is capable of receiving, that was, the assistance of the people themselves in a number of matters which concerned their daily lives and their daily welfare. It seemed, therefore, to him that we might proceed with confidence in the path laid down for us that the Bill as amended be passed.

As it appeared that the Bill had not yet been published in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette*, MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone his motion.

Leave was granted.

INSANE OFFICERS' EFFECTS BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR H. W. NORMAN introduced the Bill to provide for the security and application of the effects of Officers and Soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in one month.

He said he had already explained the necessity of this measure on moving for leave to introduce it,—a necessity which had been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. He (GENERAL NORMAN) had only to add now that the provisions of the Bill were intended to extend to the whole of British India, and the dominions of Native Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRINCE OF ARCOT'S PRIVILEGES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill to continue certain privileges and immunities now enjoyed by Prince Azím Jah Báhadur, as Prince of Arcot, to his sons on succeeding to the title, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months.

When he moved for leave to introduce this Bill, he explained the circumstances which made it desirable. He had now to explain what the Bill contained. The Council would observe that it did not deprive anybody of any privilege which he now possessed. All the privileges which were given to the family of the late Nawáb by Act XXXVII of 1858 were retained, but these privileges did not extend to the sons of the present Prince of Arcot. We proposed to extend certain privileges to the Prince of Arcot for the time being, but the Act was to remain in force only so long as the title was held by the present Prince, or by one of his sons who were designated in the Letters Patent of the Crown. Therefore, the Act would only endure till the expiry of the generation after the present incumbent. Whether, by that time, the family would have so grown up into manhood as to be able to shake off the shackles imposed upon them, of course could not be prophesied. MR. HOBHOUSE only ventured to hope it would be so, and that it would not be necessary to enact another measure of this kind.

By section two, that one of the family, who was head of it for the time being, was protected from civil process, except with the previous consent of the Government of Madras. The Council would observe that that clause only applied to civil process. At present, the protection extended to the family by the Act of 1858, was from civil as well as from criminal process, but it was thought better that those who were now to receive protection should take their place as ordinary subjects in respect to criminal law, though they were not yet to take a similar place in respect to civil law.

The third section rendered the Prince of Arcot, for the time being, incapable of entering into any contract which might give rise to any pecuniary obligation on his part. On that point there was some difference of opinion, and the Madras Government had expressed a doubt whether it was necessary to extend that provision to the Prince of Arcot. MR. HOBHOUSE must confess, that it seemed to him a necessary sequel to protecting a man from civil process. He could not conceive a position more embarrassing than that a man should be capable of entering into contracts; that those contracts should create a legal obligation, but that without the consent of Government that legal obligation could not be enforced in a Court of law. It placed everybody in a false position. The protected person himself would be inclined to enter recklessly into engagements because he knew that there was a power standing between him and his liability, which power was just as likely to be exercised as not. The creditors were induced to give accommodation because they hoped that by their importunity the Government would ultimately allow them to proceed at law, and of course they took good care to cover all risks by exacting the most exorbitant terms for any accommodation they might give. The Government on the other hand were exposed to the importunity of those creditors who desired to proceed. The practical results, as we had seen, were that the protected person would run recklessly into debt; a number of claims would accumulate against him, and then the Government would be subjected to the most distressing importunities to settle those claims in some way or other. Only five or six years ago we had to settle large claims of this nature, and MR. HOBHOUSE ventured to prophesy that if we kept on protecting generation after generation, we should have the same scenes re-enacted, and we should ultimately have, after a great waste of time and energy, to settle debts again. Therefore, if the Council would be guided by MR. HOBHOUSE's advice, they would insist that protection from civil process should be accompanied by the inability to make contracts imposing pecuniary liabilities.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Madras Government thought proper.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS' CONSOLIDATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three months.

He had mentioned on a late occasion that this was almost entirely a consolidation of the law. It had one special object in view, which was to relax the somewhat minute provisions of the existing law which were found to bear very hardly upon the best class of passenger vessels; and any Hon'ble Member of Council who would cast his eye down the pages of this Bill would see that it was very little else but a re-construction of existing Acts with a little re-arrangement, so as to weld them together rather more harmoniously than they stood in separate enactments. The second part of the Bill contained rules as to Native Passenger Ships, but those rules were considerably less minute than the rules which were contained in the present Acts. The third part contained rules as to Coasting Steamers, and those rules were also much less minute than those in the present Act. The fourth part spoke for itself. It was one of those gloomy melancholy chapters found at great length in most Bills which contained penalties; and the fifth part contained the only important alteration of the present law, which enabled the Local Governments, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Supreme Government, to make rules concerning the matters on which the new existing law itself made rules, such as the maximum number of passengers, the number of cubic feet of space to be allowed to the passengers, the mode in which provisions were to be supplied, medical arrangements, navigation, and so forth.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, *Bombay Government Gazette*, *Calcutta Gazette*, and *British Burma Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thought proper.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the land-revenue.

He said that the proposed Bill referred to the Bombay Presidency alone, and it would be asked why, under these circumstances, it was to be dealt with in this Council. The reason was that the two points which were embraced in the Bill could neither of them be dealt with by local legislation. One of the points involved the repeal of a portion of an Act passed in this Council, and the other affected the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court, and, therefore, could not form matter for consideration in the Local Council. The first and minor point embraced in the Bill was this. When the Land Improvement Act of 1871 was being passed, it was thought proper to repeal certain former enactments having reference to the subject of *Takávi* advances, which were to be provided for in that Bill. Section 13 of Regulation XVII of 1827 of the Bombay Code provided the means of recovering such takávi advances, and to that extent was properly included in the schedule of the Regulations repealed by the new Bill. But it was unfortunately overlooked that the same section

also provided for the recovery of arrears of ordinary revenue, and whilst provision was being made for the repeal of the portion relating to takávi, the whole section was repealed, thus taking away the legal means of the Bombay Government for recovering arrears of ordinary revenue. This was the inadvertence now to be remedied.

The second point to be embraced in the Bill was of greater importance, for the effect would be to restrict the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts of the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the land-revenue. The necessity for the restriction arose in this way. Recently, several suits had been brought into the Civil Courts impugning the validity of assessments made by the Survey and Settlement Officers and confirmed by the Government. These suits had gone so far as to bring in question the amount of assessment, and the mode of making the assessment. MR. ELLIS would give a notable instance which had occurred quite recently. A landholder objected to an assessment of Rs. 4, placed upon his field by the Settlement Officers. This case was on appeal finally decided by the High Court in favour of the plaintiff, and it was ruled that the assessment of the officers of the survey could not be maintained, because it contravened a local rule of the survey that not more than one-sixth of the gross proceeds should be imposed as the assessment on any field.

MR. ELLIS did not mention this case with the view to criticise the decision of the learned Judges. It was not his province to do so, but he mentioned it in order to show what the effect of the decision was, if that decision were to be acquiesced in. The result was that the ordinary principles which regulated the Bombay system of survey and assessment were entirely upset; for there was under that system no local or other rule which required one-sixth of the gross profits to be the limit in assessment. The result, then, of the decision of the High Court—if we acquiesced in it—was that the principles of our settlement throughout the country would have to be modified contrary to the opinion of those who were best able to judge. Such was the effect in this particular suit. In other cases, equally injurious effects might follow if the present practice were continued. For example, certain modes of assessment, and certain principles of assessment, might have been adopted by the State. Those modes and principles might not commend themselves to the learned Judges, and in cases practically involving broad political questions, and matters of State policy, the opinions of the Judges of the High Court might overrule the deliberate decision of the Government here or in England. There were other minor evil consequences which followed on the present system. He need hardly say that if, under the Ryotwarri system in Bombay, every man was allowed to question in a Court of Law the incidence of the assessment on his own fields, the number of cases which might arise was likely to be overwhelming. The suit to which MR. ELLIS had referred, one of Rs. 4 only, was an instance of the small amounts which might be brought into Court, and if cases of this kind were frequent, and the Survey Officers had to give evidence in each of them, the result would be that their time would be so fully occupied with such matters that they would be unable to attend to their duties, and the whole machinery of the Survey and Settlement Department would be disorganized. Moreover, it might be questioned whether Judges learned in the law, however skilled they might be to decide the cases ordinarily brought before them, were best fitted to deal with matters requiring special and technical knowledge, and which had been settled and decided by officers who had been all their service trained in this special branch of knowledge. Again, supposing the Judges to possess that knowledge, it was beyond question that the practice of referring disputes to other tribunals had the effect of impairing that good feeling which usually existed, and which ought always to exist, between the Revenue Officers and the people of the country with whom those officers had to deal.

For all these reasons, therefore, MR. ELLIS thought it undesirable that the present system should remain in force, and the Bombay Government being of

the same opinion had applied to the Government of India for legislation on the subject.

Now, the Bombay Regulations to which exception was taken, and which it was proposed to alter, went much further in admitting the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts than did the law, so far as MR. ELLIS was acquainted with it, in any other Province of India; and, moreover, in a considerable portion of the Bombay Presidency itself the law as it now stood denied to Civil Courts the cognizance of revenue cases which in other parts of the same Presidency had hitherto been cognizable by the Civil Courts. The extent to which jurisdiction should be barred was a matter for discussion. It was now being discussed between the Government of India and the Bombay Government, and when finally settled, MR. ELLIS would explain what the details of the Bill would be. This could be better done at a further stage of the measure, if the motion he had now to make was accepted and leave was given to introduce the Bill. On this occasion it was only necessary to mention that the proposed Bill would be so drawn as not to affect suits instituted previous to the present date.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to European Vagrancy.

He said that those Members of the Council who were present in the Executive Council when the original Bill—Act XXI of 1869—was introduced, would, he had no doubt, remember that the Government of that day approached the subject of European Vagrancy, he might say, with great reluctance and hesitation, and it was only eventually taken up because it had grown not merely into a great nuisance and a great scandal, but had amounted almost to a political evil. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the subject and its novelty were so great that the provisions of the Bill were very long and carefully considered, and in its original shape the Bill was, although to a certain extent stringent, to be regarded as a cautious measure. It might indeed be said to have been experimental, and it was, therefore, not a matter for surprise that a gap was soon found in it; and in 1871 it was necessary to pass a short Bill to amend it. The Government of India had called upon all Local Governments to furnish them bi-annually with a report of the working of this Bill, in order to guard against abuses, and to point out any defects; and the result of this had now been that a few minor defects had been brought out which it was the object of the measure, which he would now ask leave to introduce, to remedy. One of the most serious of the defects was that the Governors of work-houses in which vagrants were detained had hitherto no power in any way to punish the vagrants themselves. If these in any way disobeyed the rules of the work-house, it was, under the original Bill, necessary that they should be brought before a Magistrate and regularly tried before the case could be practically dealt with. It had been found, therefore, that these men, who were ordinarily of an insubordinate class, were very difficult to keep in order. To a certain extent it might even be said that they were *quasi* criminals, who, before they had entered the work-house, had committed what might be termed an offence against the law. It was, therefore, originally suggested by the Government of Bombay to give to the masters of work-houses a certain power for maintaining order and discipline. The Government of Bombay were desirous of giving Governors of work-houses the power to punish even by flogging. The Government of India however, on mature consideration, had been unable to go so far as this, and the object of the Bill, therefore, was to limit their power to a certain amount of solitary confinement, reduction of diet and hard labour. Another flaw in the law was this: The Governor of a work-house was permitted to allow an inmate to go out in search of work for a certain time limited as the

case might be; but the law provided no penalty if he exceeded his time or if he stayed out altogether. There was a penalty provided for those who escaped from the work-houses, but it had been a question whether staying away beyond the prescribed time could be legally construed as an escape. It was necessary to provide for this point in order to maintain some control over the vagrants, who were thus temporarily released, and this, therefore, was another amendment which it was proposed to introduce. The third point referred to the provision as to the Agents of ships by which British Sailors were landed and left in India, and which Agents became liable for the support of the men who thus became vagrants; but the question had arisen whether the same liability would attach with regard to Foreign European Sailors.

There were many of these cases, and a further point had also arisen as to British subjects so landed, in a case which recently occurred in Calcutta of a man who came from Australia to Madras in charge of horses, and then came on from Madras, without landing, to Calcutta. This case was held not to come within the Act as it now stands, and the people who landed him in Calcutta, and by whose action he became a vagrant, were not held responsible under the Act for the cost of his deportation.

Those were the main amendments which the new Bill would contain, and as the amending law would have made the third Bill on this subject, it was thought better to consolidate the whole into one Act. MR. BAYLEY might mention that another half-year's reports were now coming in from the Local Governments, and when the Bill was in a shape to pass, we should see that another half-year's experience of the working of the Bill had shown any further amendments to be necessary.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to provide for the security and application of the effects of Officers and Soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged,—The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse and the Mover.

On the Bill to continue certain privileges and immunities now enjoyed by Prince Azím Jah Bahádur, as Prince of Arcot, to his sons on succeeding to the title,—The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley and the Mover.

On the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers,—The Hon'ble Messrs. Ellis and Bayley and the Mover.

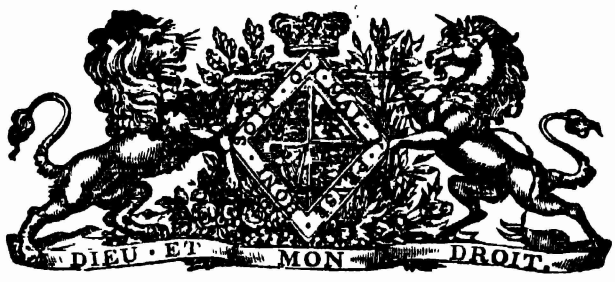
The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 14th August 1873.

SIMLA,
The 7th August 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

Registered No. 75.]

No. 34 of 1873.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Govt. Printing, and other Govt. Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:
The Repealing Act, 1873.
The Burma Timber Act, 1873.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:
The Lunatic Soldiers' Property Bill.
The Prince of Arcot's Privilege Bill.
The Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers' Bill.
The Burma Labour Contract Bill.
The European Vagrancy Bill.

SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 20th August 1873.

No. 2693.—The under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 700.—Messrs. William Henry Cory and Edward Cory, No. 25, Royal Crescent Notting Hill, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel blocks and in machinery for compressing the same, which machinery is also applicable for compressing other materials into blocks.

No. 712.—Mr. Edward Waller Stoney, Civil Engineer of the Madras Railway, residing at Nundaloor, near Cuddapah, in the Madras Presidency, for cooling Railway carriages, houses, public buildings, barracks, ships, &c., and, in connection with the same, of a simple self-acting method of watering tatties.

No. 715.—Mr. John James Meade, No. 44, European Asylum Lane, in Calcutta, for an explosive spherical shell bullet to be used with a fowling piece as well as a rifle, and the process for the manufacture thereof.

No. 717.—Mr. John Studdy Leigh, No. 8, Old Jewry, in the City of London, for improvements in apparatus and arrangements for carrying weights and persons from place to place.

No. 2694.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the extension for a period of seven years, from 22nd October 1873, of the term of the exclusive privilege granted to Mr. W. Clark of Calcutta on 22nd October 1859, in respect of his invention for "an application of iron plates and tie-rods in the construction of arches for the roofs and floors of buildings."

No. 2695.—The under-mentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave on medical certificate for the periods specified against their names:—

Mr. A. R. Thompson, 3½ months.

Mr. H. P. Mulock, one month.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd August 1873.

No. 1456.—Under the provisions of Section 39 of the Burmah Courts Act, 1872, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, Barrister-at-law, to be Recorder of Rangoon, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment.

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 18th August 1873.

No. 553.—Mr. W. T. Blanford, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of sick leave for six months, in continuation of the leave notified in the orders of Government, Nos. 483 and 505, dated 7th and 16th August 1872.

FORESTS.

The 21st August 1873.

No. 973.—Mr. E. Dobbs, Probationary Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, in the Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment from this date.

No. 975.—The services of Mr. C. H. James, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Bengal, are dispensed with from the 8th July 1873.

MINERALS.

The 22nd August 1873.

No. 106.—Dr. T. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, availed himself on the 16th ultimo of the furlough granted to him in Notification No. 220, dated 25th March 1873.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 22nd August 1873.

No. 167.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended by subsequent Acts (in so far as it may be applicable) to the Cantonment of Neemuch, with effect from the 1st of October 1873.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said Code, the Cantonment Magistrate of Neemuch is invested, in addition to all powers which he at present exercises, with the powers of a District Court for hearing original suits, whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter;

The Political Agent of Western Malwa is invested with the powers of an Appellate Court for hearing regular appeals from the decisions and orders of the Cantonment Magistrate; and

The Governor General's Agent for Central India is invested with the powers of a High Court for hearing special appeals from the decisions passed in regular appeal by the Political Agent.

No. 168.—Under the provisions of Act XII of 1868 the Governor General in Council hereby suspends, from 1st October 1873, the operation of Section 17 of Act XI of 1841 (for consolidating and amending the regulations concerning Military Courts of Requests for Native Officers and soldiers, in the service of the East India Company) in the Cantonment of Neemuch.

No. 169.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act XXIII of 1871 ("The Pensions Act") to the Province of Mysore, subject to the following modifications, *viz.*:—

Section 2, together with the schedule mentioned therein, and also Clause 2 of Section 7 to be omitted.

Wherever the words "Local Government," "Chief Revenue Authority," and "Chief Controlling Revenue Authority" occur in the Act, the words "Chief Commissioner" to be substituted.

In section 5 the words "subject to the general control of the Local Government," and in section 14 the words "with the consent of the Local Government," to be omitted.

POLITICAL.

No. 1899.

The 22nd August 1873.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Foreign Department.

READ again the following correspondence on the classification of the Political Service under the Government of India:—

To Financial Department, No. 602 G, dated 22nd March 1872.
To Secretary of State for India, No. 26, dated 19th April 1872.
To " " " " " " 73, " 11th October 1872.
To Financial Department, No. 2356 P, dated 19th December 1872.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency in Council observes that at present the pay of Political appointments is local, and came to be fixed at the present rate from a variety of circumstances,

often of a fortuitous character, such for instance, as the standing of the particular officer who was selected for the post for the time being, or the temporary importance of the particular duty out of which the appointment originated.

2. The attachment of fixed pay to particular appointments, other than the very highest and most important, leads to many difficulties and complications. One of the most obvious inconveniences is that once an officer has been appointed to a Political Agency, it is often difficult to transfer him to another Agency, where his services would be of more advantage to Government. Still more frequently however the effect of the present system is to render a transfer necessary when there are the strongest reasons against it. When, for instance, the time comes for the promotion of an officer who has done good service in a particular appointment, and has acquired a valuable degree of knowledge of a Native State, there is no means at present of doing him justice except by removing him to another and more highly paid appointment. Often, indeed, the character of the work is known to be so very different that, in preference to filling up a vacancy by offering it to an officer of merit who has gained his experience elsewhere, it is found necessary to nominate one who, though of lower standing and possibly of inferior merit, has the accidental advantage of possessing to a larger extent the local knowledge and special experience which are felt to be indispensable. In such cases the result is inequality of promotion, and consequent uncertainty in the prospects of officers.

3. His Excellency in Council has, therefore, resolved henceforth to make the pay of Political Officers except in the highest grades personal, instead of being attached either to one particular place or to one particular class of appointment, so that an officer will carry with him the pay of the grade to which he belongs, to whatever post he may be appointed.

4. The Officers holding the highest political appointments will be graded as Residents in three classes, and the salaries to be drawn by them will be local, and attached to the appointments they hold. The arrangement now sanctioned is set forth in the following table:—

Class.	No. in Class.	Appointment.	Rate of pay.	Total pay of Class.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
			Rs.	Rs.
Resident, 1st Class ...	3	Resident, Hyderabad	4,000	
		Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana ...	4,000	
		Agent, Governor-General, Central India ...	4,000	
				12,000
Resident, 2nd Class...	4	Political Agent, Turkish Arabia ...	2,500	
		Resident, Persian Gulf	2,500	
		Resident, Nepal	2,500	
		Political Agent, Gwalior	2,500	
				10,000
Resident, 3rd Class ...	4	Political Agent, Mandalay	2,000	
		" " Oodeypoor	2,000	
		" " Jeypoor	2,000	
		" " Jodhpoor	2,000	
				8,000
		Total ...	...	30,000

5. There remain 35 other political appointments, of which a list is given in the margin. The officers holding these appointments will be graded as Political Agents and Political Assistants; and in each grade there will be three classes. In all cases the salaries will be personal and not local. The arrangement is shewn in the following table:—

(1.) Political Agent, Zanzibar.
(2.) " " Muscat.
(3.) " Assistant, Bhamo.
(4.) Joint Commissioner, Ladak.
(5.) Agent, Governor-General, Moorshedabad.
(6.) Superintendent, Political Pensions.
(7.) Political Agent, Bhopal
(8.) " " Bundelcund.
(9.) " " Ulwar.
(10.) " " Eastern States.
(11.) " " Harowtee
(12.) " " Bhopawur.
(13.) " " Baghelcund.
(14.) " " Munnipore.
(15.) 1st Assistant, Persian Gulf.
(16.) 2nd " " "
(17.) 1st " Hyderabad.
(18.) 1st " Indore.
(19.) 2nd Assistant, Indore.
(20.) 3rd " "
(21.) 1st Assistant, Rajpootana.
(22.) 2nd " "
(23.) 3rd " "
(24.) 4th " "
(25.) Assistant at Maunpore.
(26.) " at Banswarra.
(27.) " at Soojangurh.
(28.) Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad.
(29.) Assistant " "
(30.) Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.
(31.) Assistant " "
(32.) Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow.
(33.) " " Neemuch.
(34.) " " Nowgong.
(35.) Superintendent, Rajpootana Railway Police.

Classification.		Designation.	Rate of pay.	Total pay of class.
Class.	No. in Class.			
1st ...	6	Political Agent ...	1,500	9,000
2nd ...	7	Ditto ...	1,200	8,400
3rd ...	7	Ditto ...	1,000	7,000
1st ...	5	Political Assistant ...	800	4,000
2nd ...	4	Ditto ...	600	2,400
3rd ...	6	Ditto ...	500	3,000
			TOTAL ...	33,800

6. Special allowances will be attached to certain appointments to which special considerations are applicable. These allowances will be drawn by the officer who may hold the appointment for the time being, and will not be drawn by an officer on leave or calculated in furlough allowances. The allowances and the appointments to which they are attached are the following :—

Appointment.	Monthly Allowance.
	Rs.
Resident at Hyderabad	500*
Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana	250
Ditto in Central India	250
Resident in Persian Gulf	250
Political Agent at Jeypore	100
Ditto at Mandalay	150
Zanzibar	150
Muscat	150
Ladakh	150
Munipore	150
Eastern States, Rajpootana	100
Baghelcund	100
Bundelcund	100
Calcutta	200
Total	2,600

* Besides Rs. 500 payable from Berar Revenues.

7. His Excellency in Council believes that these arrangements are calculated to conduce to the greater efficiency of the Political service, to define more clearly the position and prospects of Political Officers, and to enable the Government of India to make better arrangements than are now practicable both for the selection of candidates for political employment in the first instance, and for the transfer of officers to different appointments from time to time as circumstances may require. At the same time His Excellency in Council desires most carefully to guard against the impression that the re-organization and grading of the service is intended to interfere with the power which the Governor-General in Council has hitherto exercised, and in the public interests must continue to exercise, of selecting from any of the branches of the public service for political employment, especially in the higher grades, any officer whom he may consider to possess the necessary qualifications and especial aptitude for political duty. There is probably no department of Government service in which it would be more undesirable in making selections for appointments to be guided solely by departmental or seniority claims.

8. The above arrangements cannot be introduced at once, but they will be acted on as vacancies occur and as opportunity offers; and they will not be permitted injuriously to affect the allowances, whether substantive or officiating, enjoyed by present incumbents.

9. This Resolution does not apply to Political appointment sheld *ex-officio* in combination with Military commands, such as the appointment of Political Agent in Western Malwa, Superintendent of Hill Tracts, Meywar, &c.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

GENERAL.

The 21st August 1873.

No. 1828.—*Appointment.*—With reference to Notifications, Nos. 1089 and 1091 G, of the 8th May last, Major C. Martin, Officiating Commandant of the Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Western Malwa, with effect from the 4th April 1873.

No. 1830.—*Appointment.*—Mr. T. T. Cooper is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted to Bhamo, during the absence on furlough of Captain T. Lowndes, or until further orders.

The 22nd August 1873.

No. 1834.—*Appointment.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1506G, of the 10th ultimo, Surgeon L. F. Dickson, M. D., to officiate in Medical charge of the Bhopawur Political Agency, in addition to his other duties.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

The 18th August 1873.

No. 2463.—The following Officers of the Financial Department are appointed to officiate in the classes noted against their names :—

From the 25th July 1873.

Mr. E. Rule, Class II.	Mr. T. H. Biggs, Class IV.
„ W. Wells, Class III.	„ F. C. Barnes, Class V.

From the 4th August 1873.

Mr. J. Taylor, Class III.

„ F. DeH. Larpent, Class IV, till the date on which he begins to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab.

„ H. S. Groves, B. A., Class V, *from the date on which Mr. Byrne, Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, avails himself of the privilege leave granted in Financial Notification No.* 2194, *dated 7th August* 1873.

„ G. H. R Hart, Class IV.

„ F. J. Atkinson, Class V.

The 19th August 1873.

No. 2465.—Mr. C. R. Kiernander is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Anthony, or until further orders.

The 20th August 1873.

No. 2469.—Mr. T. Kristna Moorty Iyengar, B. A., joined the Office of Accountant General, Madras, on the forenoon of the 4th August 1873.

The 21st August 1873.

No. 2500.—The following extract from Financial Resolution No. 2988, dated 31st August 1869, is published for general information :—

The Governor General in Council considers that when an Accountant General checks any allowance as unauthorised its payment should be immediately discontinued until due sanction for it can be obtained.

An Accountant General's objection must prevail absolutely and immediately, even to the recovery of erroneous payments, over every authority under that of the Local Government.

The 22nd August 1873.

No. 2525.—Mr. A. Anthony availed himself, on the forenoon of the 4th August 1873, of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification of this Department, No. 1865, dated 22nd July 1873.

EXPENDITURE.

The 21st August 1873.

No. 2422.—The following Resolution is published for general information :—

Read again—

Financial Department Resolution, No. 3116, dated the 18th December 1871.

Financial Department Notification, No. 2077, dated the 26th March 1873.

RESOLUTION.—Under the Resolution of the 18th December 1871, officers are selected for appointment to the Financial Department by a system of competitive examination of nominated candidates, and the officers thus appointed are required subsequently to pass two departmental examinations.

2. To complete this system it appears necessary to provide that, in order to their obtaining thorough practical experience, the young officers on first appointment shall for some time take a personal part in performing the actual work of the several departments of an account office.

3. The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to rule that for the future, on appointment to the sixth class of the Financial Department, an officer shall, for the period of at least one year, receive a definite course of training in the clerical duties of an Accountant General's Office under certain regulations which will be prescribed hereafter. During this year of training the officer must not be appointed to act in any higher class of the Department or to undertake any higher duties.

4. To secure this object it is necessary to increase the present complement of the sixth class. It is found by experience that to fill vacancies in the Department, the number of officers in the sixth class must be at least one-fifth of the total number of officers in all the classes of the Department. The sanctioned complement is now—

Classes I to V	46
Class VI (Probationers)	12
Total ...	58

So that the present number of probationers is not more than barely sufficient for present requirements; and unless it be increased it will be impossible to spare young officers on their first appointment for personal training.

5. The Governor General in Council is, therefore, pleased to sanction the increase from twelve to fourteen of the number of probationers in the sixth class. The sanctioned complement of classified officers in the Financial Department will then be as follows:—

Class I	6
" II	7
" III	10
" IV	10
" V	13
" VI	14
Total ...	60

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 21st August 1873.

No. 2522.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added to Section 75 of the Civil Pension Code:—

"A recommendation of this nature must never be communicated directly or indirectly to the Officer concerned until the reply of the Government of India is received."

The 22nd August 1873.

No. 2534.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following rule be added under section 23 of the Civil Pension Code:—

"2. Members of Office Establishments in the Railway Police in Bombay, who are wholly paid by the Railway Companies, are also exempted from this condition."

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 21st August 1873.

No. 2495.—The following Statement of the silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay in July 1873 is published for general information:—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 1873	1,50,089	.....	7,772	.....	7,09,474	5,17,781

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(STAMPS.)

The 22nd August 1873.

No. 2509.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that when a plaint, disclosing a reasonable case on the merits, is presented to any Civil Court in such a form that the Judge rejects it, not for any substantial defect, but on account of an entirely technical error in form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute precisely the same case, in another form, against the same defendant or defendants, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded on presentation of an application to the Collector of the District in which the Civil Court is situated, together with a certificate from the Judge who rejected the plaint, that it was rejected under the circumstances above described, and that the value of the stamp should in his opinion be refunded.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th August 1873.

No. 876 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Craufuird Sterndale to be Honorary Riding Master of the Calcutta Volunteer Lancers, *vice* Mr. R. J. Arnold, resigned.

No. 877 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain William Henry Pierson, of the Royal Engineers, Senior Superintendent, Persian Telegraph Department,—for two years, under Regulations of 1868.

No. 878 *of* 1873.—It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good-service pension on the under-mentioned Officer, with effect from the 5th April 1873, in room of Major-General A. Huyshe, who has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance:—

Major-General SAMUEL JAMES BROWNE, C. B., V. C., *of the Bengal Staff Corps.*

Ensign, 46th Native Infantry	22nd December 1840.
Lieutenant "	26th October 1844.
Captain "	10th February 1855.
Major, Brevet	20th July 1858.
" Staff Corps	18th February 1861.
Lieut.-Col., Brevet	26th April 1859.
Colonel	26th April 1864.

Served with Army of Punjab 1848-49; present at actions of Ramnuggur, Sadoolapore, Chillianwalla and Goojerat—medal and two clasps; served on Derajat Frontier since 1850 (included); engaged in various minor skirmishes with hill tribes, Oomerzaie Wuzeeree expedition 1852; Bozdar expedition 1857; Narinjee (Eusufzaie) July, August 1857; mentioned in despatch; at siege and capture of Lucknow, March 1858; mentioned in despatch, medal and clasp, promoted to Brevet Majority for service at Lucknow; with Major-General Sir Hope Grant's Column at action of Koorsee; brought to notice in despatch of April 1858; served with Brigadier-General Sir R. Walpole's Column at actions of Rooyah and Allegunge; mentioned in despatch of that officer, May 1858; served with army under Lord Clyde at capture of Bareilly; mentioned in despatch; commanded a detached Field Force

at action of Shahjehanpore, near Bareilly, June 1858; commanded a Field Force of Cavalry and Infantry in attack and defeat of enemy at Seerpoorah near Phillibheet, on 30th August 1858, and capture of the guns and camp; wounded dangerously in two places, left arm amputated; received thanks of Commander-in-Chief and of Government, October 1858; promoted by Brevet to Lieutenant-Colonel; received Military Order of Bath and Victoria Cross.

No. 879 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant U. Broughton, of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, having been absent without leave for more than three months, his name is struck off the list of officers of that corps, under the operation of the rule in Extract Proceedings of Government in the Home Department, No. 712, dated 18th March 1861, published in G. G. O. No. 274 of 1861.

No. 880 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Ensign E. Edwin Weatherdon to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant U. Broughton, removed from the list of the corps by G. G. O. No. 879 of this date.

Mr. Ellis Greaves to be Ensign,* *vice* Ensign E. Weatherdon, promoted.

* *Subject to his passing an examination in drill.*

No. 881 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. M. Nuttall, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, is permitted, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1131 of the 31st October 1872, to avail himself of the residue of the furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, granted to him in G. G. O. No. 827 of the 24th August 1870.

No. 882 *of* 1873.—The following extract from a list of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

No. 10 *of* 1873.—List of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, &c.—

Permitted to return.

Rank.	Name.
Captain	R. S. Robertson.
"	J. Sconce.
Major	R. M. Smith, R. E.
Apothecary ... —	T. Keefe.
Captain	W. D. Palmer.
"	C. Strahan.

Granted extensions of leave.

Rank.	Name.	Period.	On what account.
Colonel	C. J. Hodgson	3 months ...	Sick certificate.
Captain	A. Bloomfield	2 " ...	Private affairs.
Major	E. Thompson	4 " ...	"
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	T. B. Harrison	6 " ...	"
Captain	W. V. F. Jacob	6 " ...	Sick certificate.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	J. T. Watson	2 " ...	"
Captain	E. Wells	6 " ...	"
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	D. Macintyre	2 " ...	"
Surgeon	C. O. Daniell	3 " ...	"
Captain	D. T. H. Sampson	2 " ...	Private affairs.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	C. S. Fowle	6 " ...	Sick certificate.

INDIA OFFICE,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT;
25th July 1873.

(Sd.) T. T. PEARS, *Major-General,*
Military Secretary.

No. 883 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Captain Elliot Larkins Robertson, of the 106th Foot, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, 2nd Circle,—for six months, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 884 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Captain P. FitzG. Gallwey, of the Royal Artillery, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, in succession to Captain *the Hon'ble* J. D. Drummond, who has vacated the appointment on transfer to the 6th Dragoon Guards.

No. 885 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant William Potter Nowall, of the 41st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment,—27th May 1872.

No. 886 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medical Department :—

Surgeon-Major H. M. Cannon, M. B., of the Medical Department, Civil, Lucknow (on leave), to be a Deputy Surgeon-General, with permanent rank, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General G. Saunders, who vacates on the expiration of his tour of service in that grade.

No. 887 *of* 1873.—The following Clause 48 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st May 1873, is declared applicable to India, and is published for general information :—

Enlistment, Re-engagement, and Extension of Army Service.

(ISSUED AS SPECIAL ARMY CIRCULAR, ON 2ND APRIL 1873.)

Clause 48.

1. The Secretary of State has approved of the following instructions in reference to enlistment, re-engagement, and extension of Army Service under "The Army Enlistment Act, 1870."

2. Recruits may be enlisted for the Infantry in such proportions as may from time to time be directed by the Adjutant-General for—

I. *Long Service Enlistment,—i. e.,* for 12 years' Army Service.

For such enlistments, Form A, printed in black ink (W. O. Form 39), will be used;

or

II. *Short Service Enlistment,—i. e.,* for 6 years' Army Service and 6 years' Reserve Service.

For such enlistments, Form B, printed in red ink (W. O. Form 497), will be used.

3. For the present, all enlistments for the Cavalry, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, will be long Service Enlistments, —*i.e.,* for 12 years' Army Service.

4. The Secretary of State, under the 6th Section of the Act, has directed that, until further orders, recruits may be enlisted for one or other of the several Regiments, Brigades, and Corps enumerated below :—

Regiments of Household Troops { Cavalry. Infantry.

The Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The Corps of Royal Engineers.

Cavalry Regiments serving at Home as regards the recruiting at Head-Quarters.

Cavalry Regiments serving abroad in cases of recruits enlisted at the Station.

Infantry Brigades of Sub-Districts.

Colonial Regiments.

The Army Service Corps.

The Army Hospital Corps.

Recruits enlisted at the Head-Quarters of an Infantry Regiment must be enlisted for the Sub-District Brigade to which the Regiment belongs, and they will be liable to serve with either of the linked Regiments of the Brigade.

5. Recruits may also be enlisted for General Service, and when so enlisted will be sent to such Regiments, or Brigades, as may be open for recruits. They will be posted to such Regiments or Brigades until, within 15 months after their enlistment, they are finally attached to a Regiment or Brigade.

6. Men enlisted, and soldiers re-enlisted or re-engaged after 9th August 1870, may, in the cases specified in the 7th Section of the Act, be transferred to any Regiment or Corps of the same Arm or Branch of the Service, and also may, under the 11th section of the Act, be detained, and their service prolonged for 12 months, while a state of war exists between Her Majesty and any Foreign Power, as well as while serving abroad.

7. Any soldier who enlists under the Act, on completing 11 years' Army Service, or 9 years in certain cases when ordered for foreign service, may, with the consent of his Commanding Officer, or other competent military authority, be re-engaged for such a period as shall complete 21 years in Her Majesty's Service.

Extension of Army Service.

8. Subject to such limitation as to numbers as may from time to time hereafter be fixed, the Secretary of State has decided, with reference to section 4 of the Army Enlistment Act, 1870, that soldiers enlisted for short service who are Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers, or men likely to make good Non-commissioned Officers, may at any time within

nine months of the expiration of their six years' service in the Army be specially recommended for permission to extend their Army Service,—*i. e.*, to complete 12 years' service with the colours.

9. At Home Stations, Commanding Officers will address their recommendations to the Adjutant-General, and at Foreign Stations to the General or other Officer Commanding.

10. When the requisite authority has been granted, the fact that a soldier has been allowed to extend his Army Service will be duly entered on his Record of Service, together with the date of the authority.

11. General Officers Commanding at Foreign Stations will report quarterly to the Adjutant-General the number of men permitted to extend their Army Service, the ranks and regiments of the men being specified.

12. Commanding Officers will take care that section 8 of this Clause is made known to the men under their command.

13. Clause 134, Army Circulars, 1870, is hereby cancelled.

No. 888 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. P. Baillie, of Infantry, G. G. O. No. 1122 of 1872,—per *Pekin*, 28th February 1873, from Calcutta.

No. 889 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant Francis Neilson Chalmers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class,—for fifteen months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 890 *of* 1873.—Sepoy Veera, of the 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the pension of his rank, with effect from the date on which he may have been struck off the strength of the corps :—

The stipend will be disbursed in the Punjab circle of payment.

No. 891 *of* 1873.—The leave of absence for six months to proceed to Bombay, granted to Lieutenant N. Powlett by the Resident at Hyderabad and confirmed by G. G. O. No. 798 of 1873, will be held to have effect from the 14th March 1873, instead of from the 15th as previously notified.

No. 892 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonels William Serres, Madras Staff Corps, and Percy Scudamore Cunningham, Madras Staff Corps,—10th August 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil Nicholls, Madras Staff Corps,—12th August 1873.

No. 893 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Miles, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 7th July 1873, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, clause 9, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, paragraph 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 894 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 778 of 1873, under the head "In the 10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers)," for, "Duffadar Ume Singh," read, Duffadar *Umr* Singh.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 895 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistants, who have passed their professional examination, are advanced to the next higher grade, with effect from the dates specified against their respective names :—

NAMES.	Date of completion of the septennial period of service.	Date of passing the professional examination.	Date of promotion.	REMARKS.
To be 1st Class Hospital Assistants.				
Shaikh Koodrut Oolla, F ...	6th April 1871 ...	17th May 1873...	17th May 1873.	
Geeand Chund Doss ...	1st Dec. „ ...	15th April „ ...	15th Apl. 1873.	
Ameen Ooddin Ahmed A ...	6th Jan. 1872 ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Shaik Bolakhi	1st Mar. „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Shaik Abdoolla (1st) ...	29th „ ..	„ „ ...	„ „	
Shaik Rujub Allee A ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Soonder Lall	31st „ ...	„ „ ...	1st April 1872.	
Kam Roop A	15th Aug. 1872...	„ „ ...	16th Aug. 1872.	
Shaick Emdad Hossain ...	3rd Sept. „ ...	„ „ ...	15th April 1873.	
Heera Lall C	29th Nov. „ ...	„ „ ...	30th Nov. 1872.	
Madhoram A	6th Dec. „ ...	„ „ ...	7th Dec. 1872.	
Shaikh Unwar Allee ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Gopaul Sing	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Abdoolla Khan... ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Kunneah Lall	14th Dec. 1872..	„ „ ...	15th „	
Baboo Khan	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Abdoolla	28th Jan. 1873...	„ „ ..	29th Jan. 1873.	
Kunnea Loll A... ...	31st Mar. „ ...	„ „ ...	1st April 1873.	
Kalka Persaud	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Lall Mahomed	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Abdool Ruheem ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistants.				
Jewrakhun Lall D ...	24th July 1870...	15th April 1873	15th Apl. 1873.	
Kawal Das	31st „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Nidan Sing A	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	1st Aug. 1870.	
Koomar Ally	12th Apl. 1871...	„ „ ...	15th Apl. 1873.	
Gholam Kadir E ...	14th Feb. 1872...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Heelal Oodeen A ...	9th Mar. „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Sudrood Deen	14th Apl. „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Peer Buksh (3rd) ...	19th „ „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Kurreemoola	25th July 1872...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Basharut Ollah	8th Jan. 1873...	„ „ ...	9th Jan. 1873.	
Kurreem Beg, B. ...	13th April 1873	„ „ ...	14th April 1873.	
Kurreem Hossain ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Deen Mohmed	14th „ „ ...	„ „ ...	15th „	
Sheikh Abdoollah ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	

A. Passed an examination in English, *vide* G. G. O. No. 968 of 1870.

B. „ „ „ G. G. O. No, 876 of 1872.

C. „ „ „ G. G. O. No. 1057 of 1872.

D. „ „ „ on the 15th April 1873.

E. „ „ „ *vide* G. G. O. No. 729 of 1871.

F. „ „ „ on the 15th February 1872.

No. 896 *of* 1873.—The following Hospital Assistants passed their English qualification examination according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified against their respective names:—

Names.	Date of rank.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.	REMARKS.
Ram Sing	17th April 1868 ...	27th May 1873.	
Aya Sing	" ...	11th June 1873.	
Busheer Ooddeen ...	29th April 1869 ...	13th "	
Lootff Ali	12th October 1869	22nd "	
Runjeet Singh	"	23rd "	
Deen Mahomed... ...	3rd April 1871 ...	12th April 1873.	
Abbas Allee	16th " ...	31st July 1873.	
Shaikh Zahoorood-Deen ...	13th October 1871	19th March 1873.	
Elahi Buksh	1st May 1872 ...	28th July 1873.	
Ram Chund	11th March 1873...	1st May 1873.	
Mohomed Feeroze ...	9th April 1873 ...	10th April 1873.	

No. 897 *of* 1873.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the under-mentioned widow is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd Class Order of Merit on her late husband, for three years, commencing from the date of the casualty :—

Name of claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.				
Ameerun ..	45	...	5	3½	Khanjadee Pathan.	Very thin woman; has a black mole on the upper lip; left side of mouth, and one on her right side above the hip bone.	Originally resided in the Village of Sooltapore, Pathanke Bustee; has resided with her late husband in Agra in the Motee Kutra since 1863.	Widow ..	Ghazee Khan	Havildar..	P. Company, Syce Drivers, Artillery.	....	12th May 1873.	For three years.	Allahabad.

No. 898 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 553 of 1873, transferring certain Invalids to the Pension Establishment.

In the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry.

For Havildar "Sildar Singh," read, *Siltar* Singh.

For Sepoy "Ram Chawn Singh," read, Ram *Bhowun* Singh.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 899 *of* 1873.—Farrier Jhangier Khan, of No. 6 Battery, 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the pension of his rank, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of the Corps.

The stipend will be disbursed at Sultanpore.

No. 900 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified :—

Captain G. D'A. Jackson, of the General List, Cavalry,—G. G. O. No. 529 of 1873 per "*Khedive*" 18th July 1873, from Bombay.

No. 901 *of* 1873.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the Service :—

Medical Department.

Surgeon Samuel Brereton,—date of arrival at Fort William, 17th July 1873.

Surgeon Edward Bovill, M. B.,—date of arrival at Fort William, 7th August 1873.

No. 902 *of* 1873.—The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.—*To be Captain.*

Lieutenant Charles Bell Horsbrugh, General List, Cavalry,—15th August 1873.

No. 903 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned men of the 4th Goorkha Regiment are, as a special case, transferred to the Pension Establishment on the pension of their rank, with effect from the date they may be struck off the strength of the Corps.

The stipends will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces circle of payment :—

Lall Sing Demaie.	Beeroo Goorung.
Ukloo Bhundarie.	Bulbeer Punk.
Bhugeeruth Rana.	Bulbeer Thappa.

No. 904 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Nicoll, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The 21st August 1873.

No. 905 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) S. A. Swinley, of the General List, Cavalry, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 906 *of* 1873.—The following Regimental Order issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps is confirmed, subject to the officer passing an examination in drill :—

Dated 7th August 1873.—Making the following appointment :—

Sergeant John Binning to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant J. Morison, resigned.

No. 907 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Anstruther Angus, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

The 22nd August 1873.

No. 908 *of* 1873.—With the view of extending, as far as practicable, to officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army, the system of military instruction which obtains in the British Service, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information the following rules for entrance to the Staff Corps, and for appointment to the Regimental, General and Personal Staff of the Army, which have received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, and which will be brought into operation from the 1st January 1875:—

2. It is to be clearly understood that these rules are not intended in any way to interfere with the tests as respects character, physical efficiency, and knowledge of the native languages to which candidates for the Staff Corps are subjected under existing regulations.

SECTION I.—*Qualification for Candidates for probationary entrance to the Indian Staff Corps.*

1. No officer under the rank of Lieutenant will, in future, be considered eligible to become a probationer for the Staff Corps.

2. After the 1st January 1875, no officer of Her Majesty's British Service, whose first commission bears date before the 26th of August 1871, will be permitted to become a probationer for the Staff Corps, until he shall have passed the special examination as laid down in Horse Guards' G. O. 65 of 1870 (Garrison Instruction).

3. Officers who are at present probationers for the Staff Corps, and those who may be permitted to become probationers before the 1st January 1875, will be dealt with under existing rules, in so far as entrance to the Staff Corps is concerned. But in deciding upon the claims of candidates to become probationers, consideration will be shewn to those officers who may have already qualified themselves for promotion by passing the above-mentioned "special examination" (Garrison Instruction).

SECTION II.—*Qualification for entrance to the Indian Staff Corps, and for Regimental, General, and Personal Staff appointments.*

1. No officers, who become probationers after the 1st January 1875, will be admitted to the Staff Corps; nor will any Lieutenants at present serving in the Staff Corps be considered qualified after the above date to hold the appointments of Adjutant or Quartermaster, nor to leave their regiments to hold any appointment whatever until they shall have passed an examination in the following subjects:—

EXAMINATION A. (in two Parts.)

PART I.

(*a.*) The evolutions of a regiment of Cavalry or a battalion of Infantry (as the case may be), as laid down in the regulations of those services respectively, including skirmishing, duties of outposts, patrols, escort, advanced and rear guards.

(*b.*) The charge of a troop or company (as the case may be), and detachment in every position in which it may be placed, musketry instruction, requisitions, returns, and correspondence.

(*c.*) The Native Articles of War and the Military Regulations of the Presidency, particularly all such as affect the conduct of Native troops, their pay, pension, clothing, &c.

(*d.*) The system of regimental interior economy pursued in the Native Cavalry and Infantry, and especially in the regiment to which the officer has been attached, including the mode of investigating and dealing with offences, complaints, and petitions from the men, method of keeping rosters for furlough and guard, deductions made from the men's pay, and system of accounts, together with the knowledge of every article of equipment used by the men, their cost, and the mode of carrying them.

[In the case of probationers for the Native Cavalry, the examination will include the additional subjects under head (*e*).]

(*e.*) System of purchase of horses and the districts whence they are usually obtained, their prevailing defects and good qualities, stable management, general knowledge of farriery and the diseases and injuries to which horses are liable, with their treatment.

PART II.

(*f.*) Military law.

(*g.*) Elements of tactics.

(*h.*) Field fortification and elements of permanent fortification.

(*j.*) Military topography and reconnoissance.

(*k.*) Riding.

2. Officers who may hereafter become probationers for the Staff Corps, under paragraph 2, Section I, will be required to pass Part I of the above examination as at present, before being admitted to the Staff Corps, but these officers, as well as all Sub-Lieutenants whose names appear in the "Pass List," for the rank of Lieutenant in the first and second classes, will be exempted from further examination in Part II, which they will have already passed before leaving their regiments, or at the Royal Military College.

3. All officers whose names may in future appear upon the "Pass Lists" of the examination for the rank of Lieutenant in the third class (*vide* paragraphs 33 and 34, Section II, Regulations accompanying Horse Guards' G. O. 35 of 1873), will be subject to re-examination in Part II, with the exception of riding.

4. Lieutenants at present in the Staff Corps, and those who may enter under the provisions of paragraph 3, Section I, will be exempted from further examination in Part I, which they will have passed under existing rules, but they will be required to pass in Part II before being qualified to hold the appointment of Adjutant or Quartermaster, or to leave their regiments for any appointment whatever.

5. Captains in the Staff Corps will not be considered qualified after the 1st January 1875 to hold the appointments of Commandant, Second in Command, or Wing Officer, nor to leave their regiments for the purpose of holding any appointment whatever (unless they come within the provisions of paragraphs 7, 10, or 11), until they shall have passed an examination in the following subjects:—

EXAMINATION B. (in two Parts.)

PART I.

(*a.*)—*Cavalry*—

In the field.

Command of a regiment in the following circumstances:—

Singly on parade.

As part of a brigade.

As advanced or rear-guard.

As outposts covering a brigade or division.

Manœuvring on varied ground (adapting movements to the ground and to a supposed object).

Infantry—

In the field:—

Riding.

Command of a battalion in the following circumstances:—

Singly on parade.

As a part of a brigade.

As advanced or rear-guard.

As outposts covering a brigade or division.

Skirmishing (adapting movements to the ground and to a supposed object).

PART II.

Cavalry and Infantry—

(*b.*) Military law.

(*c.*) The elements of tactics.

(*d.*) Field fortification and the elements of permanent fortification.

(*e.*) Military topography and reconnoissance.

(*f.*) Representing on a sketch or map of a piece of ground previously seen by the officer under examination—such sketch or map being furnished to the officer—the disposition of a combined force of the three arms—

As an advanced or rear-guard.

On outposts.

For attack or defence of a small given position or defile, such as a wood, bridge, or building.

(*g.*) Principles of combining the movements of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, for mutual support.

6. Captains, who may have already passed the examination laid down for Lieutenants, while holding that rank, and all officers of the Indian armies who may, before the date of this order have passed the "special examination" (Garrison Instruction), will be exempted from further examination in Part II of Examinations A and B.

7. All Captains, who attained that rank previous to the date of this Order, will be considered qualified to hold the appointments of Second in Command or Wing Officer, without examination, if specially approved of by the Commander-in-Chief as having already proved their efficiency for those appointments.

8. No officer of the Staff Corps will be considered qualified after the 1st January 1875 to hold any of the following appointments until he shall have passed Examination B :—

Military Secretary to the Viceroy and to the Commander-in-Chief in India; to the Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay; to the Resident at Hyderabad; and to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Assistant Adjutant General.

Assistant Quartermaster General.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

Brigade Major.

Assistant Adjutant General, Punjab Frontier Force.

Assistant Adjutant General, Hyderabad Contingent.

9. All existing examinations for the above appointments will be abolished from the date of this order.

10. Cases of officers who may not have had an opportunity of passing the examinations set forth in the present order will be judged separately and upon their own merits.

11. Officers may be nominated at any time to staff appointments for distinguished service in the field, although they may not have passed the qualifying examination; but officers so appointed who are liable to examination under this order will be expected to qualify within a reasonable time.

12. Substantive Lieutenant-Colonels, who attained that rank prior to the date of this order, will be exempted from the qualifying examination for appointment on the General Staff of the Army.

13. Subject to the exemptions specified in paras. 7, 10, 11, and 12, Section II, all officers of the Indian Armies not in the Staff Corps will be required after the 1st January 1875 to pass the qualifying examinations for regimental appointments, and for those upon the General Staff of the Army, as laid down in paras. 1, 5, and 8, Section II.

14. All officers in the Staff Corps, who may have passed the final examination at the Staff College, will be exempted from the whole of the tests laid down with the exception of Part I of Examinations A and B, omitting the subject of Riding which they will have passed at the Staff College.

SECTION III. *Instruction of Officers—Mode of conducting Examinations, Text-books, &c.*

1. In order that officers at present in the Staff Corps may be afforded assistance in their studies, they will be permitted, under the necessary restrictions, to attend one course of garrison instruction, but any officer may present himself for examination without having gone through the course.

2. Under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, every facility, consistent with the maintenance of the efficiency of regiments, will be given to such officers as wish to join the classes of Garrison Instruction.

3. All officers undergoing instruction will be returned "on duty," and arrangements will be made regimentally for the performance of their duties while absent. Such arrangements, when the officers are holding regimental staff appointments, will be the same as if they were proceeding on privilege leave, and they will be permitted to travel once to and from the centres of instruction at the public expense, either for the purpose of attending the course or going up for examination, but in the event of an officer failing to pass he will not be allowed to travel at the public expense on a subsequent occasion.

4. All Infantry officers of the Indian Armies who are subject to examination under the present order, and those who may hereafter enter the Staff Corps under the provisions of paras. 2 and 3, Section I, will be required as a general rule to go through a course of equitation under the riding-master of a regiment of British Cavalry or of a brigade of Artillery.

In order, however, to avoid the frequent absence of officers from their regiments, this rule will for the present only be enforced in the case of officers who are, or may be quartered at, stations where the services of a riding-master are available.

5. Officers, who go through the course of equitation, will be furnished with a certificate to that effect from the officer commanding the regiment of Cavalry or brigade of Artillery under whom they may have been instructed.

6. In the case of officers who may not have had on opportunity of attending a riding school up to the period of their going up for Part II of either of the above examinations, as set forth in para. 11, a certificate will be furnished to the above effect by the officer commanding their regiments.

7. The usual fees due to riding-masters for the instruction of officers under this order will be defrayed by Government and will be recovered in contingent bills, countersigned by the officer under whom the riding-master is serving.

8. All Field Officers at the date of this order, who may be desirous of qualifying for Staff employment under para 8, Section II, will be exempted from going through the course of equitation, but they will be called upon to furnish a certificate from the commanding officer of a regiment of Cavalry or brigade Artillery, that they are sufficiently good horsemen to perform efficiently the duty of Staff Officers in the field.

9. The examination of officers, who become probationers for the Staff Corps after the 1st January 1875, in Part I of Examination A, will be carried out by Boards held at the head quarters of divisions and districts, which will be presided over by the General Officer or Brigadier General Commanding, with two Commandants of Native regiments or one Commandant and one Second in Command as members. For the examination of officers for the Native Cavalry there must, however, be always two Cavalry officers on the Board, of whom one at least should be the Commandant of a Native Cavalry regiment.

No officer of the candidate's regiment should be detailed to serve upon these Boards when other qualified officers are available.

The examination will be conducted, and the reports drawn up and forwarded in strict conformity with the existing orders for conducting the probationary examination, as laid down in G. G. O. 531 of 27th June 1864, merely omitting the subjects not comprised in Part I of Examination A.

10. The examination in the subjects included in Part I, Examination B, may be carried out at any convenient time at the head-quarters of divisions or districts by the General Officer in Command, or by a duly qualified officer, not belonging to the candidate's regiment, selected by him to hold it.

If the candidate pass satisfactorily, the examining officer will grant him a certificate to that effect.

11. The remaining portion of the examination of Captains and Lieutenants, and of Field Officers, candidates for the higher staff appointments, as specified in Part II of Examinations A and B, will be carried out by means of sealed printed questions by the Boards assembled twice a year, at each of the centres of garrison instruction throughout India.

12. After 1st January 1875 no officer, except by special permission, will be permitted to leave his regiment either to attend a course of garrison instruction or to present himself for Part II of the above examinations until he shall have passed that portion held in the field as specified in paras. 9 and 10, Section III.

13. The following text books are recommended for the use of officers studying for examination under the present order :—

(1) Manual of Field Fortification, Military Sketching and Reconnoissance, 1871, published by authority.

(2) Drayson's Military Surveying or Richard's Text Book of Military Surveying.

(3) Wolseley's Soldiers' Pocket Book for Field Service.

(4) Maisey's Text Book of Military Law (when approved).

(5) Text Book on Tactics (in preparation).

3. A revised distribution of the centres of garrison instruction in the three Presidencies will be hereafter notified.

4. This order is published in substitution of G. G. O. No. 510, dated the 9th May 1873, which is hereby cancelled.

No. 909 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 908 of 1873, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of five new centres for Garrison instruction at the undermentioned stations, *viz* :—

Agra.	Mount Aboo.
Dum-Dum.	Trichinopoly.
Peshawur.	

The following officers are appointed to be Garrison Instructors to complete the establishment :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Baillie, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major J. C. Tayler, Royal Artillery.

Captain J. Haughton, Royal Artillery.

Brevet Captain H. B. Nangle, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant E. M. Larminie, Royal Engineers, (*officiating*).

No. 910 *of* 1873.—Subadar Ramdeen Pattuck, "Sirdar Bahadoor," of the 2nd Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, having completed 40 years' service with unblemished character, is transferred to the Pension Establishment at his own request, under the rule in paragraph V of G. G. O. No. 722, dated 6th September 1864, and is allowed the superior pension of his rank, from the date he may be struck off the strength of the Corps.

No. 911 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Students of the Lahore Medical School, having passed the prescribed examination, are admitted into the Service as Hospital Assistants of the 3rd class, with effect from the 1st August 1873, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service :—

S eta Ram, Miran Buksh, and Mowla Buksh.

No. 912 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Frederic Wood Macmullen, of the General List, Cavalry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 913 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Stud Department.

Surgeon W. Harvey, of the Medical Department, Officiating Garrison Surgeon, Fort William, to the Medical charge of the Buxar Stud, temporarily, *vice* Surgeon R. T. Wright, M. D., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, or until further orders.

No. 914 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is placed to sanction the following exchange of appointments:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

4th Cavalry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) J. T. Cummins, Adjutant, 2nd Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain H. C. Onslow, who exchanges into the 2nd Infantry.

2nd Infantry.

Captain H. C. Onslow, Adjutant, 4th Cavalry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Cummins.

No. 915 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Ram Singh to be Subadar, from the 1st May 1873, *vice* Nehal Singh, invalided.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16*th August* 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department on the 13th August 1873:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	REMARKS.
Bengal Staff Corps	Major C. Shaw	12th August 1873.	Barrackpore.		

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 16th August 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amount on account of the Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer, as specified in the Statement published below, has been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

Statement of deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, from 8th to 14th August 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estate.	Amount of donation batta due to Estate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned Officer						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
12th Augt 1873	(a) Richard Barton Hill	Lieut.-Col.	Bengal Infantry	...	19th April 1873	Intestate	1,005 12 0	..	1,005 12 0					
						TOTAL ...	1,005 12 0	...	1,005 12 0					

(a).—Widow, Mrs. Annie Hill. Children—William Edmund Hill, Annie Eleanor Hill, Mabel Katharine Hill, Frank Barton Hill, Hubert Willoughby Hill, Ethel Constance Martin Hill, Edith Winifred Hill. Administrator General administering

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 16th August 1873.

No. 530.—The services of Lieutenant E. M. Larminie, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Western Rajpootana Railway Survey, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 531.—Mr. T. L. Jones is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 3rd Grade, on probation, and is posted to the Rajpootana (State) Railway.

No. 532.—Mr. G. W. Vivian, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Western Circle, with effect from the 4th August 1873, till further orders.

The 18th August 1873.

No. 534.—Mr. P. P. Dease, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 13th June 1873.

No. 535.—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign W. H. Manners, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, having obtained his discharge from the Army, is reappointed to the Public Works Department as a Civilian in the same grade, with effect from the 24th July 1873.

The 19th August 1873.

No. 536.—Captain J. P. Westmorland, R. E., Controller, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, resumed charge of his office from Mr. D. C. Gordon on the afternoon of the 28th July 1873.

No. 537.—Messrs. E. Murray and P. Lennox are temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as Overseers, 1st Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, with effect from 1st August 1873.

The 20th August 1873.

No. 538.—Mr. H. Crawford and Khetter Nath Ghose, Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on the 7th instant.

No. 539.—Mr. J. Whayman, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is allowed six months' leave on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd July 1873.

No. 540.—Mr. T. H. Swan, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 541.—Lieutenant W. G. Nicholson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is reduced to the 2nd Grade.

No. 542.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 491, dated 24th July 1873, for Mr. "Cuny Kamil" read "Kamil Cuny."

No. 543.—Mr. C. J. Shaw is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 544.—Baboo Mahomed Dhoomun Kban is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, with effect from the 22nd July 1873, and posted to the Rajpootana (State) Railway.

No. 545.—Mr. W. C. L. Floyd, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Holkar (State) Railway, is permanently appointed to the Department in the same grade.

No. 546.—Private Lund, Her Majesty's 92nd Regiment, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 547.—Sub-Conductor H. B. Jackson, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred to Rajpootana.

The 21st August 1873.

No. 548.—Mr. E. de Grousilliers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, has been granted by the Secretary of State a further extension of six months' leave on sick certificate.

The 22nd August 1873.

No. 549.—Mr. J. Tobin is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 3rd Grade, and posted to Mysore.

No. 550.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification, No. 139, dated 27th February 1873, appointing Mr. J. W. Joakim to the Public Works Department as a Temporary Overseer of the 2nd Grade, for "temporary" read "probationary."

No. 551.—Baboo Jogender Lall Chatterjee is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, with effect from the 11th August 1873.

No. 552.—Mr. G. E. Moore, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Holkar (State) Railway, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 553.—Mr. D. C. Gordon, Deputy Controller, assumed charge of the Central Office of Accounts, Indus Valley (State) Railway, on the forenoon of the 1st August 1873.

TELEGRAPH.

The 16th August 1873.

No. 533.—Mr. F. W. F. Wiese, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, with effect from 6th August 1873, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Superintendent G. O'Donnell.

RAILWAY.

The 15th August 1873.

No. 2.—The Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Railway about to be constructed from Agra to Gwalior shall be designated the "Sindia (State) Railway."

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel,* R. A.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1873.

On and after the 3rd instant, Part I of the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the *Gazette* as well as the *Supplement* will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Communications relating to the other Parts, and remittances, should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 11th August 1873.

No. 1235*G*.—Captain V. E. Law, Superintendent, Rajpootana (State) Railway Police, has been granted thirty days' privilege leave of absence, and availed himself of the same on the forenoon of the 28th July 1873.

LEWIS PELLY, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th August 1873.

No. 41.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. George Rae, Surveyor, 4th Grade, for two months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st September 1873.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

The 21st August 1873.

No. 42.—Promotion.—Mr. Philip Ford, Assistant Surveyor, from 2nd to 1st Grade, with effect from 4th June 1873.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
for *Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Special Branch.

Simla, the 12th August 1873.

No. 9*C.*—Sergeant W. Hill, Overseer, 1st Grade, appointed to the Special Branch, Military Works, in Notification by the Inspector General of Military Works, No. 67 of the 5th instant, is posted to the 8th Circle of Military Works.

J. DUNDAS, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. to Chief Engr., Military Works.

Simla, the 11th August 1873.

No. 71.—Major W. R. Tucker, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Circle, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave from 1st August 1873.

The 12th August 1873.

No. 72.—Captain F. F. Cotton, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Circle, Military Works, is granted privilege leave from the 2nd to 16th September 1873, both days inclusive.

The 15th August 1873.

No. 73.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Hamilton, Barrack Master, Chuckrata, is granted forty-two days' privilege leave from 3rd September 1873.

No. 74.—Captain John Chalmers, Barrack Master, Delhi, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from 17th August 1873.

No. 75.—Sub-Conductor G. Blake, Barrack Master, Rawulpindi Division, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from 1st August 1873, or such date as he is able to avail himself of it.

The 16th August 1873.

No. 76.—Mr. F. C. Murray, Assistant Engineer, Jullundur Division, 4th Circle, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave from 25th September 1873, or such subsequent date as he is able to avail himself of it.

No. 77.—Ramessur Nath, Assistant Engineer, Barrackpore Division, 1st Circle, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from 5th August 1873.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Fort William, the 19th August 1873.

No. 2032.—Major W. R. Tucker, R. E., Executive Engineer, Fort William Division, returned from one month's privilege leave and re-assumed charge of the Division on the forenoon of 18th instant.

W. S. TREVOR, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Allahabad, the 19th August 1873.

No. 16.—Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, Executive Engineer, made over and Captain G. E. Sanford, R. E., received charge of the Lucknow Division on the forenoon of the 11th instant, on which date the former availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Inspector General, Military Works, No. 4337, dated 21st ultimo.

JOHN L. WATTS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

Murree, the 15th August 1873.

Lieutenant D'Aguilar, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure from the Dugshai Division on the afternoon of the 5th August 1873, and reported his arrival in the Rawulpindi Division on the 11th idem.

Lieutenant D'Aguilar is attached to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, 8th Circle, Military Works, which post he joined on the 13th instant.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th August 1873.

No. 19.—Mr. G. O'Donnell, a Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th August 1873.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

YARKUND MISSION.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th August 1873.

Arrangements having been made for the periodical despatch of a Post Bag between the Secretariat Office, Lahore, and the Camp of the Yarkund Mission, it is requested that all letters, parcels, &c., for any members of the Yarkund Mission may be addressed to the care of E. W. Trotter, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Lahore.

T. D. FORSYTH.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The University Examinations in Arts of 1873-74 will be held on the under-mentioned dates:—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 1st December, and followings days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 29th December, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 1st November.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 2nd December.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

SENATE HOUSE; *The 10th July* 1873.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Registrar.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th August 1873.

The following appointments are made in the Junior Department of the Topographical Survey of India to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 11th August 1873:—

1.	Mr.	T. Downes	to be 4th Grade Assistant Surveyor on probation.	
2.	„	E. Graham	ditto	ditto.
3.	„	G. L. Fleming	ditto	ditto.
4.	„	G. R. Copping	ditto	ditto.
5.	„	G. A. Knight	ditto	ditto.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Published at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, for the Quarter ending 30th June 1873.

Agents in Calcutta—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

Local Agents.

Allahabad—Curator of Books.
Nagpoor—Curator of Books.
Simla—Mr. T. H. Williams, Music & Fancy Depôt.
Bombay—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Lahore—Manager, Printing Co.

N. B.—Maps are not sold at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, but applications for maps on payment should be made to Agents. This Department only issues maps, free of charge, on the Public Service. It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agent as above be first applied to for any map required on the Public Service before indenting on this Department The cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves, as also such incidental charges as may be incurred at their request for mounting and binding maps. The best maps are invariably supplied in lieu of those asked for which may not be available, and lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the *Gazettes of India* and of local Governments.

Description.	Size.	Price of complete Map unmounted per sheet or copy.	
		Uncolored.	Colored.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
GENERAL MAPS.			
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.			
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheets, Nos. 86 S. W. & 33 N.E.	½ Sheet Atlas ...	0 12	0 14
Scale 64 Miles = 1 Inch.			
Sketch Map of the Countries between Hindostan and the Caspian Sea	Double Royal ...	...	1 8 in cover.
DISTRICT MAP.			
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.			
Chanda District	2 Sheets of Atlas	2 0	2 4
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.			
District Bijnour, Sheet No. 6	Double Royal ...	1 8	1 12
Do. Lohardugga, Sheets Nos. 9 and 12 ...	Do. ...	1 8	1 12
Do. Chanda, Sheets Nos. 3 A and 14 ...	Do. ...	1 8	1 12
Do. Kooch Behar State, Sheets Nos. 5 and 6 ...	Do. ...	1 8	1 12
Sindh, Sheets Nos. 46, 47, 59 and 76	Do. ...	1 8	1 12
District Raepoor, Sheets Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8 and 13 ...	Do. ...	1 8	1 12
Do. Seebsaugur, Sheets Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 ...	Double Elephant	1 8	1 12
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.			
Central Provinces and V. Agency, Sheets Nos. 1, 9, 22, 23, 39, 40, 42, 44 and 47 (New Series) ...	Do. ...	1 0	1 4
Ganjam and Orissa, Sheets Nos. 1, 6, 18 and 19 (Old Series)	Do. ...	1 0	1 4
Rajpootana, Sheets Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, 40 and 42 ...	Do. ...	1 0	1 4
North-Eastern Division, Central Provinces, Sheets Nos. 7, 8, 10, 14 and 15	Do. ...	1 0	1 4
Chota Nagpore, Sheets Nos. 24, 25, 26 and 34 ...	Do. ...	1 0	1 4
Rewah, Sheets Nos. 4, 11 (2nd Edition), 12, 13, 15 and 20	Do. ...	1 0	1 4
Bhopal and Malwa, Sheet No. 3	Do. ...	1 0	1 4
Khasia and Garrow Hills, Sheets Nos. 16 and 17 (2nd Edition)	Do. ...	1 0	1 4
Scale 2 Miles = 1 Inch.			
Khasia and Garrow Hills, part of Sheets Nos. 40, 45 and 46	Do. ...	1 0	1 4
Khasia and Garrow Hills, Sheet No. 11 ..	½ Imperial ...	0 8	0 8
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.			
¼ Degree Sheet VII, Rewah, 2nd Edition (Sheets Nos. 20 to 23)	Do. ...	0 8	0 8
CANTONMENT, CITY, AND CIVIL STATION PLANS.			
Scale 16 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Simla and Jutog, Sheets Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10 ...	½ Double Elephant	0 12	1 0
Scale 24 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Simla and Jutog, Sheets Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10 ...	Double Elephant	1 4	1 8

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE; *Calcutta, 17th July* 1873.

J. O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor General.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

List of Maps of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for sale.

TITLE OF MAP.	SCALE OF MAP.	PRICE.
		Rs. A.
TURKESTAN, with the adjoining portions of the British, Russian, and Native Territories included between the Meridians of 46° and 86° and the parallels of 29° and 47°, mapped on the basis of the surveys made by British and Russian Officers up to 1872; in 4 sheets, 2nd Edition.	Inch Miles 1 = 32	6 0
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF KUMAON AND BRITISH GURHWAL, with and without hill shading.	Inch Mile 1 = 1	Rs. 1-8 to 2 per sheet.
Sheets Nos. 17, 18, 23, and 32, comprising parts of Kumaon		
Sheets Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14 and 24, comprising parts of Gurhwal.		
Sheets Nos. 9, 15 and 16, comprising parts of Kumaon and Gurhwal.		
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF KATTYWAR, Sheet No. 13, comprising parts of Kattywar, Ahmedabad, and Jhalawar.	Inch Mile 1 = 1	2 0
Sheets Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 16, comprising parts of Gohelwar		Rs. 1-8 to 2 per sheet.
Sheet No. 5, comprising parts of Ahmedabad and Gohelwar		1 8
Sheets Nos. 15 and 25, comprising parts of Gohelwar and Hallar.		2 0
Sheet No. 17, comprising parts of Gohelwar and Und Surveys.		2 0
Sheet No. 18, comprising parts of Gohelwar and Babriawar		2 0
Sheet No. 14, comprising parts of Ahmedabad and Gohelwar		2 0
Sheet No. 19, comprising parts of Gohelwar and Babriawar		1 4
Sheet No. 26, comprising parts of Gohelwar		2 0
Sheet No. 27, comprising parts of Soruth and Gohelwar ...		2 0
Sheet No. 28, comprising parts of Soruth, Gohelwar, and Babriawar.		2 0
Sheet No. 12, comprising part of Jhalawar		2 0
Sheet No. 29, comprising parts of Babriawar and Soruth...		1 12
Sheet No. 30, comprising part of Soruth		1 0
DEGREE SHEET OF THE KATTYWAR SURVEY, No. III, comprising part of Gohelwar.	Inch Miles 1 = 4	1 0
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF GUZERAT, Sheet No. 12, comprising part of Broach District.	Inch Mile 1 = 1	1 8
CHARTS OF SPIRIT LEVELED HEIGHTS in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, and Oudh, compiled from Canal, Railway, and other Surveys, and combined with the operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.	Inch Miles 1 = 2	2 0
Sheet No. 1, (2nd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Ambala, Sahâranpur, Dehra Dún, and Thanesar.		2 0
Sheet No. 3, (3rd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Sahâranpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Thanesar.		2 0
Sheet No. 5, (2nd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, and Paneeput.		2 0
Sheet No. 7, comprising parts of districts of Meerut, Bulandshahr, Delhi, Paneeput, and Rohtak.		2 0
Sheet No. 8, comprising parts of districts of Meerut, Muradabad, Bulandshahr, and Rampur.		2 0
Sheet No. 9, comprising parts of districts of Allygarh, Delhi, Bulandshahr, and Goorgaon.		1 12
Sheet No. 10, (2nd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Allygarh, Bulandshahr, Budaon, and Muradabad.		2 0
Sheet No. 11, comprising parts of districts of Muthra, Allygarh, and Goorgaon.		1 12

List of Maps of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for sale,—continued.

TITLE OF MAP.	SCALE OF MAP.	PRICE.
		Rs. A.
Sheet No. 12, (2nd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Allygarh, Etah, Muthra, and Budaon.	Inch Miles 1 = 2	2 0
Sheet No. 14, comprising parts of districts of Agra and Muthra.		1 4
Sheet No. 15, comprising parts of districts of Etah, Mainpuri, Muthra, Etawah, and Agra.		2 0
Sheet No. 16, comprising parts of districts of Mainpuri and Farakabad.		2 0
Sheet No. 17, comprising parts of districts of Etawah and Mainpuri.		1 4
Sheet No. 18, comprising parts of districts of Farakabad, Cawnpur, and Etawah.		2 0
Sheet No. 19, comprising parts of districts of Cawnpur and Oudh.		1 4
MAPS OF MASURI, within the municipal limits and Landour cantonment, published, with and without hill shading, in 20 sheets, numbered from 1 to 23, omitting 12, 18 and 21, which do not exist.	Inches Mile 12 = 1	Rs. 1-4 to 2 per sheet.
GUIDE MAP TO MASURI AND LANDOUR in one sheet ...	Inches Mile 6 = 1	2 0
MAP OF THE STATION OF RANIKHET, in 11 sheets, with and without hill shading.	Inches Mile 12 = 1	Rs. 1-4 to 2 per sheet.
MAP OF THE KOSI VALLEY, in 8 sheets, showing the ground on either side of the Kosi river to an average distance of 1½ miles, from Ramnagar thana up to the station of Ranikhet.	Inches Mile 6 = 1	Rs. 1-4 to 2 per sheet.
MAP OF DEHRA DUN	Inch Miles 1 = 2	1 4
TRANS-FRONTIER MAPS. Sheet No. 4, comprising Trans-Frontier states of Afghanistan, Kafiristan, Badakshan, Bokhara, Karatagin, Swat, Panjkora, Bajaur, and Chitral.	Inch Miles 1 = 16	2 0
Sheet No. 7, comprising Trans-Frontier states of Chilas, Gilgit, Yassin, Kunjut, Sirikul, Pamir Steppe, Kashgar, Yarkund, and Khotan, with part of Chinese Tibet.		2 0
ROUTE MAP for the Western Himalayas, Kashmir, Punjab, and Northern India (including the former Kashmir Route Map), with a pamphlet of names of halting places, distances, &c., &c.	Inch Miles 1 = 32	2 8

NOTE.—The above maps may also be obtained on the *Public Service* on application to the Office of the Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, Dehra Dún. They may be obtained by purchase at the rates mentioned, in addition to cost of packing, by application to that Office or to the following Agents :—

Calcutta—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Allahabad—Curator of Books, N. W. P.
Nagpoor—Curator of Books Central Provinces.
Lahore—Manager, Panjáb Printing Company, Limited.

The Trigonometrical Survey Office does not undertake the mounting or binding of maps. Applicants are particularly requested to specify the maps wanted exactly as above described. Indexes of the maps of the Topographical Surveys and Charts of Levels to be had on application.

DEHRA DÚN, *August* 1873.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Henry Robert Clarke, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore, died on the 13th March 1873.

Dennis Desmond, a Conductor in the Ordnance Commissariat Department, died on the 10th March 1873.

Sorabjee Pestunjee, a Parsee Merchant, Auctioneer and Commission Agent at Peshawur, died at Peshawur on the 10th August 1871.

John William Tibbetts, a British subject, residing at No. 28, Wellington Street, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 22nd July 1873.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 9th August 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

NOTICE.

The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Robert Gerald FitzGerald, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, died at Hurripore, Hazara, on the 27th November 1872.

William Frederick Nicolay, of Puddoomkier Indigo Factory, Chumparun, died on board the Steam Ship *Viceroy*, off Madras, on the 13th December 1872. Certificate granted to Francis Gilbert Nicolay, brother of the deceased, under Section 34, Act XXIV of 1867.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 10th August 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

NOTICE.

Applicants for the Clerkships in this office are informed that the vacancies have been filled.

J. HOPKINS,
The 31st July 1873. *Controller of Accounts, Military Works.*

WANTED.

For the Office of the Executive Engineer, Kooldunna :—

1 Clerk, salary Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 100.
1 Ditto, salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60.
1 Draftsman, salary Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 80.
1 Ditto salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to the Executive Engineer, Murree.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 4th August 1873.

No. 1068.—Mr. J. S. Howell, Overseer, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 4th July 1873.

No. 1069.—Mr. G. R. Clarke, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 1st August 1873, of the two months' and twenty-eight days' privilege leave granted to him in this Department Notification No. 996, dated 23rd July 1873.

JAMES COLLET,
Supdg. Engr., W. R. Railway Surveys.

AGRA AND GWALIOR (STATE) RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 18th August 1873.

No. 7.—The privilege leave of absence granted to Executive Engineer Mr. J. M. Span, in Notification No. 5, dated 28th June (Part II, page 343 of *Gazette of India*), is extended for a further period of fourteen days.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Superintending Engineer,
Agra and Gwalior (State) Railway Survey.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 16th August 1873.

No. 94.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 474, dated 15th July 1873, transferring Baboo Kally Kristo Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, from Bengal to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, this Accountant joined this Railway on the forenoon of 9th August 1873.

No. 95.—Mr. H. C. Woods, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ravee Section, availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted by Notification No. 64, dated 28th June 1873, on the afternoon of the 9th August 1873.

No. 96.—With reference to Notification No. 82, dated 26th July 1873, transferring Sergeant R. B. Teeling, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from the Jheelum Bridge Division of the Rawul Pindee District to the Ravee Section, this Subordinate joined the latter on the afternoon of the 5th August 1873.

No. 97.—Lalla Jumna Dass, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Ravee Section, is allowed twenty-five days' privilege leave, with effect from 20th September 1873.

No. 98.—In Notification No. 59, dated 7th June 1873, granting Mr. E. N. Homan, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, privilege leave for fifty-four days, for "with effect from 11th August 1873" read "with effect from 12th August 1873."

No. 99.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 482, dated 21st July 1873, dispensing with the services of Mr. J. W. Clissold, Supervisor, 1st Grade, this Subordinate ceased to belong to this Railway from the afternoon of the 11th August 1873.

JOSEPH L. GALLOTT,
Professional and Personal Assistant,
for Offg. Chief Engineer.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 11th August 1873.

No. 201.—Mr. J. C. Rainford, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge Division to the Mooltan District.

No. 204.—Azeezoodeen, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Mooltan District, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 205.—Sergeant J. Owens, Overseer, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 9th instant.

No. 206.—Mr. J. Beynon, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted one month's privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 20th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 13th August 1873.

No. 207.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 464, dated 10th June 1873, Baboo Lall Behari Gangooly, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 11th instant, and is posted to the Mehur Division, *vice* Mr. Geo. Humphreys, transferred to the Central Office of Accounts.

No. 208.—Mr. Geo. Humphreys, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred, on being relieved by Baboo Lall Behari Gangooly, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Mehur Division to the Central Office of Accounts.

No. 209.—Mr. Thomas Street is appointed a temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 14th August 1873.

No. 705*E*.—Mr. H. Edgar, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred to the Rajpootana (State) Railway, under Government of India Notification No. 498, dated 30th ultimo, reported himself to the Controller at Agra on the 12th instant.

Mr. J. O'Connor, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Controller's Office, Rajpootana (State) Railway, availed himself, on the 13th instant, of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 618E of 29th ultimo.

JOHN G. FURNIVALL,
Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 12th August 1873.

The Bank's Branch at Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces, has been closed.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th August 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	15,48,361	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office (Rs. 2,10,87,044 3 4) + General Treasury Balance at Branches ... (Rs. 2,35,85,737 6 7)	4,46,72,781	9	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,65,86,218	14	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,43,707	12	7
Sundries	5,68,706	13	4
TOTAL ...	9,56,19,776	10	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	1,73,47,609	5	10
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	40,59,204	8	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	34,86,467	1	0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...	2,24,86,475	4	8
Dead Stock	11,40,303	12	1
Stamps	13,529	4	0
Balances with other Banks ...	3,99,061	10	1
Sundries	3,43,111	13	4
Bullion	4,83,587	0	9
	4,97,59,349	11	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,56,48,309 4 9) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 3,02,12,117 10 3)	4,58,60,426	15	0
TOTAL ...	9,56,19,776	10	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 21st August 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acott. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
August 11th, 1873 ...	...	...	...	28,054	15,91,487
" 12th, " ...	...	...	...	28,054	15,91,487
" 13th, " ...	...	...	...	28,054	15,91,487
" 14th, " ...	...	...	...	28,054	15,91,487
" 15th, " ...	Holiday.				
" 16th, " ...	..	...	...	28,054	15,91,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 18th August 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th August 1873.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1856-57.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.		10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 31st July 1873	54,100	27,840	2,880	16,63,360	35,08,500	1,35,92,400	1,16,46,100	1,19,96,800	...	37,91,300	3,61,000	3,08,86,700	4,41,05,300	36,31,000	30,53,000	12,83,20,280
Error in Balance	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th August 1873	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	22,000	15,000	...	...	39,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th August 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	7,200	...	...	...	32,800	...	...	...	41,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th August 1873	...	...	...	...	2,000	26,200	6,500	78,900	...	...	...	2,500	19,000	...	...	1,35,100
TOTAL ...	54,100	27,840	2,880	16,63,360	35,10,500	1,36,44,600	1,16,53,600	1,20,83,900	...	37,91,300	3,61,000	3,09,44,000	4,41,39,300	36,31,000	30,53,000	12,85,60,380
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	...	...	...	50,800	3,200	12,000	31,800	...	...	...	21,000	1,82,500	...	...	3,01,300
Balance on 15th August 1873	54,100	27,840	2,880	16,63,360	34,59,700	1,36,41,400	1,16,41,600	1,20,52,100	...	37,91,300	3,61,000	3,09,23,000	4,39,56,800	36,31,000	30,53,000	12,82,59,080

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 14th June 1873 enfaced from India, 1,736 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 1,769 lakhs.
" 16th " 1873 to 30th " " " " 6 " " " 7 "
" 1st July " to 15th July " " " " 2 " " " 7 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 6 " " " 9 "
" 1st Aug. " to 15th Aug. " " " " 2 " " " 3 "
1,752 " 1,795 "
1,752 "
Balance against London ... 43 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 18th August 1873.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5939 ...	L/8 47531 ...	100 ...	Koonjo Behary Callychurn.
	„ 47532 ...	100 ...	
5940 ...	A/87 58749 ...	1,000 ...	A. Courzon, Esq.
5943 ...	A/99 80579 ...	50 ...	Ramnarayan.
5950 ...	L/8 13762 ...	100 ...	Punjee Lall.
	„ 13763 ...	100 ...	
	„ 13764 ...	100 ...	
	„ 13765 ...	100 ...	
	„ 13766 ...	100 ...	
	„ 26553 ...	100 ...	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5926 ...	L/8 29734 ...	10 ...	G. Grant, Esq.
	L/11 14786 ...	5 ...	
5927 ...	A/78 74657 ...	10 ...	Colonel J. D. Macdonald.
5928 ...	L 86215 ...	10 ...	Baboo Besheshur Nath.
5929 ...	A/44 14013 ...	20 ...	Baboo Gungaram Mahric.
5930 ...	A/41 75753 wrongly joined	10 ...	Hazaree Lall.
	„ 75752		
5931 ...	A/99 57530 ditto...	20 ...	Baboo Woomachurn Shaw.
5932 ...	„ 57531		
	A/94 22402 ditto...	20 ...	Baboo Debender Chunder Dutt.
	A/95 63082		
5933 ...	L/18 62603 ...	20 ...	Baboo Nundhurry Shaw.
5934 ...	L/8 34673 ...	10 ...	Baboo Poorno Chunder Mookerjee.
5935 ...	L/15 48244 ...	20 ...	Baboo Doorga Das Dutt.
5936 ...	L/9 23452 wrongly joined.	5 ...	J. Limpus, Esq.
	„ 23451		
5941 ...	„ 84651 ...	5 ...	J. G. Fenner, Esq.
	L/16 43616 ...	20 ...	
5942 ...	L/11 02023 ...	5 ...	Baboo Boirob Nath Ghose.
5944 ...	L/7 39063 wrongly joined	20 ...	The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
	A/69 39066		
5945 ...	A/95 39072 ditto...	10 ...	C. Heasman, Esq.
	„ 39071		
5946 ...	L/8 36704 ...	10 ...	Mrs. J. B. Millen.
	L/4 68242 ...	10 ...	
5947 ...	A/99 26831 wrongly joined	10 ...	Messrs. Robert Campbell & Co.
	A/10 66098		
5948 ...	A/98 50345 ...	50 ...	Messrs. Francis Harrison and Hathaway.
5951 ...	L/1 41246 ...	10 ...	The Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore.
	L/8 23720 ...	10 ...	
	L/8 79225 ...	10 ...	
	L/8 40491 ...	10 ...	
	L/3 41420 ...	10 ...	
	L/8 95538 ...	10 ...	
	A/99 46587 ...	10 ...	
	A/95 88027 ...	10 ...	
	A/98 23211 ...	10 ...	
	L/7 69567 ...	20 ...	
	„ 86254 ...	20 ...	
	L/18 94624 ...	20 ...	
	A/10 38599 ...	50 ...	
5952 ...	A/67 68750 ...	1,000 ...	Buxaram Hurruksook.
	„ 64721 ...	1,000 ...	
5934 ...	L/9 85191 ...	5 ...	Baboo Poorno Chunder Mookerjee.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
CALCUTTA,
The 21st August 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
76 ...	B/88 91020 ...	100 ...	Mathar Meertheen Saib, Merchant, Vaniembady.
	„ 91021 ...	100 ...	
	„ 91022 ...	100 ...	
	Note partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
65 ...	B/81 35570 ...	10 ...	C. Sawmy Chetty, Bhowany.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 11th August 1873.

W. DONALD,
Offg. Asst. Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

COCONADA CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
1/8 07800 ...	10 ...	Kottalanka Vencana, of Kotipalli, of Godavery District.
1/5 07213 ...	20 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
COCONADA,
The 30th July 1873.

H. RICHARDSON, *Deputy Collector,*
In charge of Paper Currency.

ALLAHABAD CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
163 ...	D/4 19817 ...	50 ...	Prosonno Mohun Bose, Allahabad.
164	D/7 28003 ...	100 ...	The District Supdt. of Police, Delhie.
	„ 30586 ...	100 ...	
167	D/5 49451 ...	20 ...	Rampal, Choongee Office, Allahabad.
	D/10 27735 ...	5 ...	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
413 ...	D/10 16993 ...	5 ...	J. Beck, Esq., Inland Customs, Jaloun.
414 ...	„ 13360 ...	5 ...	Shyamlall Singh, Ajmere.
415 ...	D/4 06463 ...	50 ...	J. L. Lyell, Esq., Allahabad.
416 ...	D/7 27538 ...	100 ...	Major C. Acton, Fyzabad.
	„ 27539 ...	100 ...	
	„ 27545 ...	100 ...	
417 ...	A/48 74300 ...	20 ...	V. A. Smith, Esq., C. S., Ghazeepore.
	D/5 32497 ...	20 ...	
418 ...	D/10 28090 ...	5 ...	Mr. W. P. Barrett, Allahabad.
419	„ 00071 ...	5 ...	Khetter Mohun Roy, Calcutta.
420	„ 03065 ...	5 ...	Syed Masoom Ally Beg, Agra.
	„ 03066 ...	5 ...	
421	D/8 65315 ...	10 ...	Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Calcutta.
422	„ 59522 ...	10 ...	Mr. W. Phillips, Oonao, Oudh.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
ALLAHABAD,
The 20th August 1873.

F. C. BARNES,
Assistant to Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note wholly lost or destroyed.		
1873-74. 51 ...	C/10 75579 ...	Rs. 100 ...	Dhourkul Purbad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pratabgarh, Oudh.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.		
1873-74. A/14 ...	C/14 18692 wrongly joined, „ 18691 wrongly joined	Rs. 10 ...	Rutonjee Peetamber, Bania, Bazar Gate, Modykhana, in the house of Soonderdoss Moorarjee, Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; BOMBAY, *The 13th August* 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th August 1873.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Massillia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 25th August, at 7 P. M.

The 21st August 1873.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 26th August 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 25th.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope can be sent by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

The 22nd August 1873.

Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Allepey, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Asia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 25th August, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Dacca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 29th August, at 7 P. M.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 30th August, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 31st August, at 7 P. M.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 16th August 1873.

Anthony, H.
Barret, J.
Buston, Capt.
Buatt, J.
Caddy, D.
Caddy, Mrs. D.
Cairns, E.
Campbell, J.
Clough, Revd. J.
Corbett, A. H.
Cowan, W.
DeCruze, J.
DeCruz, S.
Dunbar, J. M.
Fletcher, D. G.
Frewin, Mrs. C. R.
Gahan, E. E.
Godding, Mrs. E.
Gorrick, Mrs., M. A.
Grant and Co., W. H.
Hill, Mrs. Colonel
Hony. Secy. Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund.
Hurley, D.
Jantz, Mrs. M.
Jervis, G.
Lean, D.
Macrae, Mrs.
McSweeny, C. D.
Monies, Mrs., J. E.
Porteous, Miss C. E.
Quinn and Co.
Reid, J. R.
Rothschild
Roy, A. M.
Sarkies, J. C.
Savi, J. W.
Scott, J.
Short, Short and Co.
Smith, W.
Smith, Mrs. J.
Snell, C. W.
Somervell, Miss.
Stephens, A. J.
Swain, Mrs.
Syron, W.
Tomiz, D.
Vallente, W. G.
Wise, R. T.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Burgess, W. S.
C. N.
Grant, H.
Grosse, F.
Little, Mrs. E.
Massey, E. R.
N. E. D.
O'Toole, T. M.
Purnell, G.
Ring, J. B.
Webber, E. V.

Registered Letters.

Abdool Kurreem.
Dabor Ally.
Dooknah.
Harashook Dass.
Jajgoo Bugut.
Monsr. Osdally Muhan.
Madub Chunder Sircar.
Mrs. Margenout.
Nowab Syed Ameer Allee.
Otto Eck.
Probab Chunder Chatterjee.
P. Angeer.
Ramjeebun Bhurtea.
Ramtarrun Sandale.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 7 annas.*

Just Published—New edition.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st June 1873. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 4 annas; payable in advance.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price 1 Rupee; packing and postage 4 annas.*

ARMY LIST—Reduced Price.

The price of the next and subsequent Numbers of the Bengal Official Quarterly Army List will be reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per copy for town subscribers, and from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 4-8 for copies sent by post.

Copies of the Number published on 1st July are still available at present rates—Rs. 5 and Rs. 5-8.

A Narrative of the Russian Military Expedition to Khiva, under General Perofski, in 1839. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 7 annas.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., half calf, cloth.

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the Orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M.A., M. D., LL.B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs. 10; packing and postage, Re. 1-6; payable in advance.*

Just Published.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Part II. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5; packing and postage Re. 1-12; payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage Re. 1-8; payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The following Government Promissory Note, No. 004614, dated 16th January 1872, of 4½ per cent. loan for Rs. 800.

KHETTER NAUTH MOSSTOFE AND CHUNDER GOTTY MOSSTOFE,
at Sookrea, viâ Somrah, Zillah Hooghly.

Eaten by White Ants.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes standing in the name of Nobeebuksh Sheikdar, the Proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Application is shortly to be made to the Bank of Bengal for the issue of Duplicate Notes in favor of the Proprietor :—

No. 011852	of the 4 per cent. loan	of 1842-43	for Rs.	1,000.
„ 003330	of „ „	of 1865	for Rs.	2,000.
		Total	Rs.	3,000.

DACCA;
The 31st July 1873.

NOBEEBUKSH SHEIKDAR.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th August 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1873.

An Act for the Repeal of certain Obsolete Enactments.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that the enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act, which have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express and specific repeal, or have by lapse of time and change of circumstances become unnecessary, or which merely repeal prior enactments, should be expressly and specifically repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Enactments in schedule repealed.

1. The enactments described in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule:

Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Statute, Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to:

And this Act shall not affect the validity or invalidity of any thing already done or suffered, or any indemnity already granted, or any right or title already acquired or accrued, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or the proof of any past act or thing.

Nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognised, or derived, by, in, or from any enactment hereby repealed:

Nor shall this Act provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage or practice not now existing or in force.

Short title.

Commencement.

2. This Act may be cited as "The Repealing Act, 1873"; and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.—STATUTES.

Year and Chapter.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
7 Jac. I, cap. 5*...	Suits against Justices of the Peace and other Officers.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
21 Jac. I, cap. 12	Making perpetual 7 Jac. I, cap. 5.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
29 Car. II, cap. 3	An Act for prevention of Frauds and Perjuries.	Sections thirteen, fourteen, sixteen, seventeen, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, so far as they apply to British India.†
8 & 9 Wm. III, cap. 11.	An Act for the better preventing frivolous and vexatious suits.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
24 Geo. II, cap. 44	An Act for the rendering Justices of the Peace more safe in the Execution of their Office, &c.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
33 Geo. III, cap. 52	An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term the Possession, &c.	Section twenty-eight.
42 Geo. III, cap. 85	An Act for the Trying and Punishing in Great Britain Persons holding public employment, for Offences committed abroad, &c.	Section six, so far as it relates to suits in British India.
53 Geo. III, cap. 155.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further Term, the Possession, &c.	Sections ninety-seven and one hundred and twenty-one, and section one hundred and twenty-three, so far as it relates to suits in British India.
2 & 3 Vic., cap. 34	An Act to confirm certain Rules and Orders of the Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William and Madras, &c.	The whole.
3 & 4 Vic., cap. 37	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny, &c.	Sections forty-three to forty-seven (both inclusive).

* Entitled as of the 7th & 8th Jac. I, in *The Statutes: Revised Edition*, London, 1870.

† The reference is to the Sections as printed in *The Statutes: Revised Edition*, London, 1870.

PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1836	Bengal—Personal disabilities and privileges.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXII of 1836	Eastern Canal Tolls ...	The whole.
XXV of 1836	Warehousing ports ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1837	Custom house	So much as has not been repealed.
XXV of 1837	Bengal Judiciary system ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXII of 1838	Bengal—Justices of the Peace...	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1839	Madras Tahsíldárs ...	The first ten words of section two.
I of 1841	Pattídárí estates	The whole Act, so far as it applies, or is applicable, to the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.
XIII of 1841	An Act for explaining the provisions of Act No. XXV of 1836.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1841	Appeals in Sadr Courts (Bengal)	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1841	An Act for amending such Parts of the Bengal and Madras Codes as concern the Dismissal of Suits and Appeals for neglecting to proceed in the same.	The whole.
VI of 1843	Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Courts of Amíns and Munsifs.	The whole.
VII of 1843	Madras Courts	Sections twenty-six, forty-four and forty-seven.
XV of 1843	Uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXV of 1843	An Act for making the provisions of 5 & 6 Vic., C. 47, section XI, applicable to India.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1844	Suits in the Courts of Principal Sadr Amíns and Sadr Amíns.	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1845	Sales of land for arrears of revenue.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.

PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*(continued.)*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1845	An Act vesting Courts of Appeal with the discretion to require or dispense with Security for Costs from the Appellant.	The whole.
XIV of 1845	Munsifs (Bengal Presidency) ...	The whole.
XVI of 1845	Re-admission of Appeals after Dismissal under Act XXIX of 1841.	The whole.
XVII of 1845	Enforcement of the Attendance of Witnesses in the Courts of the Munsifs within the Presidency of Fort William	The whole.
XIX of 1845	Assam Tea Company ...	The whole.
IV of 1846	Sale of Land in Execution of Decrees in the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William..	The whole.
XVII of 1847	An Act for remedying a Defect in the Law regarding undiscovered Defaults in the Prosecution of Suits.	The whole.
VII of 1848	Customs duties	So much as has not been repealed.
XIII of 1849	An Act to prevent the smuggling of Salt into Calcutta.	The whole.
VIII of 1850	Confirmation of decisions on certain appeals.	The whole.
X of 1850	Aden	The whole.
XV of 1850	An Act to extend the operation of Sections X. and XII., Regulation XXVI, 1814, of the Bengal Code.	The whole.
XXXI of 1850	Bombay Salt Revenue ...	Sections one and two.
XXI of 1852	Bombay Deputy Collectors ...	Section two.

PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*(continued.)*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVI of 1852	Procedure in the Courts of the Sadr Amíns and Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort William.	The whole.
XXIX of 1852	Circuits of Judicial Commissioners (Bombay).	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1853	Summary Suits (Bengal) ...	Section nine.
X of 1853	Amending Act XXII of 1836 ...	The whole.
XV of 1853	Procedure in cases of regular Appeal to the Sadr Courts in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole.
XVI of 1853	Special Appeals	The whole.
IX of 1854	Appeals in the Civil Courts of the East India Company.	The whole.
X of 1855	Evidence	Section nine.
XXIX of 1855	Customs	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1856	Desertion	In sections two, five, six and seven the words "Joint Magistrate."
XII of 1856	An Act to amend the Law respecting the employment of Ameens by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.	In section three the words "with the sanction of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut," and in section five the first nineteen words, and in section ten the words "under such general directions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Sudder Court."
VII of 1857	Uncovenanted Agency ...	The whole Act, so far as it relates to Deputy Magistrates.
VI of 1859	Ahmadábád Magistracy ...	The whole.
XV of 1860	Calcutta Canal	The whole.
XVIII of 1863	High Court, Fort William ...	So much of the title and preamble as relates to oaths.
XXIII of 1865	Panjáb Chief Court ...	The whole.

PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*(continued)*.

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1869	Divorce	In section fifty-eight, the words "United" and "and Ireland," and in section fifty-nine the word "United."
X of 1869	Police Superannuation Funds ...	The whole.
IX of 1870	Elphinstone Land Company ...	The whole.
XI of 1870	Weights and Measures ...	The whole.
XII of 1870	Native Passenger Ships ...	Section three, down to and including the words "repealed; and."
XIV of 1870	The Repealing Act, 1870 ...	The whole.
XXIII of 1870	Coinage	Section two and the schedule.
XXV of 1870	Timber duties, Burma ...	The whole.
XXVI of 1870	Prisons	Section two and the schedule.
XXVIII of 1870	Commitments from Andamans...	Section two.
IV of 1871	Coroners	Section two and the first schedule.
V of 1871	Prisoners	Section two and the schedule.
VI of 1871	Bengal Civil Courts ...	Sections two and twenty-three and the schedule.
IX of 1871	Limitation	Section two and the first schedule.
X of 1871	Excise	Section two and the schedule.
XIII of 1871	Tariff...	Section nine and schedule C.
XX of 1871	Panjáb Local Rates ...	Section one, from and including "inclusive" down to and including "Acts."
XXVI of 1871	Land Improvement Act ...	Section two and the schedule.
XXIX of 1871	Bengal Regulations Repeal ...	The whole.
XXXIII of 1871	Panjáb Land Revenue ...	Section sixty-three and the second paragraph of section sixty-seven.
XI of 1872	Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition.	Section two and the first schedule.
XVII of 1872	Postponement of Act X of 1872	The whole.
XXIV of 1872	Repealing Bombay Regulation XIII of 1827, section 34, clause 9.	The whole.
III of 1873	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Civil Courts of the Madras Presidency subordinate to the High Court.	Section two and the schedule.

PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.—*(concluded).*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1873	Municipal Committees in the Panjáb.	In section two the first paragraph, and in second paragraph the words "But" and "the said."
V of 1873	Government Savings Banks ...	Section two.
VIII of 1873	Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in Northern India.	Section two and the schedule.
IX of 1873	Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb.	Section two.
X of 1873	Oaths	Section two and the schedule.

PART III.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE IN COUNCIL.

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal.
V of 1863	Madras Pier	Section seventeen.
VI of 1863	Schools	Section twenty-eight.
I of 1864	Ports	Sections one and six.
II of 1864	Arrears of Revenue ...	Sections sixty-five and sixty-six.
III of 1864	Abkári	Section thirty-four.
VI of 1865	Seals	Section two and the first eight words of section one.
VIII of 1865	Recovery of rent	Sections eighty-nine and ninety.
VI of 1867	Land Revenue (Madras Town)...	Section two.
VII of 1867	Port dues	Section one, and the first twenty-three words of section fifteen.
IX of 1867	Madras Municipality ...	Section one.
I of 1868	Nílgiri Hills Commissioner ...	Section thirteen, and the first twenty-four words of section one.
II of 1869	Repealing Act	The whole.
V of 1869	Jails	Section one.
V of 1871	Amending Madras Act IX of 1867.	Section four.

PART IV.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1862	An Act for extending the Powers of Municipal Commissioners, appointed under Act XXVI of 1850.	Section four, and the first six words of sections two and three.
IV of 1862	Markets and Fairs ...	The first six words of section one.
V of 1862	Bhágdárí and Narwúdárí Tenures	In section one, the words "from and after the passing of this Act." The first seven words in sections four and five.
IX of 1862	An Act for further amending Act XXVI of 1850.	The first eight words of section one.
X of 1862	An Act to amend section 45, Clause 1, of Regulation XIII of 1827.	The preamble, and in section one, the words "Sessions Judge or other."
I of 1863	An Act for the Registry of Vessels and Levy of Pilotage Fees on the River Indus.	In the preamble, from and including the words "And whereas" down to and including "Sind." Sections sixteen and nineteen.
IV of 1863	An Act to amend Act XV of 1858 for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Aden.	Section one, and section two down to and including the figures "1863."
VI of 1863	Public Conveyances in the Town, Suburbs, and Harbour of Bombay.	Sections thirty-three and thirty-eight.
VII of 1863	An Act for the Summary Settlement of Claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, &c.	Sections one and twenty-seven.
VIII of 1863	Karáchi Court of Small Causes	The whole.
IX of 1863	An Act for the Prevention of Adulteration of Cotton and the better Suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay.	Section one, and the first twenty-two words of section four.
XI of 1863	An Act for taking a Census of the Bombay Presidency.	The whole.
XII of 1863	An Act to remove any doubts which may arise as to the legality of acts done, and proceedings held, in the Collectorate of Sattara, between the 1st January and 14th April 1863, both days inclusive.	The whole.

PART IV.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL—(*continued.*)

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1864	An Act to repeal Clause 4 of Section II of Regulation V of 1830, and Section I of Regulation VIII of 1831.	The whole.
IV of 1864	Repeal of enactments relating to Native law-officers.	The whole.
V of 1864	An Act to give Mamlutdars' Courts jurisdiction in certain cases, &c.	The preamble down to and including the figures and words "VI of 1830; and." Section two. In section twenty the words and figures "as defined in Chapter II of Regulation XVI of 1827."
VI of 1864	Diet-money of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes.	Section one.
I of 1865	An Act to provide for the survey, demarcation, assessment and administration of lands held under Government, &c.	Section one from and including the words "and shall" to the end. Section fifty.
IV of 1865	An Act for the regulation of Mofussil Gaols and the enforcement of discipline therein.	Section one. Section two down to and including the word "operation." Section forty-one.
VI of 1865	An Act to authorize the destruction of useless Records in certain Courts of the Bombay Presidency.	In the preamble from and including the words "and whereas" down to and including "useless records." Section two.
II of 1866	An Act to divest Courts of Revenue of jurisdiction in certain cases, &c.	Sections one, four, seven and eight.
III of 1866	Gambling	Section fifteen.
V of 1866	Repealing Bombay Regulation XVI of 1827, section 10.	The whole.
VII of 1866	An Act to limit the liability of a Son, Grandson, or Heir of a deceased Hindoo for the debts of his ancestor, &c.	Section three. Section four from and including the words "and the provisions" to the end. Section eight.
VIII of 1866	Sale of Poisons	Section one and the first twelve words of section three. Section twenty-two.

PART IV.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL—(*continued.*)

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1866	An Act to authorize the extension of certain Regulations and Acts to Territories in the Bombay Presidency not subject to the General Regulations.	Section one and the first twelve words of section two.
X of 1866	An Act to shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council, &c.	Sections eight and nine.
XI of 1866	Port-dues	Section one.
XII of 1866	Courts in Sindh	So much of Section twelve as extends Act V of 1840. Sections eighteen, nineteen and twenty.
II of 1867	An Act to amend (Bombay) Act No. XIV of 1866.	The whole.
V of 1867	An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to Act No. XII of 1866 (Bombay).	The whole.
VII of 1867	District Police	Section two.
VIII of 1867	Village Police	Section two.
IX of 1867	Sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors in the City of Bombay.	Sections one and sixteen.
I of 1868	An Act to repeal Section 3 of Act XXI of 1852, and to remove doubts, &c.	Section one, and in the Title the words and figures "to repeal section three of Act XXI of 1852, and."
II of 1868	Public Ferries	Section one.
III of 1868	An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to Act No. V of 1867 (Bombay).	Section one down to and including the words "repealed and."
IV of 1868	Application of (Bombay) Act I of 1865 to Towns and Cities.	Sections sixteen and twenty.
I of 1869	Bhore Ghaut Accident ...	The whole.

PART IV.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL—(*concluded.*)

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1869	An Act to provide in the Presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility.	Section fourteen.
VI of 1869	Inspection of Steam Boilers in the City of Bombay.	The last sentence of section eleven. Section fifteen.
I of 1870	Repealing Certificate Tax ...	The whole.
II of 1870	Official Seals of the Magistrates	Sections one and three.
I of 1871	An Act to provide for the cost of Police employed in Towns and Suburbs where Act XXVI of 1850 is in force.	Section four.

PART V.—ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1862	Amending Act XLII of 1860 ...	The whole.
III of 1862	Land Revenue	Section one.
VII of 1862	Resumption of Revenue ...	Section one.
VIII of 1862	Zamíndárí Dáks	Section one.
IV of 1863	Amending Act XXII of 1860...	In section one, the words and figures "The schedule annexed to Act XXII of 1860 is hereby repealed, except as to any proceedings pending at the time of the passing of this Act: and."
VI of 1863	Calcutta Municipality ...	Sections one and five.

PART V.—ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.—*(continued.)*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1864	Jails	Sections one and twenty.
V of 1864	Canal Tolls	Section nineteen.
VI of 1864	Inspection of Steam-boilers ...	Section thirteen.
VII of 1864	Salt	Sections two, forty-two, and the schedule.
I of 1865	Acts of Judge of 24-Parganas	The whole.
II of 1865	Repealing Bengal Act IX of 1862.	The whole.
V of 1865	Amending Bengal Act II of 1864.	Section one, and in section two, the words and figures "Sections V, XV, and XIX of the said Act II of 1864 are hereby repealed, and."
VIII of 1865	Sale of under-tenures ...	Sections two and eighteen.
of 1866	Amending Bengal Regulation VI of 1819.	Section one.
IV of 1866	Calcutta Police	Section two.
V of 1866	Hackney Carriages ...	Section one.
VI of 1866	Amending Bengal Act VI of 1863.	Section one.
IX of 1866	An Act for the more effectual punishment of persons resisting lawful apprehension or escaping from legal custody, &c.	The whole.
III of 1867	Ships in Ports	Section twenty.
VI of 1867	Police	Section fourteen.
IX of 1867	Amending Bengal Acts VI of 1863 and VI of 1866.	Section twenty-three and the schedule.
XI of 1867	Calcutta Police rates ...	Section fifteen.
I of 1868	Survey of Steamers ...	Section nineteen.
III of 1868	Appeals under Bengal Regulation VII of 1822.	Section two.

PART V.—ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL—*(concluded.)*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1868	Amending Act IX of 1847 ...	Section one.
V of 1868	Hastings	Section two.
VII of 1868	Arrears of land-revenue ...	Section twenty-nine and schedule E.
I of 1869	Cruelty to animals ...	Section eight.
I of 1870	Calcutta Water-rate ...	Section one and the schedule.
III of 1870	Transfer to Civil Courts of certain pending suits.	The whole.
IV of 1870	Court of Wards	Section eighty-seven.
V of 1870	Calcutta Port Commissioners ...	Sections ninety-three and ninety-four.
II of 1872	Jute warehouses	Section three.

PART VI.—MADRAS REGULATIONS.

No. and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1803	Collectors.	Sections three and four.
II of 1820	Publication of certain sections of 53 Geo. III, C. 155.	The whole.

PART VII.—BOMBAY REGULATIONS.

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
I of 1827	A Regulation for forming into a regular Code all Rules that may be enacted for the internal government of the Territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay.	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1827	A Regulation for defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and officers thereof.	Chapter I. In section forty-seven, clause *Second*, the words and figures "as provided in Regulation III, A. D. 1827, Section III, clause Second." Appendix C.

PART VII.—BOMBAY REGULATIONS—(*continued.*)

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
		In section fifty, clause *Fourth*, the words "unless such Court be subordinate to that of the Zillah Judge, in which case it shall be imposed by his immediate authority." Section fifty-two, clause *Fifth*. Section fifty-three, clauses *First* and *Fourth*. Section fifty-four, in clause *First*, from and including the words, "unless such Court," down to the end of the clause; and, in clause *Second*, from and including the words "and the Court," down to and including "decrees."
V of 1827	A Regulation defining the Limitations, as to time, within which civil actions may be prosecuted, &c.	The preamble down to and including the words "instituted and," and in the preamble the words "for the calculation of the interest of money, and for limiting the amount thereof, and:" and the words "to have effect from such date as shall be prescribed in a Regulation to be hereafter passed for that purpose." Section thirteen, and Appendix A.
VIII of 1827	A Regulation to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, &c.	In the preamble, the last twenty words. Section two, clause *Second*. Section six. In section ten, clause *Second*, the words and figures "in the manner prescribed in Regulation IV, A. D. 1827, Section VIII, clause Tenth," "local currency," "Bombay Courier, or other."
XII of 1827	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, &c.	Section nineteen, clause *Sixth*, from and including the words "and if the Magistrate," down to the end of the clause. In section thirty-seven, clause *Second*, the words and figures "by imprisonment in commutation," and "in Regulation XIV, A. D. 1827, Section IX."
XIII of 1827	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	The preamble. Section thirty-one, clause *Third*. Section thirty-two, and the first and second clauses of section thirty-three.
XIV of 1827	A Regulation for defining crimes and offences, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1827	A Regulation defining the duties of the Collector, and his powers in regard to Subordinate Revenue Officers, and providing Rules for the guidance of Land	In the preamble the last seventeen words. Section eleven, clause *Fourth*. In section fourteen, clause *Second*, the words "to the Judge." In section fifteen, clause *Second*, the words

PART VII.—BOMBAY REGULATIONS—*(continued.)*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
	Revenue Officers in general, throughout the Territories subordinate to Bombay.	"through the Judge, who shall be bound to forward the same." In section twenty-three, clause *Second*, the word "the" before "stamped," and the words and figures "specified in Appendix (F) to Regulation XVIII, A. D. 1827." In section twenty-six, the words and figures "as required by Regulation VII, A. D. 1827, section IV, clause Third." In section twenty-seven, clause *Third*, down to and including the words "Fourth, and." Appendix A.
XVII of 1827	A Regulation for the territories subordinate to Bombay, prescribing Rules for the assessment and realization of the Land Revenue, &c.	In the preamble, from and including the words "that the Collector," down to and including the words "revenue officers." In the preamble the last seventeen words. In section two, clause *First*, the words and numbers "under any of the provisions contained in Chapters IX and X of this Regulation." In the same section, clause *Second*, the words "or in the enactments therein cited." In section four, clause *Third*, the words "by Regulation." In section five, clause *First*, the words "according to the Regulations." In section twelve, clause *Seventh*, the words and figures from and including the words "in Regulation," down to and including the word "sections." In section fourteen, the words and figures "of Regulation IV, A. D. 1827, section LXX." Section sixteen, clause *Fourth*. In section twenty-six, clause *Fifth*, the words and number "before the Collector, according to the provisions of Chapter VIII," and the words and number "according to the provisions of Chapter VIII." In section twenty-seven, the words and number "instituted before the Collector according to the provisions of Chapter VIII." Section twenty-nine, clause *Second*.
XIX of 1827	A Regulation for the Presidency prescribing Rules for the Assessment and Collection of the Land Revenue, and for Collecting Taxes on Shops and Stalls, &c.	In the preamble the last twenty words. In section three, clause *Second*, the words and figures "which is as prescribed in Chapter I, Regulation V, A. D. 1827." Section seven, clause *First*, from and including the words "the amount" down to the end of the clause. Section eight, except the first fifteen words.

PART VII.—BOMBAY REGULATIONS—*(continued.)*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXI of 1827	A Regulation for collecting Customs on Opium and other specified Articles, &c.	In the preamble the last sixty-four words. In section seven, clause *First*, the words "or criminal judge," clause *Second*, the word "Bombay." In section nine, clause *Third*, the words "local currency." In section forty-six, clause *Second*, the words "for the benefit of the Company." Sections forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, and fifty-three. Section sixty-five, clause *Third*. In section sixty-six, clause *Second*, the words and number "as prescribed in section LVII, clause *Fifth*." In section sixty-eight, clause *First*, the words "by the Regulations." In section seventy-one, clause *First*, the last thirty-three words.
XXII of 1827	A Regulation to declare and define Military Authority, in its relations to the Civil Power and to the Community at large.	In the preamble, the words from and including "that Camp followers" down to and including "power." In the preamble the last seventeen words. Section twenty-three, except the first twenty-two words. In section twenty-five, clause *Third*, the words and number "in the mode described in section V, clause *First*." In section twenty-six, the words and number "in section IX of this Regulation." In the same section, clause *Third*, the word "Bombay." In section thirty-two, clause *First*, the word "Bombay," and the last twenty-four words of this clause. In section forty-two, clause *Fourth*, the word "both," and the words "and the Court of Sudder Foujdary Adawlut." In section forty-nine, clause *First*, the word "Bombay."
XXV of 1827	A Regulation for the Confinement of State Prisoners and for the Attachment of the Lands of Chieftains and others, for Reasons of State.	In the preamble the last twenty words. Section four, clause *First*. In the same section, clause *Second*, the words "or the Judge on circuit."
XXVII of 1827	A Regulation for abolishing the Zillah Court of Broach, and for attaching the Districts composing the Broach Zillah to the Zillahs of Surat and Kaira.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXVIII of 1827	A Regulation for fixing the Date from whence certain Regulations passed on the 1st January 1827 are to take effect.	The whole.
XXXIV of 1827	Nawáb of Surat	The whole.

PART VII.—BOMBAY REGULATIONS—(*continued.*)

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1828	Stamps	The whole.
IX of 1828	Repealing Regulation I of 1828 and part of Regulation XXVII of 1827.	The whole.
X of 1828	Repealing Regulation II of 1828 and part of Regulation XXVII of 1827.	The whole.
XI of 1828	Assistant Judges	The whole.
XIV of 1828	A Regulation for levying a Toll at the Sion Causeway, &c.	The whole.
IV of 1830	A Regulation rescinding such Parts of Regulation XII of 1827 as vest the Criminal Judge with Police Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and his Assistants.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1830	A Regulation providing for the Appointment of a Revenue Commissioner, &c.	In the preamble, the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation."
VII of 1830	A Regulation for bringing under the Operation of the Regulations, the territories comprised in the Southern Mahratta Country, belonging to the Honourable Company, &c.	Sections three and four.
XIII of 1830	A Regulation for vesting certain Jagheerdars, Surinjameedars and Enamdars with the power of deciding Suits within the Boundaries of their respective estates.	In the preamble, the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation." In section two, clause *Second*, the words "to the deputy agent or assistant judge, as the case may be." In section five, the words and figures "under the rules provided in Chapter XXII, Regulation IV of 1827, for the admission of special appeals."
XV of 1830	A Regulation for rescinding and re-enacting, with Modifications, the Provisions contained in Regulation VI, 1818, &c.	The whole.
XVIII of 1830	A Regulation providing for the Appointment of a Joint Judge within the Zillah of Poona.	The whole.
XX of 1830	A Regulation for relaxing the Restrictive System in regard to the Sale and Purchase of Malwa Opium, &c.	In the preamble, the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation." Section one. Section two, clause *Third*, the words and figures "leviable under Regulation XX of 1827."

PART VII.—BOMBAY REGULATIONS—(*concluded.*)

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
I of 1831	A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction of the Agent of Government, acting under the provisions of Section IV, Regulation XXIX of 1827, &c.	In the preamble the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation." In section one, clause *First*, the words "*First*, it is hereby declared that" and the words and figures "and which under the provisions of Section XXXI of Regulation XVII of 1827 are within the jurisdiction of Collectors of land revenue." Section one, clause *Second*.
X of 1831	A Regulation providing for the Recognition of the Vechania and Gerania Tenures as sufficient Title for the Exemption of Lands from the payment of Revenue, &c.	The whole.
XV of 1831	A Regulation providing Rules for the Punishment of Patels of Villages, in case of their falsifying Revenue Records.	In the preamble the words "to take effect from the date of promulgation."
XVI of 1831	A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction vested in the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, &c.	In the preamble the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation," and the first five words of section one.
II of 1832	A Regulation providing for the realization of certain Items of Revenue from Farmers thereof.	In the preamble the words "and land," and "transit duties," and the last eight words. In section one, the words "land customs, transit duties."
V of 1833	A Regulation for declaring all Hereditary District and Village Officers, when entrusted by virtue of their Offices with the charge or collection of the Public Money, to be officers of Receipt, and liable to certain Penalties for Embezzlement, &c.	In the preamble the word "fourth" and the last eight words. In section three, the word "fourth." In section four, the words and figures "In extension of the provisions of section XVIII of Regulation XVI of 1827, it is hereby declared that."
I of 1834	Repealing Regulation V of 1828	Section one, and the second clause of section two.

PART VIII.—BENGAL REGULATIONS.

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1793	A Regulation for abolishing the Courts of Maal Adawlut or Revenue Courts, &c.	Sections two, nineteen, and forty-eight. In section three the second sentence.

PART VIII.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*(continued.)*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1793	Apprehension and Trial of Persons charged with Crimes or Misdemeanours.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVIII of 1793	A Regulation for preserving complete the Records of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXI of 1793	A Regulation for establishing in each Zillah an Office for keeping the Records in the Native Languages which relate to the public Revenue, &c.	The whole.
III of 1794	A Regulation for exempting Proprietors of Land (with certain Exceptions) from being confined for Arrears of Revenue, &c.	Section twenty-two.
XVIII of 1795	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares Regulation XVIII, 1793, &c.	The whole.
XXX of 1795	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares Regulation XXI, 1793, &c.	The whole.
LVIII of 1795	A Regulation for granting to the Collectors a Commission on the Jumma of Lands, &c.	The whole Regulation, except sections three and four.
VII of 1797	A Regulation for abolishing the Office of Commissioner at Backergunge, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1804	Native Officers	Sections twenty-five and twenty-six.
XIV of 1805	A Regulation for the Administration of Justice in Civil Cases in the Zillah of Cuttack.	The whole Regulation, except so much of section eleven as has not heretofore been repealed.
XVIII of 1806	Eastern Canal Tolls ...	The whole.
VI of 1814	A Regulation for modifying certain Parts of Regulation IX, 1810, and Regulation I, 1812.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXVI of 1814	A Regulation for modifying some of the Rules at present in force regarding the Admission and Trial of Special and Summary Appeals, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.

PART VIII.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*(concluded.)*

No. and year.	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal.
I of 1819	A Regulation for replacing the Districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore under the Management of the Board of Revenue, &c.	Sections one, two and three.
II of 1819	Resumption of Revenue ...	Section nineteen, clause *Second.*
IV of 1821	A Regulation for authorizing a Collector of Land Revenue or other Officer employed in the Management or Superintendence of any Branch of the Territorial Revenues, to exercise, in certain cases, the powers of Magistrate, &c.	Sections two and three, and section eight, clause *Fourth.*
VIII of 1824	Tolls on certain rivers ...	The whole.
XIV of 1825	Lákhiráj tenures	Section five.
III of 1828	Special Commissioners for hearing appeals from revenue authorities.	Section nine.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th August 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1873.

An Act to amend the law relating to Timber floated the rivers of British Burma.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Timber Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the seventh day of September 1873.

Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

II.—Duties.

Duty on timber.

3. On all timber the produce of forests situate beyond the frontier of British Burma and floated down any of the rivers of the Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces, or past a frontier custom-house on the Irrawaddy or Sitang, a duty shall be levied, in such manner, at such places, by such persons, and to such extent, as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribes by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*:

Provided that if the duty is directed to be levied on each log of the said timber, it shall not exceed two rupees twelve annas per log of five feet in girth and upwards, and one rupee six annas per log of less than five feet in girth.

Provided also, that if the duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, it shall not exceed eight per cent. on the value.

Power to fix value for assessment of duty.

4. In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Chief Commissioner may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix, by like notification, the value on which the duty shall be assessed.

Legalization of prior levy of duty.

5. All duties levied before this Act comes into force on timber floated down any of the rivers of British Burma, shall be deemed to have been levied in accordance with law.

Indemnity.

And all officers and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before this Act comes into force, which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been in force; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such officer or other person in respect of any thing so done.

III.—Rules.

Rules for timber floated.

6. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules as to all or any of the following matters:—

(*a*) the time and manner of floating timber and bamboos down any of the rivers of British Burma,

(*b*) the detention and examination of timber and bamboos so floated,

(*c*) the marking of timber so floated, and the use and registration of timber-marks and marking-hammers,

(*d*) the sale of unclaimed timber so floated,

(*e*) the salving and collecting of timber so floated,

(*f*) the protection of timber in transit,

(*g*) the descriptions of timber which may lawfully be floated, and the descriptions of timber which may not lawfully be floated, down any such river,

(*h*) the collection of royalty due on timber or bamboos so floated, and

(*i*) such other matters connected with timber and bamboos floated down any of the rivers of British Burma as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time think fit to regulate.

And all timber and bamboos found on, in or by any of such rivers, or stranded on the seashore, or adrift on the sea, which has been floated contrary to any rules made under this section and for the time being in force, may be confiscated.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XXX of 1854...	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces.	Sections one, seven, eight and twelve. Sections four and six, so far as they relate to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.
IV of 1863 ...	An Act to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burma.	The whole Act, so far as it relates to duty on such timber.
VII of 1869 ...	An Act to give validity to certain Rules relating to Forests in British Burma.	The whole Act, so far as it gives validity to rules relating to duty on such timber.
	The Rules for the better management and preservation of the Government Forests of British Burma, dated the 2nd August 1865.	So far as they relate to duty on such timber.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one month:—

No. 12 OF 1873.

A Bill to provide for the security and application of the effects of Officers and Soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the security and application of the effects of Officers and Soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Lunatic Soldiers' Property Act, 1873."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Native Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act—

'Officer.'

"Officer" means a Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Army or of Her Majesty's Indian Army; and

'Soldier.'

"Soldier" means a soldier of Her Majesty's Army, or a European soldier of Her Majesty's Indian Army, including a Warrant and a Non-Commissioned officer.

Securing of effects of insane by Committee.

3. When an Officer or soldier becomes insane on service, but is not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged on the ground of insanity, such Committee of Officers as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe shall immediately secure all such of his effects as are within the territories to which this Act extends.

Application of effects.

4. Such effects shall be liable to be applied in or towards payment of any expenses necessarily incurred in the maintenance and removal of such Officer or soldier to any place in India, and of any such expenses and debts incurred and owing by him as would, under Part I of the Regimental Debts' Act, 1863, be preferential charges on his moveable property in case he had died on service, with the like preference, in the like order, and subject to the like provision for decision of doubt or difference, as would in that case apply, as nearly as may be, *mutatis mutandis*.

Stay of proceedings by Committee on payment of expenses and debts by representative.

5. If any person who would, if such Officer or soldier were dead, be entitled to take out representation to him (otherwise than as a creditor), or his wife (if any), or any near relative, pays in full the expenses and

debts aforesaid, the said Committee shall not further interfere in relation to the property.

Administration by Committee.

6. If such payment is not made, then, within one month after the insanity is known at the quarters where the property is, the said Committee shall sell such part of the property as does not consist of money,

and, after paying out of the proceeds the expenses attending the discharge of their duties, shall pay thereout the expenses and debts aforesaid,

and shall dispose of any property then remaining in their hands in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by order of the Governor General in Council, to the end that the same may be applied for the benefit of the Officer or soldier to whom it belongs.

Validation of payments, sales and dispositions by Committee.

7. Every payment or application of money, and every sale or other disposition of property, made by any Committee in pursuance of this Act, shall be valid as against all persons whomsoever.

Indemnity.

And every officer belonging to any such Committee shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the money or other property so paid, applied or disposed of.

Power to make regulations.

8. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, prescribe such regulations as may seem fit for the better execution of any of the purposes of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Where an European Officer or Soldier of Her Majesty's Army in India is removed, put on half-pay, or discharged, on the ground of insanity, Part III of the Regimental Debts' Act (26 & 27 Vic., c. 57) makes ample provision for securing his effects, applying them in payment of certain expenses and debts, and disposing of the residue for his benefit. But the Act makes no such provision for the case of an officer or soldier who is sent to England or elsewhere on the ground of insanity, but who is still retained on the strength of his regiment. Except, then, the costly proceeding under Act XXXIV of 1858, there is no means of legally selling his live stock and perishable property, or of defraying the expenses of his journey and escort to the port of embarkation. In some recent cases great inconvenience has been caused by this defect in the law.

The present Bill simply extends the provisions of the Regimental Debts' Act to cases of insane officers and soldiers who are not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged. It applies not only to British India, but to the Cantonments in Native States; and it expressly empowers the Government of India to make regulations for the better execution of the purposes of the proposed Act.

SIMLA,
The 24th July 1873. } H. W. NORMAN.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months:—

No. 13 OF 1873.

A Bill to continue certain privileges and immunities now enjoyed by Prince Azím Jah Bahádur, as Prince of Arcot, to his sons on succeeding to the title.

Preamble.

Whereas by Royal Letters Patent, dated the second day of August 1870, under the Sign Manual, Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to confer the title of Prince of Arcot upon Prince Azím Jah Bahádur and his heirs, as in the said Letters Patent set forth; And whereas in view to maintaining the dignity of the said title, it is expedient to attach to it for some time to come certain privileges and immunities which by Act No. XXXVII of 1858 are personally attached to the said Prince Azím Jah Bahádur and to certain ladies members of the family of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic, and to prevent the risk of the Prince of Arcot for the time being involving himself in pecuniary liabilities; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Prince of Arcot's Privilege Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India:

Commencement.

It shall come into force on the passing thereof;

Continuance.

And it shall remain in force so long only as the said title of Prince of Arcot is held by the said Prince Azím Jah Bahádur, or by one of his four sons in the said Letters Patent designated by name.

Bar of civil suits, &c., against holder for time being of title of Prince of Arcot, unless with consent of Madras Government.

2. No civil suit shall be commenced or prosecuted, and no civil writ or process shall be sued forth, in any Court against the person or property of the Prince of Arcot for the time being, unless such suit is commenced, or such writ or process is sued forth, with the previous consent of the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, such consent to be certified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Local Government;

and any civil suit, writ or process commenced or sued forth against the person or property of any such person as aforesaid, without such consent certified as aforesaid, shall be null and void.

Prince of Arcot for time being to be incapable of contracting.

3. The Prince of Arcot for the time being shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may give rise to any pecuniary obligation on his part.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is two-fold, to maintain the dignity of the title of Prince of Arcot, which has recently been conferred on Prince Azím Jah Bahádur (the representative of the Carnatic family) and his heirs, and to prevent the Prince of Arcot for the time being from involving himself in pecuniary liabilities.

With this view, it proposes, first, to bar civil suits against the Prince of Arcot for the time being, unless such suits are commenced with the previous consent of the Government of Madras, and, secondly, to render him incapable of entering into any contract which may give rise to any pecuniary obligation on his part.

The proposed Act will remain in force so long only as the title is held by Prince Azím Jah Bahádur or by one of his four sons.

SIMLA,
The 7th May 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three months: —

No. 14 OF 1873.

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS AND COASTING STEAMERS' BILL, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.
1. Short title.
2. Extent and application of Act.
3. Commencement.
4. Repeal of Acts.
5. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

RULES AS TO NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS.

6. Native Passenger Ship to sail only from Ports appointed by Government.
7. Not to sail without certificate.
8. Appointment of officers.
9. Master to give notice of day of sailing, &c.
10. Power to enter and inspect Ship.
11. Ship may be surveyed.
12. Officer to be satisfied before giving certificate—
    (1). That the Ship is sea-worthy:
    (2). That the space between-decks for passengers is sufficient:
    (3.) That the space on the upper deck is sufficient:
    (4). That there is a due supply of provisions.
13. Number of passengers.
14. List of passengers.
15. Ship taking additional passengers and touching at intermediate Port.
16. Information to be sent to Ports of embarkation.
17. Quantity of provisions to be shipped.
18. Contract by passengers for supply of their own provisions.
19. Bond when Ship clears for Port in Red Sea.
20. Ships sailing to or from Port in Red Sea to touch at Aden.
21. Bill of health.

CHAPTER III.

COASTING STEAMERS.

22. Certificates to be furnished to coasting Steamers intended to carry passengers.
23. Certificates how granted, &c.
24. Copy of certificate to be exhibited.
25. Grant or revocation of certificate to be subject to control of Government.

CHAPTER IV.

PENALTIES.

26. Penalty for Ship unlawfully departing.
27. Penalty for impeding entry on or inspection of ships.
28. Penalty for non-compliance with requirements as to list of passengers.
29. Penalty for failing to obtain fresh certificate for additional passengers taken.
30. Penalty for fraudulent alteration in ship after certificate obtained.
31. Penalty for failing to supply passengers with prescribed provisions.
32. Penalty on Ships bringing excessive number of passengers from certain Foreign Ports to Indian Ports.
33. Penalty for not exhibiting copy of certificate.
34. Penalty for not obtaining bill of health.
35. Penalty for excess in Steamer of number specified in certificate.
36. Penalty for Steamer proceeding without certificate.
37. Penalty on Master of Native Passenger Ship bound from Turkish to Indian Port, entering latter without clean bill of health.
38. Penalty on landing passenger at place other than that at which he has contracted to land.
39. Adjudication of offences.
    Fine leviable by distress on ship.
40. Jurisdiction.
41. Report of Consul, &c., admissible in evidence.

SECTIONS.

42. By whom proceedings for penalties to be instituted.
43. Application of fines.
44. Passenger's right to sue preserved.
45. Depositions receivable when witnesses cannot be produced.

CHAPTER V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

46. Power to make rules as to number of passengers, provisions, &c.
47. Length of voyage to be fixed by proclamation.

SCHEDULE.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers; It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers' Act, 1873."

Extent and application of Act.

2. It extends to the whole of British India, and applies *(a)* to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, *(b)* to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India.

But nothing herein contained applies—

(*a*). to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty;

(*b*). to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State;

and if the Local Government exempt (as it may from time to time) from the operation of this Act, for any period not exceeding one year, any steamer or class of steamers carrying not more than sixty passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa, nothing herein contained shall apply to such steamer or class of steamers during such period.

Commencement.

3. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January 1874.

Repeal of Acts.

4. On and from that day the Acts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed.

But all ports, places and officers appointed, and all certificates granted, under any of the said Acts, shall be deemed to be respectively appointed and granted under this Act

and the last clause of section one of Act No. II of 1860 (*to amend the law relating to the Carriage of Passengers by Sea*) shall be read as follows:—

"Voyages from Ports in British India to Ports in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, under the Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers' Act, 1873."

Interpretation-clause.

5. In this Act—

"Magistrate."

The word "Magistrate" means a person exercising powers not inferior to those of a Magistrate of the second class, and includes a Justice of the Peace, and, at the Port of Aden, the Political Resident and his Assistants:

"Local Government."

The words "Local Government" mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the Executive Government of the territories where the Port or place in question is situate:

"Master."

The word "Master" includes every person having command or charge of a vessel:

"Passengers."

The word "Passengers" does not include a person in attendance on another person who is not a native of India.

"Native Passenger Ship."

The words "Native Passenger Ship" mean a vessel, whether propelled by wind or steam, carrying more than thirty natives of Asia or Africa, as passengers, on any of the following voyages (that is to say):—

(*a*). from any place under the Government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, or of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	to	Ceylon, or any place on the Eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, or in the Straits of Malacca, or to the eastward thereof;
(*b*). from Ceylon or any place on the Eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, or in the Straits of Malacca, or to the eastward thereof	to	any place under the Government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, or the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;
(*c*). from any place in British India, or in the dominions of Princes or States in India in alliance with Her Majesty	to	any place in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf;
(*d*). from any place in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf	to	any place in British India or the said dominions.

CHAPTER II.

RULES AS TO NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS.

Native Passenger Ship to sail only from ports appointed by Government.

6. No Native Passenger Ship shall depart or proceed upon any voyage mentioned in section five from any port or place within British India or the said dominions other than such Ports and places as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf;

and after any Native Passenger Ship has departed or proceeded upon any such voyage from a Port or place so appointed, no person shall be received on board as a passenger, except at some other Port or place so appointed.

Not to sail without certificate.

7. No Native Passenger Ship shall depart or proceed upon any such voyage from any Port or place appointed under this Act, until the master has obtained a certificate from an officer authorized to grant the same.

Appointment of officers.

8. Within British India, the Local Government shall appoint such persons as it may deem proper to exercise or perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act.

Master to give notice of day of sailing, &c.

9. The Master of any Native Passenger Ship sailing from any Port or place appointed under this Act, shall give notice to the proper officer that the Ship is to carry Native Passengers, and of her destination, and of the proposed day of sailing.

Such notice shall be given not less than three days before the proposed day of sailing.

Power to enter and inspect Ship.

10. After receiving such notice, the officer aforesaid, or any person authorized by him, shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the Ship and the fittings, provisions, and stores therein.

Ship may be surveyed.

11. The officer aforesaid may, if he think fit, cause the Ship to be surveyed at the expense of the Master by a competent Surveyor, who shall report whether the Ship is, in his opinion, sea-worthy and fit for her intended voyage.

Officer to be satisfied, before giving certificate.

12. The officer aforesaid shall not give his certificate, unless he be satisfied—

that the Ship is sea-worthy.

(1). That the Ship is sea-worthy and properly manned, equipped, fitted, and ventilated; and has not on board any cargo likely, from its quality, quantity, or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers:

That the space between-decks for passengers is sufficient:

(2). That the space appropriated to the passengers in the between-decks contains not less than such number of superficial and cubical feet of space for every adult passenger on board (that is to say, for every passenger above twelve years of age, and for every two passengers between the ages of one year and twelve years) as may from time to time be prescribed under section forty-six:

That the space on the upper deck is sufficient:

(3). That a space of four superficial feet per adult is left clear on the upper deck for the use of the passengers:

That there is a due supply of provisions.

(4). That provisions, fuel, and water have been placed on board, of good quality, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage, according to the scale for the time being prescribed under section forty-six.

Number of passengers.

13. No such Ship shall carry any greater number of passengers than, together with the Master and crew, shall amount to such proportion to the registered or estimated tonnage of the Ship, as may for the time being be prescribed under section forty-six.

List of passengers.

14. The Master of any such Ship, before departing or proceeding on any such voyage from any Port or place in British India, shall sign two lists, specifying (as accurately as may be) the names of all the passengers, and stating the number of the crew; and shall deliver them to the officer aforesaid, who shall thereupon (after having first mustered the passengers and compared the number and names of such passengers with the lists) countersign and return to the Master one of such lists.

The Master shall note in writing on such last-mentioned list, and on any additional list to be made under this Act, the date and supposed cause of death of any passenger who may die on the voyage, and shall forthwith, on the arrival of the Ship at her destination, or at any Port at which it may be intended to land passengers, and before any passengers are landed, produce the list, with any additions thereto made, to any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty at the Port of arrival, if it be a Foreign Port, or to the Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act, at any Port or place at which it is intended to land the passengers, or any of them.

Ship taking additional passengers and touching at intermediate Port.

15. If, after the Ship has departed or proceeded on any such voyage, any additional passengers are taken on board at a Port or place within British India, or the said dominions, appointed under this Act for the embarkation of passengers,

or if such Ship, upon her voyage, touch or arrive at any such Port, having previously received on board additional passengers at any place beyond British India, or the said dominions,

the Master shall obtain a fresh certificate from the officer at such Port, and shall make lists of all such additional passengers;

and all the provisions hereinbefore contained in that behalf shall be applicable to any certificate granted or list made under this section.

Information to be sent to Ports of embarkation.

16. The Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act, at any Port or place within British India, at which the Ship touches or arrives, shall, with advertence to the requirements of this Act, send any particulars which he may deem important respecting the Ship and the passengers conveyed therein, to the officer at the Port from which the Ship commenced her voyage, and also to the officer at any other Port within British India or the said dominions where the passengers or any of them embarked.

Quantity of provisions to be shipped.

17. Every Native Passenger Ship, at the time of departure from the Port or place at which passengers are embarked under this Act, shall have on board good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the passengers, over and above the victualling of the crew, to the amount or in the proportion for the time being prescribed by rules made under section forty-six.

Contract by passengers for supply of their own provisions.

18. The requirements of this Act respecting the supply of provisions for passengers shall not, except as to the supply of water, be applicable to any passenger who has contracted to furnish his own provisions, and who has, in the opinion of such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behlf, actually furnished such provisions of the quality and to the amount for the time being prescribed by rules made under section forty-six.

Bond when Ship clears for Port in Red Sea.

19. In the case of every Native Passenger Ship sailing from any Port within British India to any Port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any such Ship, shall not grant such clearance unless and until the Owner, Agent, or Master of such Ship and two sureties resident in British India have by a joint and several bond, become bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the penal sum of five thousand rupees, conditioned to be void if the said Ship touches at Aden on her outward and also on her homeward voyage, and does not leave that Port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health.

Ships sailing to or from Port in Red Sea to touch at Aden.

20. Every Ship carrying more than thirty passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa, and sailing from any Port east of the Cape of Good Hope to any Port in the Red Sea,

or sailing from any Port in the Red Sea to any Port east of the Cape of Good Hope,

shall touch at Aden, and shall not leave that Port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health.

Bill of health.

21. No bill of health shall be granted under section nineteen or section twenty in case the Ship has on board a greater number of passengers or persons than in the proportion prescribed for the time being under section forty-six.

CHAPTER III.

COASTING STEAMERS.

Certificates to be furnished to coasting Steamers intended to carry passengers.

22. Steamers intended to carry passengers on coasting voyages from or to any Port or place within British India, shall, before proceeding on such voyages, be furnished with certificates granted in manner hereinafter provided.

Certificates how granted, &c.

23. Every such certificate shall be granted at the discretion of an officer authorized by the Local Government to grant the same, and shall remain in force for the period therein specified, unless sooner revoked.

The officer so authorized shall not grant such certificate, or suffer the same to remain in force, unless he is satisfied, by survey, that such Steamer is sea-worthy and properly equipped with boats and otherwise, and that the engines and machinery are in a fit state to enable her to proceed on her voyage.

The certificate shall state the limits (if any) within which the Steamer is to ply, and the number of Native Passengers which the Steamer is permitted to carry : such number to be subject to such conditions and variations according to the time of year, the nature of the voyage, and the cargo carried, as the case requires.

The survey mentioned in this section shall be made at least twice in each year at the expense of the Master or Owner, and upon payment of a fee not exceeding twenty rupees.

Copy of certificate to be exhibited.

24. The owner or master of any such Steamer shall put up in a conspicuous part of the Ship, so as to be visible to persons on board the same, a copy of the said certificate, and shall keep it in such position so long as the certificate remains in force.

Grant or revocation of certificate to be subject to control of Government.

25. In granting or revoking any certificate under this Act, the officer granting or revoking the same shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint.

CHAPTER IV.

PENALTIES.

Penalty for ship unlawfully departing.

26. If any Native Passenger Ship departs or proceeds upon a voyage from any Port or place within British India, or the said dominions, in contravention of the provisions of section six or section seven,

or if any person is received as a passenger on board a Native Passenger Ship in contravention of the provisions of section six,

the Owner or Master shall, for every passenger conveyed on a Ship so departing or proceeding, or for every passenger so received on board, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both;

and the Ship, if found within two years in any place within British India, may be seized and detained by any Chief Officer of Customs until the penalties incurred under this Act have been adjudicated, and the payment of the fines imposed under this Act, with all costs, has been enforced under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Penalty for opposing entry on or inspection of ships

27. Any person impeding or refusing to allow the entry or inspection mentioned in section ten shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

Penalty for non-compliance with requirements as to list of passengers.

28. Any Master failing to comply with any of the requirements of section fourteen, as to the list of passengers,

or wilfully making any false entry in any such list,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

Penalty for failing to obtain fresh certificate for additional passengers taken.

29. Any Master wilfully failing to obtain any such fresh certificate, or to make any such list of additional passengers, as are mentioned in section fifteen, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

Penalty for fraudule alteration in Ship afrnt certificate obtained.

30. Any Master who, after having obtained a certificate under section six or section fifteen, fraudulently does or suffers to be done anything whereby such certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the Ship, its passengers, or other matters to which such certificate relates, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

Penalty for failing to supply passengers with prescribed provisions.

31. Any Master wilfully, and without satisfactory excuse, omitting to supply to every passenger the allowance of food and water prescribed by any rule made under section forty-six and for the time being in force shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every passenger who has sustained detriment by such omission.

Penalty on Ships bringing excessive number of passengers from certain Foreign Ports to Indian Ports.

32. If any Ship, bringing passengers from any Port or place east of the Cape of Good Hope, and not within British India, or the said dominions, to any Port or place within British India, or the said dominions, has on board a greater number of passengers or persons than in the proportion prescribed by rules made under this Act, the Master of such Ship shall, in addition to any other penalty which he may have incurred under the provisions of this Act, be liable for each person in excess of such proportion, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both.

Penalty for not exhibiting copy of certificate.

33. Any Owner or Master wilfully failing to comply with the requirements of section twenty-four, as to the copy of the certificate, shall, for each offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both.

Penalty for not obtaining bill of health.

34. The Master of any ship described in section twenty, wilfully failing to touch at Aden, or leaving that port without having obtained the bill of health therein mentioned, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

Penalty for excess in Steamer of number specified in certificate.

35. If any Steamer to which this Act applies has on board any number of passengers which, having regard to the time of the year and other circumstances is greater than the number allowed by the certificate, the Owner or Master shall, for every passenger over and above the number allowed by the certificate, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one week, or to both.

Penalty for Steamer proceeding without certificate.

36. If any such Steamer proceeds on any such voyage as is mentioned in section twenty-two without such certificate as aforesaid, the Owner or Master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, or to both.

Penalty on Master of Native Passenger Ship, bound from Turkish to Indian Port, entering altter without clean bill of health in breach of Convention.

37. Whenever a Convention has been entered into between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and the Turkish Government, that every Master of a Native Passenger Ship leaving a Turkish Port or place, and bound for any Port or place in British India (whether such Ship be owned by a subject of Her Majesty or not), shall execute a bond to secure that he shall touch at Aden, and not proceed thence without a clean bill of health, obtained in the manner provided in section twenty, any Master of any such Ship, whether he be a subject of Her Majesty or not, who comes into any other Port or place in British India without such clean bill of health, may be taken by the officer in charge of such Port or place before any Magistrate having local jurisdiction;

and on proof that such Master has come from a Turkish Port or place, such Magistrate shall presume that such bond was duly executed by such Master, and in default of production of such clean bill of health, shall presume that the penalty mentioned in such bond has been incurred;

and may award the full amount or any part of such penalty against such Master, and, in default of payment of such penalty, may recover it as though it were a fine imposed under this Act.

Penalty on landing passenger at a place other than that at which he has contracted to land.

38. If any Native Passenger in any Ship be landed at any Port or place other than the Port or place at which he may have contracted to land, unless with his previous consent, or unless such landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, the Master shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both.

Adjudication of offences.

39. All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate.

Fine leviable by distress on Ship.

If the person on whom any fine is imposed under this Act is the Master or Owner of a Ship, and the fine is not paid at the time

and in the manner prescribed by the order of payment, the Magistrate may, in addition to the means prescribed by law for enforcing payment, direct by warrant the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the said Ship, her tackle, furniture and apparel.

Jurisdiction.

40. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under this Act, every offence hereunder shall be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the place where the offender is found.

Report of Consul, &c., admissible in evidence.

41. In any proceeding for the adjudication of any penalty incurred under this Act, any document purporting to be a report of such particulars as are referred to in section sixteen, or a copy of the proceedings of any Court of Justice duly authenticated, and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any Foreign Port, shall be received in evidence, if the same appears to have been officially transmitted to any officer at or near the place where the proceeding under this Act is had.

By whom proceedings for penalties to be instituted.

42. The penalties to which Masters and Owners of Ships are liable by this Act, shall be enforced only by information laid at the instance of the officers appointed to grant certificates under this Act; or, at any Port or place where there is no such officer, by the Chief Officer of Customs.

Application of fines.

43. Any Magistrate imposing any fine under this Act may, if he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any detriment which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such fine is imposed, or in or towards payment of the expenses of the proceedings.

Passenger's right to sue preserved.

44. Nothing in this Act contained shall take away or abridge any right to sue which may accrue to any Native passenger, or to any other person, in respect of the breach or non-performance of any contract made with the Master or Owner of the Ship or his Agent.

Depositions receivable when witnesses cannot be produced.

45. Whenever, in the course of any legal proceeding instituted under this Act at any Port or place in British India, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of such proceeding, any deposition that he may have previously made in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions (including all parts of India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the Port or place where such proceedings are instituted), or any British Consular Officer elsewhere, shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate, or Consular Officer, be admissible in evidence on due proof that such witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which such proceeding is instituted:

Provided that, if the proceeding is criminal, such deposition shall not be admissible unless it was made in the presence of the person accused, and the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate, or Consular Officer.

It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition; and in any criminal proceeding, such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

CHAPTER V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power to make rules as to number of passengers, provisions, &c.

46. Within British India, the Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act, to regulate, in the case of any vessel or class of vessels to which this Act applies, all or any of the following matters:—

(*a*). the maximum number of passengers to be carried on board;

(*b*). the number of cubic feet of space to be contained in the space appropriated to the passengers;

(*c*). the scale on which provisions, fuel and water are to be supplied to the passengers;

(*d*). the medical stores and medical attendance to be provided on board;

(*e*). the number of boats, anchors and cables to be provided on board;

(*f*). the instruments for purposes of navigation to be supplied;

(*g*). and, generally, to carry out the provisions of this Act.

All such rules shall be published in the local official *Gazette*, and in such other manner as the Local Government thinks fit, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Length of voyage to be fixed by proclamation.

47. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time declare, by notification in the official *Gazette*, what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, the duration of the voyage of any vessel or class of vessels from any place in British India, or the said dominions, to any other Port or place.

SCHEDULE.

(See Section 4.)

Number and year.	Title.
XXV of 1859 ...	An Act to prevent the over-crowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal.
XII of 1870 ...	An Act for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships, and of Steam Vessels intended to convey Passengers on coasting voyages.
XII of 1872 ...	An Act to amend Act XII of 1870 (The Native Passenger Ships Act).
Madras Act II of 1862.	An Act to extend the provisions of Act XXV of 1859, entitled An Act to prevent the over-crowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to consolidate the four Acts relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers, and at the same time to make the following amendments:—

The present Act XII of 1870 does not apply to Steamers under contract with the Government of any European States. The Bill will apply in the first instance to such Steamers, but the Local Government is empowered to exclude them from its operation.

The present law does not apply to voyages to or from any place in the Lower Provinces, except Chittagong and ports in Orissa, or to voyages to or from places to the east of the Straits of Malacca. The Bill applies to such voyages.

Under the present law, the rules as to the maximum number of passengers to be carried, the space to be appropriated to them, the scale on which provisions, fuel and water are to be supplied, are laid down inflexibly in the Acts themselves. This has been found inconvenient, and the Bill in lieu thereof enables the Local Government, with the sanction of the Government of India, from time to time to regulate these matters, in the case of any vessel or class of vessels, by rules published in the official *Gazette*.

SIMLA,
The 12th July 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th August 1873, and ordered to be published for the purpose of eliciting opinions thereon:—

No. 15 of 1873.

BRITISH BURMA LABOUR CONTRACT LAW, 1873.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Saving of contracts with Native seamen, domestic servants, or artizans.
3. Repeal of Madras Act No. V of 1866, so far as it affects British Burma.
4. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration Agents and Medical Inspectors.

5. Appointment of Emigration Agent.
   Appointment of Medical Inspector.
6. Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector to be deemed public servants.
7. Duties of Agent.
8. Emigration Agent, &c., to give information to Medical Inspector.

Emigration Depôts.

9. Establishment of depôts for emigrants.
10. Inspection of depôts.

Recruiters.

11. Licensing of Recruiters.
12. Recruiter to wear a badge.
13. Form of license.
    Period for which it shall remain in force.
14. Countersignature of Magistrate to Recruiter's license.
15. License not to be countersigned until Recruiter's fitness is ascertained.

Contracts and Registration and Journey to Depôts.

16. Contract to be entered into with intending emigrant.
17. Medical examination of intending emigrant.
18. Recruiter and emigrant to appear before Magistrate.
19. Examination by Magistrate of emigrants under contract.

SECTIONS.

20. Examination of dependents on emigrants.
21. Registration of emigrants.
22. Registration fee.
23. Care of emigrants on the journey to depôt.
24. Penalties for infringing provisions as to recruitment.

Procedure on arrival of Emigrants at Depôt.

25. Notice of arrival of emigrants at depôt to be given to Protector.
26. Medical Inspector to examine emigrants.
27. Emigration Agent to pay return expenses of rejected emigrants.
28. Procedure in case of ill-treatment on the journey.
29. Ratification of contracts of emigrants passed by Medical Inspector.
30. Registration of contracts.
31. Procedure if emigrant refuses to produce copy of contract for ratification.
32. Procedure if Agent neglects to ratify contract.
33. Suit on behalf of emigrant for breach of contract.
34. Recovery of sums payable by Agent under sections 27, 28, and 32.

Emigrant vessels and embarkation of Emigrants.

35. When contract is ratified emigrant may be forwarded to British Burma.
36. No vessel to carry emigrants without a license.
37. Licensee bound to comply with provisions of Act and Rules.
38. Certificates from Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector.
39. Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.
40. Emigration Agent to ascertain health of emigrant upon embarkation.
41. Vessel sailing from Calcutta to depart within 24 hours after embarkation, and to take steam down the river.
42. Copies of Act and rules to be kept on board.
43. Penalties for fraudulent acts whereby certificate becomes inapplicable to vessel.
44. Penalty for proceeding to sea without steam.

PART III.

DISEMBARKATION AND TRANSIT TO DISTRICTS OF LABOUR.

Officers and Depôts at ports of debarkation.

45. Immigration Agent and Medical Inspectors of Immigrants.
46. Depôt at port of debarkation.

Procedure on arrival of vessel carrying Immigrants.

47. Master to report arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.
48. Examination of immigrants by Immigration Agent and Medical Inspector.
49. Examination of vessel and enquiry into treatment of immigrants on the voyage.

SECTIONS.

Transit to place of labour.

50. Assignment of immigrants to employers.
51. Despatch of immigrants.
Immigrants' passes.
52. Immigrants not to be conveyed on any vessel without a license.
Penalty for conveying immigrants in vessel without a license.
53. Penalty for fraudulent acts, whereby vessel becomes unfit for immigrants.
54. Penalty for taking on board excessive number of passengers.
Two children under ten to count as one person.
55. No immigrant to be taken on board without a pass.
56. No immigrant to be allowed finally to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in his pass.
Proviso.
57. Magistrate may inspect vessel.
Penalty.
58. Removal of immigrants in excess of licensed number.
59. Detainer of vessel for breach of Act or rules.
60. Provision to be made for disembarked immigrants.
61. Power to family of detained immigrant to remain with him.
62. Magistrate to send detailed report to Immigration Agent.
63. Penalty for wilful neglect to enforce rules.
64. Jurisdiction over offences committed on board vessel.
65. Provisions to be carried on every vessel.
Medical and other officers.

PART IV.

THE LABOUR DISTRICTS AND RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND IMMIGRANT.

Imported Labour Fund.

66. Yearly rate payable to provide for expenses of Act.
67. Procedure when employer fails to pay the rate.

Inspectors of Immigrants.

68. Appointment of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.
Powers of Inspectors.
69. Return of immigrants to be sent in half-yearly by employer. &c., to Inspector.
70. Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in return, or sending in incorrect return.
71. Inspector's visits.
Inspector's books.
Inspector's reports.
72. Power to inspect hospitals and make inquiries as to immigrants.
73. Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

Regulation of Labour.

74. Power to fix daily tasks.
75. Committee to revise schedule of tasks.

SECTIONS.

Suspension or cancellation of Contracts.

76. Inspector may suspend contract of any immigrant temporarily unfitted for labour.
77. Penalty for compelling immigrant to perform work for which he is unfit.
78. Power to discharge immigrants permanently unfitted for labour.

Provisions for the health and comfort of Immigrants.

79. Sufficient house accommodation, &c., to be provided.
80. Powers of Inspector as to house accommodation, &c.
81. Penalty for breach of rules as to house accommodation.
82. Penalty for breach of rules as to hospital.
83. Procedure when Inspector believes any estate unfit for habitation.
Effect of finding of unfitness.
84. Penalty for permitting immigrants to reside on unhealthy estates.

Breaches of contract by Immigrants.

85. Penalty on immigrant absenting himself without sufficient cause.
86. Immigrant deserting may be apprehended without warrant.
Proviso.
Further proviso.
87. Immigrant, when made over to the police, to be taken before nearest Magistrate.
88. Punishment for desertion.
89. Cancellation of contract by desertion.
90. Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.
91. Penalty for enticing away, harbouring, or employing immigrants under contract to another person.
92. Portion of sentence may be cancelled if employer apply for return of immigrant.
93. On expiry of sentence immigrant to be made over to employer.
Conviction not to operate as a release.
94. Time of unlawful absence and of imprisonment to be included in term of immigrant.

Breaches of contract or ill-usage by employer.

95. If immigrant desire to complain, employer to give notice to Inspector.
96. Procedure on receipt of notice of complaint.
97. Procedure if complaint be untrue or frivolous.
98. Procedure if the complaint be well founded.
99. Recovery of wages.
Compensation if wages are due for more than two months.
100. Cancellation of contract.

Determination of Contracts.

101. Immigrant who has completed his contract may have such completion registered.
102. Power to redeem contract.
103. Certificate of release from contract.
104. Return passage.

PART V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

SECTIONS.

105. Power of Government of India to make rules.
106. Power of Local Government of port of embarkation.
107. Power of Chief Commissioner of British Burma.
108. Publication of Rules.

SCHEDULES.

A Bill to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma and their employment therein under contracts of service; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The British Burma Labour Contract Law, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Saving of contracts with Native seamen, domestic servants, or artizans.

2. Nothing in this Act applies to contracts with, or the emigration of, Native seamen, domestic servants, or skilled artizans.

Repeal of Madras Act No. V of 1866, so far as it affects British Burma.

3. Madras Act No. V of 1866 *(to regulate the manner of engaging and contracting with Native inhabitants within any of the Districts subject to the Government of Fort St. George, for labour to be performed in any part of India beyond the territorial limits of the Presidency of Madras)* is repealed as to engagements hereafter made in the Presidency of Madras for labour to be performed in British Burma and as to the emigration of Natives of India from such Presidency to British Burma.

Interpretation-clause.

4. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Emigrant."

"Emigrants" and "emigration" respectively mean emigrants and emigration under this Act.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or any Magistrate deputed by the Magistrate of the district for the control of emigration or labourers, or any Magistrate of Police for a Presidency Town.

"Employer."

"Employer" means the chief person for the time being in charge of any lands or houses upon or in which labourers may be employed.

"Immigrant" means any emigrant who has gone to British Burma in accordance with a contract made under the provisions of this Act, and includes any person not being a Native of India conveyed to British Burma under contract, who shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, enter into a contract in British Burma before a Magistrate or Immigration Agent, during the period their respective contracts remain in force.

"Immigrant."

"Vessel" includes any thing made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

"Vessel."

"Master" means the person for the time being in charge of a vessel.

"Master."

PART II.

OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration Agents and Medical Inspectors.

5. At every port of emigration the Chief Commissioner of British Burma shall, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, appoint an Emigration Agent to whom such remuneration shall be assigned as the Government of India may from time to time direct.

Appointment of Emigration Agent.

At every such port the Local Government shall appoint a competent person to be Medical Inspector of emigrants.

Appointment of Medical Inspector.

6. Every such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector to be deemed public servants.

7. In addition to the special duties hereinafter assigned to him, every such Emigration Agent shall—

Duties of Agent.

(*a*) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(*b*) cause, so far as he can, all provisions of this Act to be complied with;

(*c*) inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Agent;

(*d*) enquire into the treatment received by such emigrants during the voyage and report thereon to the Local Government;

(*e*) aid and advise such returned emigrants when requested by them to do so.

8. Every Emigration Agent, and all persons in charge of, or employed in, any depôt or in any vessel licensed to carry emigrants as hereinafter provided, shall give the Medical Inspector every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as may be necessary or proper under this Act, and shall afford him all such information as may be reasonably required by him.

Emigration Agent, &c., to give information to Medical Inspector.

Emigration Depôts.

9. At each port of embarkation under this Act, the local Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants.

Establishment of depôts for emigrants.

10. The Medical Inspector of emigrants shall, at least once in every week, inspect the emigrants in the depôt, and examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to.

Inspection of depôts.

The Medical Inspector shall report to the Local Government any circumstances which may come to his knowledge, shewing that the depôt is not suitable for its purpose, or that the emigrants are treated with any neglect or oppression.

Recruiters.

11. The Emigration Agent at each port of embarkation under this Act shall license as many fit persons as he thinks necessary to be recruiters of labourers for British Burma; and no person shall be employed as a recruiter of such labourers except under a license from the Emigration Agent.

Licensing of Recruiters.

Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain labourers from one or more districts to be named in the license.

12. Every recruiter shall wear a badge having legibly inscribed thereon, in English and in the Vernacular language of such district or districts, the words "Recruiter of Emigrants for British Burma."

Recruiter to wear a badge.

13. The license granted to recruiter, under a section eleven, may be in the form set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed.

Form of license.

No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year, and in case of misconduct on the part of the recruiter, the Emigration Agent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Period for which it shall remain in force.

14. A recruiter shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any place other than a Presidency Town to engage or attempt to engage a native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been countersigned by the Magistrate of the district or of the division of the district, or to have obtained such authority in any Presidency Town, until his license has been countersigned by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Countersignature of Magistrate to recruiter's license.

15. No such Magistrate or Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself by such enquiry as he thinks fit that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

License not to be countersigned until recruiter's fitness is ascertained.

Every such officer refusing to countersign a recruiter's license shall without delay report his refusal and the grounds of it to the Emigration Agent by whom the license has been issued.

Contracts and Registration and Journey to Depôts.

Contract to be entered into with intending emigrant.

16. Any person desiring to emigrate under this Act to British Burma may enter into a contract with a recruiter to proceed to British Burma and there serve in a certain district, for a fixed period of not less than three and not more than five years from the date of his arrival in such district;

Every such contract shall be in writing and shall specify—

(*a*).—The district in which the service is to be performed.

(*b*).—The term of service.

(*c*).—The number of days and hours of work per month.

(*d*).—The nature of the work.

(*e*).—The intending emigrant's monthly wages in money.

(*f*).—The price at which rice or other proper food is to be supplied to him during his service.

(*g*).—The persons (if any) intending to accompany him as his dependents.

The monthly rate of wages shall in no case be less than *seven* rupees for an adult labourer.

No contract to labour in British Burma shall be binding on an emigrant unless it is made in accordance with this Act.

Medical examination of intending emigrant.

17. Every Native of India outside the limits of British Burma who enters into a contract under this Act with any recruiter to proceed to British Burma for the purpose of labouring for hire shall be brought by such recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the District or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in that behalf or, if no such officer has been appointed, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the person produced by the recruiter, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to British Burma and to work for hire therein.

The certificate shall be in the form set forth in Schedule B. hereto annexed, and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Recruiter and emigrant to appear before Magistrate.

18. Every emigrant shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district or town within which the contract was entered into.

Examination by Magistrate of emigrants under contract.

19. The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the medical certificate, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the emigrant with reference to his contract, and if it appears that he understands the nature of the contract he has entered into as regards the place, term and nature of the service, the rate of wages and the price at which food is to be supplied, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register—

(1.) The name, the father's name, and the age of such emigrant:

(2.) The name of the village or place in which he resides:

(3.) The port of embarkation to which it is intended that he shall proceed:

(4.) The district in which he has contracted to labour:

(5.) The period of service; and

(6.) The rate of wages and the rate at which rice or other proper food is to be supplied to him.

The emigrant shall thereupon be deemed a registered emigrant.

If the Magistrate thinks that the emigrant does not understand the nature of the contract, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register the above particulars.

Examination of dependents on emigrants.

20. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on a registered emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions, as to his dependence upon the emigrant under contract whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

If the Magistrate is satisfied as to the said dependence and willingness, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt any such dependence or willingness he may object to register the alleged dependent.

Registration of emigrants.

21. The Magistrate shall furnish to every registered emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the registration under section nineteen.

And shall also furnish a like copy of every registration under section twenty to the emigrant whom the dependent desires to accompany.

Another authenticated copy of each registration under section nineteen and section twenty, together with the original certificate of the medical officer, shall be forthwith forwarded by the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation to which the emigrant is about to proceed.

Registration fee.

22. For each registration the recruiter shall pay to the officer making it a fee of *one rupee, eight annas.*

Should any registered emigrant desert before embarkation, the fee paid in respect of him shall be refunded by the officer who made the registration, upon a certificate of the fact of such desertion signed by the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation.

Care of emigrants on the journey to depôt.

23. All emigrants proceeding to a depôt shall be accompanied throughout the journey by the recruiter himself or by a competent person appointed by him, with the approval of the

Magistrate by whom such emigrants have been registered.

The Magistrate shall give to the person so appointed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been appointed to accompany certain emigrants during their journey to the depôt.

Every recruiter by whom any emigrant is forwarded to a depôt shall, throughout the journey, provide such emigrant with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

Penalties for infringing provisions as to recruitment.

24. Whoever, being a duly licensed recruiter, removes any emigrant whom he engages in any district or presidency town from such district or town without such emigrant having appeared before a Magistrate in order to be examined and registered;

and whoever by means of intoxication, violence, fraud or false pretences induces any Native of India to enter into a contract for labour to be performed in British Burma, or to proceed to or towards any seaport for the purpose of proceeding to British Burma without having entered into any contract;

and whoever wilfully neglects to supply any registered emigrant whom he has engaged, or any registered dependent, with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-treats such emigrant on his journey to the depôt;

and whoever forwards, sends or conveys any such emigrant or dependent with intent to contravene the provisions of this Act;

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Procedure on arrival of Emigrants at Depôt.

Notice of arrival of emigrants at depôt to be given to Protector.

25. The Emigration Agent shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival at the depôt of any emigrant, give to the Medical Inspector notice in writing of such arrival.

Medical Inspector to examine emigrants.

26. The copy of the registration and the medical certificate of every emigrant, received by the Emigration Agent as above provided, shall be shewn to the Medical Inspector at the port of embarkation, and all emigrants shall be inspected by the Medical Inspector immediately after their arrival at the depôt.

If he be satisfied of the fitness of an emigrant to proceed to, and to labour in, British Burma, he shall countersign the copy of the registration; if he be not satisfied thereof, he shall give a certificate to that effect to the Emigration Agent.

Emigration Agent to pay return expenses of rejected emigrants.

27. If the Medical Inspector certify that any emigrant is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma, or detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, or that he is unfit for labour in British Burma, the Emigration Agent shall pay to such emigrant such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered:

And any emigrant who, from his state of health, is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such journey shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector fit to undertake such journey.

If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Emigration Agent shall pay such dependent such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, as well as to feed and lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant in the depôt.

If the Emigration Agent wilfully omits to feed, lodge and attend to any emigrant, or dependent, in accordance with the provisions of this section, he shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Procedure in case of ill-treatment on the journey.

28. If, upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent on an emigrant at the depôt, it appear that he has suffered any ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide such emigrant or dependent with proper and sufficient food and lodging during the journey to the depôt, the Local Government may cause him to be removed from the depôt, and may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Ratification of contracts of emigrants passed by Medical Inspector.

29. In the case of every emigrant who is passed by the Medical Inspector as in a fit state of health, and able to journey to, and labour in, British Burma, the Emigration Agent shall ratify the contract into which the emigrant has entered.

Such ratification shall be made by countersigning the copy of the registration furnished to the emigrant under section twenty-one.

Registration of contracts.

30. An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Emigration Agent for the purpose, and a copy of such entry or of the contract, authenticated by himself, shall be forwarded by him to the Immigration Agent at the port of British Burma, at which it is intended that the emigrant shall disembark.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to produce copy of contract for ratification.

31. Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to produce his copy of the contract for the purpose of being ratified by the Emigration Agent shall be punished with a fine equal in amount to the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying him to the depôt, and in default of payment of such fine with imprisonment which may extend to two months, and such emigrant shall forthwith be discharged from the depôt.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent that reasonable cause for refusing to produce the copy of the contract has not been shewn, shall be admissible as *primâ facie* evidence in any proceeding taken under this section.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent stating the cost incurred in engaging, registering,

and conveying the emigrant to the depôt shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such cost.

Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the Emigration Agent.

Procedure if Agent neglects to ratify contract.

32. If within thirty days after the arrival at a depôt of any emigrant engaged for labour the Emigration Agent does not offer to ratify such contract in manner aforesaid,

or if the Emigration Agent, without the consent of the Local Government, refuses to be bound by the contract made by the recruiter with the emigrant,

the Local Government may order the Emigration Agent to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as is necessary to enable him, together with the dependents (if any) upon him, to return to the place where he was registered, and in such case the emigrant shall be released from his contract.

Suit on behalf of emigrant for breach of contract.

33. The Local Government shall, in every case in which it seems proper to do so, cause a suit to be instituted, in the name of such officer as it thinks fit, on behalf of the emigrant against the Emigration Agent for the recovery of damages for any breach of contract.

In every such suit the contract entered into by the recruiter shall be deemed to have been entered into by, and to be binding on, the Emigration Agent.

Recovery of sums payable by Agent under sections 27, 28 and 32.

34. If the Emigration Agent, having been ordered under any of the provisions of section twenty-seven, twenty-eight, or thirty-two to pay any sum of money, omits for twenty-four hours to comply with such order, the Local Government may advance the amount so ordered to be paid to the person named in the order, and recover from the Emigration Agent the sum so advanced with interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the date of such advance,

and no further evidence shall be required by any Court in any suit for the recovery of money so advanced than that the Local Government made such order as aforesaid and advanced the money as aforesaid.

Emigrant vessels and embarkation of Emigrants.

When contract is ratified emigrant may be forwarded to British Burma.

35. When the contract of any emigrant has been duly ratified as aforesaid, he may be forwarded to British Burma, together with his registered dependents if any.

No vessel to carry emigrants without a license.

36. It shall not be lawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry emigrants in such vessel has been obtained from the Local Government of the port of embarkation. The granting or withholding of any such license shall be in the discretion of the Local Government.

Licensee bound to comply with provisions of Act and Rules.

37. Every person obtaining a license under the last preceding section shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this Act and the rules made hereunder, so far as such provisions and rules relate to him.

And any such person failing to comply with any of such provisions or rules shall be liable to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Certificates from Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector.

38. Before leaving the port of embarkation, the master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants under this Act shall obtain from the Emigration Agent and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants certificates under their respective hands, to the effect that they have in respect of the emigrants proceeding in such vessel done all that is hereinbefore required to be done on the part of such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector, respectively, and that, to the best of their knowledge, all the directions herein contained for ensuring the health, comfort and safety of the emigrants have been duly complied with, as well as all rules for the time being in force under sections one hundred and five and one hundred and six.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.

39. If any emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent so to do, it shall not be lawful to compel such emigrant or his dependents (if any) to embark, or to put him or them on boardship against his will, or to detain him or them against his will at the depôt or elsewhere; but nothing in this section shall diminish or affect the civil or criminal liabilities which such emigrant incurs by reason or in respect of his refusal or neglect aforesaid.

Explanation.—The arbitrary refusal of any such dependent to embark shall not be deemed 'sufficient cause' within the meaning of this section.

Every case in which an emigrant is charged before a Magistrate of Police in a Presidency town shall be heard and determined in a summary manner, and every such emigrant shall on conviction, whether by such Police Magistrate or any other Magistrate, be punished in the manner provided in section 492 of the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of offences under that section.

Emigration Agent to ascertain health of emigrant upon embarkation.

40. The Emigration Agent may, if he think fit, ascertain that every emigrant is in a fit state of health to proceed to, and to labour in, British Burma.

If the Emigration Agent is of opinion that any emigrant is not in such a fit state of health, the Emigration Agent may prohibit his embarkation, and the dependents (if any) of such emigrant may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, thereupon refuse to embark.

The Emigration Agent shall also, before the embarkation of any emigrant, ascertain that he has in his possession the copy of the registration provided under section twenty-one. If it appear to the satisfaction of the Emigration Agent that any emigrant has lost such copy, the Agent may furnish him with another copy of such registration, to be made from the copy received by

the Agent from the Magistrate under section twenty-one, and shall thereupon allow such emigrant to embark.

Vessel sailing from Calcutta to depart within 24 hours after embarkation;

41. The master of every vessel carrying emigrants from the port of Calcutta shall proceed on his voyage within twenty-four hours after the embarkation of such of the emigrants as shall have first embarked.

and to take steam down the river.

Every such vessel shall, if not a steamer, proceed from the port of Calcutta to sea under tow of a competent steamer.

Copies of Act and rules to be kept on board.

42. Two copies of this Act and of all existing rules relating to the voyage made under section one hundred and six, and two copies of a translation of this Act and of such rules, in such language or languages as the Local Government may direct, shall be delivered to the master of every vessel carrying emigrants by the Emigration Agent at the time of clearance, and shall be kept on board of every such vessel during the whole voyage.

One of such copies or translations shall, upon request made at any reasonable time to the master of the vessel, be produced to any emigrant for his perusal.

Penalties for fraudulent acts whereby certificate becomes inapplicable to vessel.

43. If after having obtained a certificate in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-six, the master of any vessel cleared for any portof debarkation of emigrants, fraudulently does or suffers to be done any act, whereby such certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the vessel or other matter to which such certificate relates, he shall be liable to fine which may extend to *five thousand* rupees.

Penalty for proceeding to sea without steam.

44. If the master of any vessel sailing from the port of Calcutta, licensed under section thirty-six, and sailing with emigrants on board, causes or allows his vessel (not being a steamer) to leave the port of Calcutta with out such vessel being in tow of a competent steamer,

or if such vessel has not left the port of Calcutta, and proceeded on her voyage within the time prescribed in section forty-one,

he shall be liable to fine which may extend to *one thousand* rupees.

PART III.—DISEMBARKATION AND TRANSIT TO DISTRICTS OF LABOUR.

Officers and Depôts at ports of debarkation.

Immigration Agent and Medical Inspectors of Immigrants.

45. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma shall, at each port of debarkation, appoint an Immigration Agent and a Medical Inspector of Immigrants, and shall, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, define the local limits within which every such Agent and Medical Inspector shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act.

Depôt at port of debarkation.

46. At every such port the local Immigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for immigrants under this Act, and provide them with proper and sufficient lodging, food, clothing and medical attendance in such depôt until they are despatched to the place of labour.

Such depôt shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

Procedure on arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.

Master to report arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.

47. Upon the arrival at any port of debarkation of any vessel carrying immigrants, the master of such vessel shall at once report his arrival to the Immigration Agent, and no immigrant on board shall be allowed to land without the permission of such Agent first obtained.

Any master of a vessel who allows any immigrant to land without such permission, shall be punished by a fine which may extend to *fifty* rupees for each person so landed.

Examination of immigrants by Immigration Agent and Medical Inspector.

48. Upon receipt of the report of arrival of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Immigration Agent and the Medical Inspector of Immigrants, shall forthwith go on board such vessel, and the Agent shall satisfy himself that the vessel has on board its proper list of immigrands, and shall compare the immigrants on board with the list, and shall note any births or deaths which may have occurred during the voyage.

The Medical Inspector shall further examine the immigrants, in order to ascertain whether any of them are suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Any immigrant suffering under any such disease may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

Examination of vessel and enquiry into treatment of immigrants on the voyage.

49. The Immigration Agent may if he think fit, and shall on complaint made by any of the immigrants, with the aid of the Medical Inspector, enquire into the general and medical treatment of the immigrants during the voyage, and submit a report thereon to the Chief Commissioner who shall thereupon decide whether the provisions of this Act and the rules framed under it in regard to the voyage appear to have been duly observed; or, if not, whether any and what action should be taken to enforce the liability of the master, either by civil suit or criminal prosecution.

Should the Chief Commissioner decide to take such action, the Immigration Agent may institute such suit or lodge such complaint as may be determined upon.

Transit to place of labour.

Assignment of immigrants to employers.

50. The Chief Commissioner shall make rules regulating applications to the Immigration Agent by persons desiring to employ immigrants, and the mode in which and extent to which the Agent shall assign immigrants to such persons respectively, and may from time to time alter and add to the rules so made.

All such rules, additions and alterations shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette.*

The person to whom any immigrant is so assigned shall be deemed to be the 'employer' of such immigrant within the meaning of the contract into which he has entered and of the provisions hereinafter contained and of the rules made hereunder.

Despatch of immigrants.

51. Immigrants may from time to time be despatched from the depôt to the place of labour by their respective employers, or by the agents of such employers, but subject always to the provisions of this Act.

Immigrants' passes.

No immigrant shall be so despatched unless the permission of the Immigration Agent has been first obtained, and the immigrant has received a pass in the form set forth in Schedule C hereto annexed, signed by the employer or his agent, and countersigned by the Immigration Agent, specifying his name and age, the name of his father, the place of his destination, and the name of his employer.

Immigrants not to be conveyed on any vessel without a license.

52. It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel, without a license granted by an Immigration Agent, to convey any immigrants as defined in this Act in or through British Burma, and it shall be in the discretion of the Immigration Agent to grant or withhold such license.

Such license shall be in force only for one voyage or trip, and shall specify the number of immigrants which the vessel is licensed to carry, and the number of persons, including the crew, other than immigrants, which such vessel is licensed to carry.

Penalty for conveying immigrants in vessel without a license.

The master of any vessel in which immigrants are conveyed without a license having been obtained as aforesaid, shall be punished with fine which may extend to *five hundred* rupees.

Penalty for fraudulent acts, whereby vessel becomes unfit for immigrants.

53. If the master of any vessel, after having obtained a license as aforesaid, fraudulently does or suffers to be done any act or thing whereby the state of the vessel is altered, so that such vessel is unfit for the accommodation of the number of immigrants mentioned in such license, he shall be liable to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Penalty for taking on board excessive number of passengers.

54. The master of any vessel licensed to carry immigrants who receives on board his vessel a greater number of immigrants, or of other persons, than is specified in his license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *fifty* rupees for every immigrant or other person so received in excess of the licensed number.

Two children under ten to count as one person.

In computing under this section the number of immigrants or other persons on board of any vessel, two children under the age of ten years shall be reckoned as one person only.

No immigrant to be taken on board without a pass.

55. The master of any vessel, whether licensed or not, shall not take on board any immigrant, unless such immigrant, or some person accompanying him, shews the pass prescribed in section fifty-one.

A master taking any immigrant on board without a pass shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding *ten* rupees for every such immigrant.

No immigrant to be allowed finally to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in his pass.

56. If the master of any vessel, save as hereinafter provided, causes or permits any immigrant finally to leave such vessel at any place other than that named as the destination of such labourer in his pass, such master shall be liable to fine not exceeding *ten* rupees for each such immigrant.

Proviso.

Provided that this section shall not be deemed to prevent the master of any vessel from permitting immigrants to disembark at any place or places on the voyage, so long as such disembarkation is not intended, or known to be likely to be final; nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any immigrants in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity, if such accident or necessity be forthwith reported to the Immigration Agent by whom the license of such vessel was granted, and to the nearest Magistrate in the district within which such accident occurs or necessity arises.

Magistrate may inspect vessel.

57. A Magistrate may at any time go on board of any such licensed vessel carrying immigrants within the local limits of his jurisdiction, and may inspect the vessel, the immigrants and all persons on board.

The master and officers of such vessel shall be bound to afford to such Magistrate all reasonable facilities for such inspection, and to give him all such information respecting the immigrants or other persons on board as may be reasonably required, and respecting any deaths which may have occurred on board, and respecting any other facts which may affect the health of the immigrants.

Penalty.

Any master or other officer who wilfully or negligently omits to give any such information to the Magistrate, shall be punished with fine which may extend to *five hundred* rupees.

Removal of immigrants in excess of licensed number.

58. If it appears to a Magistrate making an inspection of any such vessel, that the number of immigrants on board is larger than the number specified in the license, he may

remove the excess number and detain them until another opportunity of forwarding them to their destination is found.

The expense necessarily incurred on maintaining such immigrants and in conveying them to their destination shall be recovered from the master of such vessel.

Detainer of vessel for breach of Act or rules.

59. If it appears to a Magistrate making an inspection of any such vessel, that anything required to be done or provided, under the provisions of this Act or of any rule made hereunder, has not been done or provided, he may detain such vessel until the omission has been supplied.

Provision to be made for disembarked immigrants.

60. The Magistrate shall on the arrival at his station of any vessel licensed as aforesaid, give notice of such arrival to the respective employers of the immigrants on board, or to the agents of such employers, who shall forthwith take charge of their immigrants respectively.

The Magistrate shall ascertain whether reasonable provision has been made for the support and lodging of immigrants whose place of disembarkation may be at such station from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination;

and if their respective employers fail to make such reasonable provision, or if such employers or their respective agents are not present at the place of disembarkation, the Magistrate may order such arrangements to be made, and incur such expenses as under the circumstances seem to him necessary;

and the amount of expenses so incurred by him in the disembarkation, or in respect of the food, lodging, medicines, hospital attendance or clothing of the immigrants shall, with interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, be recoverable by the Magistrate from their respective employers.

Power to family of detained immigrant to remain with him.

61. Whenever an immigrant remains behind or is detained under the provisions of section fifty-eight or sixty, it shall be optional with the wife or husband of such immigrant, as the case may be, to remain with the immigrant so remaining behind or detained, or to be taken forward along with the immigrant so further conveyed, whether such wife or husband have contracted to work for hire or not.

The children (if any) of an immigrant so remaining or detained shall also be allowed to remain with him.

Magistrate to send detailed report to Immigration Agent.

62. The Magistrate shall, upon the arrival or detention of any immigrants belonging to a party of more than twenty, despatch without delay to the Immigration Agent by whose permission they were forwarded, a detailed report of the number of immigrants who have arrived or been detained, together with a copy of the report (if any) of the civil surgeon or other medical officer, and any observations which such civil surgeon or other medical officer or such Magistrate may think fit to make as to the state of health and general condition of the immigrants.

Penalty for wilful neglect to enforce rules.

63. Every master of a vessel, or medical officer in charge of immigrants on board of any vessel carrying immigrants, who wilfully and knowingly neglects or refuses to enforce on board of such vessel such rules as may from time to time be prescribed under this Act for his guidance, shall be liable to fine not exceeding *one thousand* rupees.

Jurisdiction over offences committed on board vessel.

64. Any offence against any of the provisions of this Act, or any rule passed under the provisions thereof, committed on board of any vessel, may be tried by any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in any place at which immigrants may have embarked on board such vessel, or may have disembarked from such vessel, or in any place in which such vessel may be detained under the provisions of this Act.

Provisions to be carried on every vessel.

65. There shall be laden, under the supervision of the Immigration Agent, on board of every vessel employed in carrying immigrants within British Burma at the time of the embarkation of such immigrants, proper and sufficient provisions for the consumption of the said immigrants, to the amount, or in the proportion, prescribed by any rule passed under section one hundred and seven, and for the time being in force.

Medical and other officers.

Any master who commences the voyage without having on board such provisions as aforesaid, or without having on board such medical and other officers, cooks, and other attendants, as the Immigration Agent orders, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to *five hundred* rupees.

Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Immigration Agent to order that a medical officer shall proceed with any number of immigrants less than fifty who may go together to the place of labour.

PART IV.

THE LABOUR DISTRICTS AND RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND IMMIGRANT.

Imported Labour Fund.

Yearly rate payable to provide for expenses of Act.

66. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma may, from time to time, by order published in the *British Burma Gazette*, fix a yearly sum, not exceeding *five rupees* per immigrant, for the purpose of defraying the expense of carrying out the purposes of this Act, and the sum so fixed shall be paid half-yearly by the employer of such immigrant on the last day of July and the last day of January in each year.

The amount so realised shall be credited to a fund which shall be called the British Burma Imported Labour Fund, and such fund shall be at the disposal of the said Chief Commissioner for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the Agents Recruiters, and Inspectors, and for otherwise carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Procedure when employer fails to pay the rate.

67. If any employer fails to pay the amount for which he is liable under the provisions of the last preceding section, the Deputy Commissioner shall notify such default to him; and if within one month from the receipt of such notification, or such longer period as may, under special circumstances, appear to the Deputy Commissioner reasonable, such employer fails to pay the amount, the Deputy Commissioner shall levy it by distress and sale of any moveable property found in the possession or under the charge of such employer.

If the full amount has not been recovered by distress and sale, the Inspector of Immigrants, or the Deputy Commissioner on behalf of the Government, may sue the employer liable for the same in any Civil Court having jurisdiction at any place where immigrants have been employed by such employer.

Inspectors of Immigrants.

Appointment of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

68. The Chief Commissioner may appoint, in any district in which this Act may be in force, so many Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of immigrants as he thinks proper, and may from time to time define, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the local limits within which each such Inspector and Assistant Inspector shall exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him by this Act.

Powers of Inspectors.

The Chief Commissioner may confer all or any of the powers of a Magistrate on such Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors; and they shall be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Return of immigrants to be sent in half-yearly by employer, &c., to Inspector.

69. Every employer of immigrants under this Act shall, on or before the last day of January and the last day of July in every year, make out in writing, and deliver to the Inspector of Immigrants, a return of the number of immigrants employed by such employer on the last day of the preceding month, and a return of the sickness and mortality among them during the preceding six months.

Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in return, or sending in incorrect return.

70. Any employer refusing, or wilfully omitting to send in any such return as mentioned in the last preceding section, or knowingly sending in an incorrect return, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to fine not exceeding *five hundred* rupees;

and a certificate under the hand of the Inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been sent, or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of the facts stated in such certificate.

Inspector's visits.

71. Every Inspector of Immigrants shall, so often as may be directed by the Chief Commissioner, visit all lands and houses within the limits of his authority on which any immigrant is employed, and inspect every hospital, tent, camp or building in any way used by any such immigrants, and investigate the condition of the immigrants employed, and for such purpose the Inspector may require that any immigrant shall be produced before him with his instrument of contract, and may make such enquiries as may to him seem proper.

Inspector's books.

Every such Inspector shall keep books, in which, from time to time, shall be entered,

(*a.*) the number of immigrants then under contract with each employer,

(*b.*) the number who shall then be sick or missing, or who shall have complained of ill-treatment,

(*c.*) the particulars of such complaints, and

(*d.*) such other particulars regarding the immigrants as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs.

Inspector's reports.

Each Inspector shall annually make a written report to the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner of the Division, of the aforesaid particulars;

and every such report, as regards the immigrants under any particular employer, shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of such employer or any person by him appointed in writing in that behalf, and the person so inspecting shall be entitled to take a copy of the report so far as it relates to such immigrants.

Power to inspect hospitals and make enquiries as to immigrants.

72. Any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, and any person authorized by him in writing in this behalf, may at any time

(*a.*) enter and inspect any hospital, tent or building, wholly or partially used by or for immigrants,

(*b.*) require that any immigrant be brought before him, and

(*c.*) make any enquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any immigrant.

Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

73. Any employer, and any person acting under his orders, or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs or impedes any entry, inspection or enquiry under either of the two preceding sections, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Regulation of Labour.

Power to fix daily tasks.

74. Every employer shall, from time to time, with the sanction of the Inspector previously obtained,

(*a.*) fix the daily tasks to be executed by the immigrants employed by such employer,

(*b.*) frame a schedule of such daily tasks,

(*c.*) publish the same by posting a copy thereof in the vernacular language of the majority of the immigrants upon the door of each place of payment of the immigrants employed by such employer, and by sending a copy thereof in the English language to the Inspector:

Provided that no immigrant shall be required to work more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours a day.

No deduction shall be made from the wages of an immigrant on account of the rest for one day in each week. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals, and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

Committee to revise schedule of tasks.

75. The Inspector shall, at any time on the application of an employer, summon a committee for the purpose of revising such schedule of daily tasks, if he declines to sanction such modification thereof as the employer desires.

The committee shall consist of the Inspector, of some employer to be nominated by him, and of some person to be nominated by the employer on whose application the committee is summoned.

Such committee, or the numerical majority thereof, shall have power, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to make any modification of the schedule which it may deem proper, and the schedule so modified shall be published in manner aforesaid, and every schedule published as aforesaid shall have effect as between the employer and immigrants in substitution for any former schedule.

Suspension or Cancellation of Contract.

Inspector may suspend contract of any immigrant temporarily unfitted for labour.

76. The Inspector of Immigrants, within the local limits of whose authority any labourer is employed, may suspend, for such period as he thinks fit, the contract of such immigrant, or any particular term thereof, if he or she be in the judgment of the Inspector temporarily incapacitated for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, pregnancy or other sufficient cause:

Provided that every such immigrant shall, during such incapacity, receive from his or her employer such subsistence money as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

Penalty for compelling immigrant to perform work for which he is unfit.

77. If any immigrant is compelled to perform anyspecies of labour for which he is at the time manifestly unfit, or for which he did not engage, the employer by whom he was so employed shall on conviction by a magistrate be liable to fine not exceeding *one hundred* rupees.

Power to discharge immigrants permanently unfitted for labour.

78. If, in the opinion of the Inspector of Immigrants any immigrant is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract or any material part thereof, he Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such immigrant or some one on his behalf, and from the date of such certificate the contract of such immigrant shall wholly cease and determine.

The Inspector shall make a return of all such cases of determination of contract in his report under section seventy-one.

Every immigrant whose contract has been determined as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the Inspector may award, and such sum shall be recoverable before a Magistrate in the manner hereinafter provided for the recovery of wages.

Provisions for the health and comfort of Immigrants.

Sufficient house accommodation, &c., to be provided.

79. Whenever any immigrants are employed in British Burma, their employer shall be bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements.

He shall also provide good rice or such food as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct, and the immigrant shall be entitled to purchase such food at the price specified in the contract into which he has entered under this Act.

Powers of Inspector as to house accommodation, &c.

80. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate, may institute within the local limits of his jurisdiction, on the lands in charge of any employer, or at some place within such limits not more than ten miles distant from such lands, an enquiry whether such employer has provided for his immigrants sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, or rice or other food.

On the complaint of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, a similar enquiry may be made by any Magistrate.

Every such enquiry, whether conducted by an Inspector or Assistant Inspector, or before a Magistrate on the complaint of an Inspector or Assistant Inspector, shall be dealt with and conducted as a case triable by a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Penalty for breach of rules as to house accomodation.

81. Any employer disobeying rules passed under section one hundred and seven, clause (*e*), and binding upon him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *five hundred* rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may order compliance with such rules within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

If the employer wilfully omits to comply with such order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees a day for every day that such omission continues.

In default of payment by the employer of the last-mentioned fine, the person on whose account such employer has been acting shall be liable to pay the fine.

82. Wherever such hospital accommodation or medical charge, as required by rules made under section one hundred and seven, or medicines of such quality and kind, and according to such scale as aforesaid, have not been provided, the employer or other person through whose neglect such default has occurred shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *one hundred* rupees for every week during which any such default continues.

Penalty for breach of rules as to hospital.

83. If an Inspector of Immigrants has at any time reason to believe that any estate or portion of an estate situated within the local limits of his jurisdiction is in a condition so unhealthy, or in such a situation as to be unfit for the residence of immigrants, he shall report his opinion in writing to the Magistrate of the District.

Procedure when Inspector believes any estate unfit for habitation.

On the receipt of such report the Magistrate shall forthwith summon a committee to enquire whether such estate or portion is unfit for the residence of immigrants.

Such committee shall consist of the Magistrate of the District, the Inspector of Immigrants, the Medical Officer of the district, and, if practicable, one or more employers of immigrants.

If the Magistrate is unable to procure the service on such committee of any employer of immigrants, he may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, appoint such other person or persons as he may deem qualified to serve on the committee.

Such committee shall proceed with as little delay as possible to enquire into the condition of the estate or portion of estate to which the order appointing the committee has reference, and shall hear such evidence on the subject as the owner of the estate or portion, or the employer, or Inspector, desires to place before it.

If the committee, or the majority thereof, is of opinion that such estate or portion is in a condition so unhealthy or in such a situation as to be unfit for the residence of immigrants, it shall record a finding to that effect.

Effect of finding of unfitness.

and the contract of every immigrant who has contracted to serve on such estate shall thereupon be void as regards such estate or portion as may be found unfit for the residence of immigrants:

Provided that every such contract shall continue valid in regard to any other portion of such estate or to any other estate belonging to the same employer.

84. Every employer causing or permitting any immigrant to reside upon any such estate or portion of an estate as under the provisions of section eighty or section eighty-three has been found unfit for the residence of labourers, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five thousand rupees.

Penalty for permitting immigrants to reside on unhealthy estates.

Provided that in case it appear to the Inspector that any such estate, or portion, or any part of such portion has become fit for the residence of immigrants, he shall, with the sanction of the Magistrate of the District, give under his hand a certificate of such fitness, and no employer shall be liable to fine by reason of his causing or permitting immigrants to reside in any place respecting which such certificate of fitness has been given.

Breaches of contract by Immigrants.

85. Any immigrant who voluntarily and without reasonable cause absents himself from his labour,

Penalty on immigrant absenting himself without sufficient cause.

or neglects or refuses to labour as required by his employer, the labour so required being reasonable and proper,

may, on conviction by a Magistrate, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during the period of such absence, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding *eight annas* for each day during which such absence has continued; and in case such absence has exceeded seven days, or in case such immigrant has been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, he may be further sentenced at the request of the employer to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

The employer of any immigrant convicted under this section may, by endorsement on his copy of the contract with such immigrant, transfer his rights thereunder to any other employer of immigrants in the same district; and such employer, on assenting in writing to such transfer, shall be deemed to be the employer of such immigrant within the meaning of the original contract.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such immigrant by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be 'reasonable cause' within the meaning of this section.

86. If any immigrant desert or attempt to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without first procuring a warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such immigrant wherever he may be found:

Immigrant deserting may be apprehended without warrant.

Provided that if he be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant:

Proviso.

The employer or other person apprehending an immigrant under this section shall, within a reasonable time from the time of such apprehension, give him in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he has been apprehended.

Further proviso.

87. Any immigrant so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act.

Immigrant when made over to the police, to be taken before nearest Magistrate.

If the place from which such labourer is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of

such Magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said labourer, under custody, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such place is situate, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

Punishment for desertion.

88. Every immigrant deserting from his employer's service shall be liable, upon conviction, to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one month.

Every immigrant who after having been convicted under this section again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Every immigrant who after having been twice convicted under this section again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to three months.

Such punishment may be imposed in addition to the forfeiture to which the immigrant is liable under section eighty-five.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

89. Whenever any immigrant has actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service the Inspector shall if the employer so desire cancel the contract of such immigrant by endorsing the word 'cancelled' on the immigrant's copy of the contract,

or the employer may, by endorsement on his copy of the contract, transfer his rights thereunder to any other employer of immigrants in the same district, and such employer, on assenting in writing to such transfer, shall be deemed to be the employer of such immigrant within the meaning of the original contract.

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

90. All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of immigrants shall apply to immigrants who desert while in transit to the district in which they have contracted to labour for hire; and such immigrants may be tried either in the district in which they may be apprehended, or in the district in which under their contracts they are bound to labour for hire.

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring, or employing immigrants under contract to another person.

91. Any person who knowingly and wilfully entices away, harbours, or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment any immigrant before such labourer has been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may award to the employer of such immigrant the whole or any portion of such fine.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if employer apply for return of immigrant.

92. The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer of any immigrant imprisoned for any offence under this Act, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time before the expiry of such sentence, that such immigrant be made over to him for the purpose of completing his contract, and the Magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over such immigrant to his employer, and in that case the Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on him, and shall endorse on the instrument of contract of such immigrant a memorandum signed by him of such cancellation.

On expiry of sentence immigrant to be made over to employer.

93. When any immigrant has been sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall (subject to the provisions of section eighty-nine) make over such immigrant on the termination of his imprisonment to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him;

Conviction not to operate as a release.

and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any immigrant from the terms of his contract:

The period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the immigrant at the expiry of his sentence; but such immigrant shall, in that case, be sent to the place, or principal place of business of such employer, and the expense of so sending him shall be levied from the employer in the manner herein provided for the recovery of rates.

Time of unlawful absence and of imprisonment to be included in term of immigrant.

94. The duration of every unlawful absence from labour, of which any immigrant may be convicted, and every sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall be endorsed by the convicting Magistrate on the employer's copy of the contract with such immigrant,

and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the immigrant is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as shall be equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

Breaches of contract or ill-usage by employer.

If immigrant desire to complain, employer to give notice to Inspector.

95. If any immigrant state to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector of Immigrants of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement has been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the Inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to fine not exceeding *one hundred* rupees.

Procedure on receipt of notice of complaint.

96. Whenever any Inspector of Immigrants receives such notice in writing as aforesaid,

or whenever any complaint of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid is made to him by any immigrant against his employer, or any person acting for such employer,

or whenever the Inspector has other reasonable grounds for believing that any such immigrant has

been injured by personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid,

such Inspector shall forthwith, if the place in which such offence has been committed is not situate within the local limits of his own authority, give notice thereof in writing to the Inspector within the limits of whose authority such place is situated; and if such place be situate within those limits, then such Inspector shall, so soon as conveniently may be, proceed to some place not more than ten miles in a direct line from the place, or principal place, of business of such employer, and make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

Procedure if complaint be untrue or frivolous.

97. If, upon such enquiry the Inspector finds that the complaint is untrue or frivolous, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his finding respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint,

and in such case shall endorse on the employer's copy of the contract of such complainant, the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such enquiry,

and such number of days shall be added to the period for which the complainant had contracted to serve,

and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such immigrant has absented himself from his labour without sufficient cause during the number of days which shall be so endorsed.

Procedure if the complaint be well founded.

98. If, upon enquiry as aforesaid, the Inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a Magistrate, dispose of the case in due course of law.

If the Inspector is not a Magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

Recovery of wages.

99. If, upon the complaint of any immigrant it is proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of his wages for two months, such Magistrate may award to the complainant the amount which appears to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as appears to the Magistrate to be just; and, in case of default, the Deputy Commissioner shall, upon the requisition of the Magistrate, levy the entire sum in the manner prescribed for the levy of rates under this Act.

Compensation if wages are due for more than two months.

Cancellation of contract.

100. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any immigrant by such employer, is convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such immigrant and triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session;

or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid is twice convicted of any such offence against such immigrant triable under the said Code by a Magistrate;

or if it be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such immigrant's wages for three months;

or if a Magistrate, on the report of the Inspector and after due enquiry, in the presence of the parties is satisfied that any immigrant has been compelled to perform any labour while he was to his employer's knowledge unfit for it, or has been subjected to ill-usage by such employer or any other person placed in authority over the immigrant by such employer,

the Magistrate may, if he think fit, on the application of the immigrant, in each of such cases cancel the contract of such immigrant, and award to him, in addition to the wages (if any) due for service performed, compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the instrument of contract.

The compensation may be recovered in the same way as rates leviable under section sixty-seven.

Determination of Contracts.

Immigrant who has completed his contract may have such completion registered.

101. Every immigrant on completing the term of his contract may appear before the Inspector, in order that the completion of the contract may be registered.

Any employer forcibly or fraudulently detaining an immigrant after the completion of his contract, or failing to give notice of such completion to the Inspector within one month after the date of such completion, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Power to redeem contract.

102. If any immigrant is able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by payment of a sum equivalent to the value thereof, he may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Inspector of Immigrants within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed, and on his depositing such sum in the hands of such Inspector, such Inspector shall give notice to the employer that such immigrant requires him, within one week, to shew cause why such immigrant should not be released from his contract;

and if no sufficient cause be shown, such Inspector shall require the production of the contract of such immigrant, and endorse thereon a certificate of release by purchase, and shall hold the sum in deposit on account of the employer of such immigrant.

If any employer, or other person authorised to act for him, neglect to comply with such demand as aforesaid, such employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

The value of the unexpired term of contract shall be deemed to be the aggregate amount of one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of

the first year, of two rupees for every such month of the second year, and of three rupees for every such month of the third year, of the original term of the immigrant's engagement.

Certificate of release from contract.

103. Every immigrant whose contract has been completed, determined, released by purchase as aforesaid, or rescinded by the mutual assent of the parties thereto, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Inspector a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner by an order to be published in the *British Burma Gazette.*

Return passage.

104. Any immigrant whose contract has been completed, determined, or rescinded by the mutual assent of the parties thereto, shall be entitled to be conveyed back to the port from which he embarked for British Burma at the expense of the employer with whom he may have contracted.

The Chief Commissioner shall, from time to time, determine what shall be taken to represent the cost of such re-conveyance, and to make rules for the care and protection of immigrants on their return journey.

The cost of such re-conveyance shall be recoverable from the employer liable in the same manner as rates leviable under section sixty-seven.

PART V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power of Government of India to make rules.

105. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

(*a*) the periodical returns to be made by the Emigration Officers, by Magistrates, by Immigration Agents, and by the Inspectors of immigrants;

(*b*) the books to be kept for the registration of emigrants and of their contracts;

(*c*) the dates between which no emigrants shall proceed to British Burma;

(*d*) what ports shall be ports of embarkation and debarkation respectively under this Act;

(*e*) the probable maximum length of the voyage from each port of embarkation to each port of debarkation;

(*f*) and generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Power of Local Government of port of embarkation.

106. The Local Government of every port of embarkation under this Act may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

(*a*) the fees payable under section seventeen;

(*b*) the form of notice of the arrival of emigrants at depôts;

(*c*) the management and regulation of depôts;

(*d*) the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts and during transport;

(*e*) the clothing to be supplied to emigrants during transport;

(*f*) the mode of applying for licenses under section thirty-six;

(*g*) the survey of emigrant vessels;

(*h*) the procedure on embarkation;

(*i*) the space to be provided for emigrants on board ships sailing from ports of embarkation under this Act;

(*j*) the provisions, fuel and water to be laden on board such vessels, and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant;

(*k*) the medical officers, medicines and medical requirements to be on board such vessels.

(*l*). the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey, the control of officers, cooks and other servants, and generally the accommodation of emigrants.

Power of Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

107. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

(*a*). the transport of immigrants from ports of disembarkation under this Act to the places of their respective employments, their medical inspection during such transport, their detainer at any place on the way on account of sickness and the accommodation, support and medical treatment of immigrants so detained;

(*b*). the diet, clothing, medical attendance and management of immigrants in transit;

(*c*). the hospital accommodation, medicine and medical attendance to be provided by employers for their immigrants at the place of employment;

(*d*). the periodical inspection of immigrants, and the books to be kept by Inspectors of immigrants;

(*e*). the house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and supply of suitable food to be provided by employers for their immigrants; and the price of such food;

(*f*). the hospital accommodation and medical care of labourers, and the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for them;

(*g*). and generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of immigrants.

Publication of rules.

108. All rules made under sections one hundred and five, one hundred and six, and one hundred and seven shall be published—

in the case of rules made under section one hundred and five, in the *Gazette of India,*

in the case of rules made under section one hundred and six, in the local official *Gazette;*

in the case of rules made under section one hundred and seven, in the *British Burma Gazette*;

and shall thereupon have the force of law.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 13.)

RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of the Emigration Agent for British Burma at

A. B. is hereby licensed under the British Burma Labour Contract Law, 1873, to act as a recruiter in the district of , for the purpose of inducing and engaging persons to proceed to British Burma for the purpose of labouring for hire.

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.

Dated the day of

(Sd.) C. D.,

Emigration Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

(Referred to in Section 17.)

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER AS TO HEALTH OF INTENDING EMIGRANT.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined A. B., and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to British Burma [and to work for hire there.]*

(Sd.) C. D.,

[Here add designation of examining officer.]

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

SCHEDULE C.

(Referred to in Section 51.)

PASS PERMITTING IMMIGRANT TO PROCEED TO DISTRICT OF LABOUR.

I hereby certify that the immigrant named below has obtained leave to proceed from to for the purpose of labouring for hire [or, in company with $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ (here state the relationship or connexion) who is under contract to labour for hire.]

(Countersigned) C. D., (Sd.) A. B.,

Superintendent of Labour Transport at [Employer, or agent as the case may be.]

Dated the

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Father's name.	District of destination.	Name of employer.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill, which has been prepared at the desire of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, is to regulate the transport of coolies to that Province, and their employment therein under contracts of service. It is divided into five Parts.

Part I contains the usual preliminary provisions, and repeals, so far as regards British Burma, Madras Act V of 1866.

Part II relates to emigration. It provides for the appointment at each port of embarkation of an Emigration Agent and a Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and describes the duties of those officers. It provides for the establishment and inspection of depôts for emigrants; it prescribes rules for (*a*) the recruiting emigrants, (*b*) the contracts into which they will enter, (*c*) their medical examination, (*d*) the ascertainment of their knowledge of the nature of their contracts, (*e*) their registration, (*f*) their journey from their homes to the depôt, (*g*) the procedure on arriving at the depôt, (*h*) emigrant vessels and the embarkation of emigrants. For the survey of vessels, procedure on embarkation, space, fuel, water, provisions, &c., to be provided on board, rules will be made by the Local Government of the port of embarkation.

Part III relates to the disembarkation of immigrants in Burma, and their transit to the districts in which they have contracted to labour. The Chief Commissioner will appoint at each port of debarkation an Immigration Agent and a Medical Inspector, and the former officer will establish a suitable depôt, and provide the immigrants with proper lodging, food, clothing and medical attendance until they are despatched to the place of labour. The Bill then provides a procedure on the arrival of vessels carrying immigrants, and regulates their assignment to employers, and their transit to the place of labour.

Part IV relates to the labour-districts and the relations of employer and immigrant. It begins with clauses empowering the Chief Commissioner to fix and realise a yearly payment not exceeding five rupees per immigrant, to be paid by the employers, and to be credited to a Labour Fund, which will be applied in carrying out the provisions of the proposed Act. It then provides for the appointment of Inspectors of Immigrants, and details their duties. It requires employers, with the previous sanction of the Inspector, to fix the immigrants' daily tasks. It

empowers the Inspector in proper cases to suspend the execution of the contract of any immigrant, and (where the immigrant is permanently incapacitated for labour) to cancel his contract. It contains provisions for securing the health and comfort of the immigrants. It provides penalties for immigrants breaking their contracts, and for persons enticing away, &c., immigrants under contract to others. It lays down the procedure when immigrants desire to complain of breach of contract or ill-usage by their employers.

Part IV then contains three clauses relating to the determination of immigrants' contracts, and concludes with a clause entitling immigrants whose contracts have been completed, determined or rescinded by mutual assent of the parties, to a return passage at the employer's expense.

Part V empowers the Governor General in Council, the Local Governments, and the Chief Commissioner, to make subsidiary rules consistent with the Act.

Nothing in the Bill applies to contracts with, or the emigration of, native seamen, domestic servants, or skilled artizans.

SIMLA, *The 24th July* 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in four months :—

No. 16 of 1873.

THE EUROPEAN VAGRANCY BILL, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
3. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

PROCEDURE.

4. Power to require apparent vagrant to go before Magistrate.
5. Summary inquiry into vagrant's circumstances.
   Order to go to work-house.
6. Forwarding vagrant to place of employment.
7. Assistance to obtain employment.
8. Subsistence allowance.
9. Power to give certificates.
   Form of certificate.
10. Power to invest certain officials with jurisdiction of Justices under sections 5, 7, 8 and 9.

PART III.

GOVERNMENT WORK-HOUSES.

SECTIONS.

11. Provision of Government work-houses.
    Scale of diet.
12. Superintendence of work-houses.
13. Search of vagrants.
14. Discipline.
15. Refusal to accept employment.

PART IV.

REMOVAL FROM INDIA.

16. Removal of vagrants.
    Cost of removal.
17. Agreements with vagrants.
    Form of agreement.
18. Power to perform agreement.

PART V.

PENALTIES.

19. Refusal to go before Magistrate.
    Assaulting Police.
20. Escaping from Police.
    Quitting work-house without leave.
    Failing to return to work-house.
21. Failing to proceed to port of embarkation.
    Refusing to go on boardship.
    Escaping from ship.
22. Returning to India.
23. Begging.
24. Procedure on close of imprisonment.
25. Penalty on shipmaster bringing European convicts to India.
    Power to exempt certain shipmasters.
26. Recovery of fines.
    Payment of fines.
27. Prosecutions.
28. Limits of jurisdiction.
29. Validity of proceedings where Magistrate is not the nearest.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

30. Deprivation of privileges of European British subjects under Criminal Procedure Code.
31. Liability of importers of Europeans or employers of soldiers becoming vagrants.
    Recovery of charges.
32. Liability of consignee in case of Europeans who arrive in charge of animals and become vagrants.
    "Consignee" defined.
    "Agent" defined.
33. Exercise of powers conferred on Local Government.
34. Exercise in Native States of powers conferred on Magistrates, Justices and Police.
35. Power to make rules for guidance of officers.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE (form of Certificate).
THE SECOND SCHEDULE (form of Agreement).

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to European Vagrancy.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to persons of European extraction who wander in a destitute condition throughout India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The European Vagrancy Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India and to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once: Provided that sections four to sixteen (both inclusive), nineteen, twenty, twenty-four and twenty-nine shall not come into force in Coorg, or in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, or in any of the dominions of the Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty not situate within the limits of any Presidency, Lieutenant-Governorship or Chief Commissionership in British India, until such day or respective days as the Governor General in Council from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints in this behalf.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Acts No. XXI of 1869 *(to provide against European Vagrancy)* and No. XXVIII of 1871 *(to amend the European Vagrancy Act,* 1869), are hereby repealed.

But all appointments and orders made, work-houses provided, certificates given, powers conferred, rules prescribed and exemptions granted under the former Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively made, provided, given, conferred, prescribed and granted under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Person of European extraction."

"Person of European extraction" includes Americans and Australasians:

"Vagrant."

"Vagrant" means a person of European extraction found asking for alms, or wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence:

"Master of a ship."

"Master of a ship" includes any person in charge of a decked vessel:

"Magistrate."

And in Parts III and V of this Act "Magistrate" means, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police, and, outside those limits, a person exercising powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class.

PART II.

PROCEDURE.

Power to require apparent vagrant to go before Magistrate.

4. Any Police officer may within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, require any person who is apparently a vagrant to accompany him or any other Police officer to, and to appear before, the nearest Magistrate of Police, and may, without those limits, require any such person to accompany him or any other Police officer to, and to appear before, the nearest Justice of the Peace exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Summary inquiry into vagrant's circumstances.

5. The Magistrate of Police or Justice shall make a summary inquiry into the circumstances and character of the alleged vagrant; and if he is satisfied that such person is a vagrant, he shall record in his office a declaration to that effect.

Order to go to work-house.

If he is further of opinion that the vagrant is not likely to obtain employment at once, or if he has reason to believe that a declaration of vagrancy has on any former occasion been recorded in respect of such vagrant, he shall require the vagrant to go to a Government work-house and shall draw up an order to that effect.

The vagrant shall then be placed in charge of the Police for the purpose of being forwarded to the work-house, and the said order shall be a sufficient authority to the Police for retaining him in their charge while he is on his way to the work-house, and to the Governor of the work-house for receiving and detaining such vagrant.

Forwarding vagrant to place of employment.

6. Where the officer making the inquiry mentioned in section five is of opinion that the vagrant is likely to obtain employment in any place subject to the Local Government, or (when the vagrant is in any part of the said dominions) in any place subject to the nearest Local Government, such officer may in his discretion forward the vagrant to such place in charge of the Police and draw up an order to that effect.

Such order shall be a sufficient authority to the Police for retaining the vagrant in their charge while he is on his way to such place of employment.

Assistance to obtain employment.

7. Upon his arrival at the place of employment, the vagrant shall be taken before the nearest Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace exercising powers as aforesaid, to whom the order for transmission shall be delivered.

Such officer shall thereupon, to the best of his ability, assist the vagrant in seeking employment, and may in the meantime, if he think fit, keep the vagrant in the charge of the Police.

Should the vagrant fail to obtain suitable employment within a reasonable time not exceeding fifteen days from such arrival, such officer shall forward him to a Government work-house in the manner provided by section five.

Subsistence allowance.

8. Every person while in charge of the Police, whether before inquiry as to his vagrancy, or while he is on his way, under section five, to the work-house, or, under section six, to a place of employment, shall be entitled to an allowance for his subsistence at the rate of eight annas per diem.

The Magistrate of Police or Justice, before whom any vagrant is taken under section seven, may, if he think fit, order the vagrant to receive a similar allowance while he is seeking employment.

The Local Government shall cause such allowance to be paid out of such funds at its disposal and in such manner as it may from time to time direct.

Power to give certificates.

9. Any Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace exercising powers as aforesaid may, on being satisfied that any person of European extraction is not likely to become a vagrant, give such person a certificate under his hand stating that for a certain time (mentioning it) not exceeding six months from the date of the certificate, and within certain limits (mentioning them), nothing in sections four, five, six and seven shall apply to the holder of such certificate; and thereupon (subject to the provisions contained in sections twenty-three and twenty-four) nothing in sections four, five, six and seven shall apply to such person for such time and within such limits as aforesaid.

Form of certificate.

Every such certificate shall be in the form set forth in the first schedule to this Act annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit.

Power to invest certain officials with jurisdiction of Justices under sections 5, 7, 8 and 9.

10. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, invest any Justice of the Peace, District Superintendent of Police, or Assistant District Superintendent of Police with the jurisdiction and powers conferred by this Part on a Justice of the Peace exercising powers as aforesaid.

PART III.

GOVERNMENT WORK-HOUSES.

Provision of Government work-houses.

11. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may provide work-houses, with their necessary furniture and establishment, at such places as it may think proper, for the temporary reception of vagrants,

or may, by writing under the hand of a Secretary to such Government, certify any building, or part of a building not provided as a work-house under the former part of this section, to be fit for a work-house for the purposes of this Act. Every such certificate shall be published in the local official *Gazette*, and thereupon such building or part of a building shall, until the Local Government otherwise orders, be deemed a Government work-house under this Act.

Scale of diet.

The Local Government shall allow the same scale of diet for the support of vagrants received in such work-houses as is for the time being allowed for Europeans confined in the local prisons or penitentiaries.

Superintendence of work-houses.

12. Every such work-house shall be under the immediate charge of a Governor, who shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed, by the Local Government.

Every such Governor shall, if the Local Government think fit, be subject to the orders of a Committee of Management appointed from time to time by such Government, or, in the absence of a Committee, to the orders of such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Search of vagrants.

13. Every such Governor may order that any vagrant admitted to the work-house under his charge shall be searched, and that the vagrant's bundles, packages and other effects shall be inspected, and may direct that any money then found with or on the vagrant, shall be applied (subject to the orders of the Local Government) towards the expense of carrying this Act into execution, and may order that all or any of the said effects shall be sold, and that the produce of the sale be applied as aforesaid, but subject to the like orders.

Discipline.

14. Vagrants admitted to work-houses under this Act shall be subject to such rules of management and discipline as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Any Governor of a work-house (if authorised in this behalf by the Local Government) may punish any vagrant who knowingly disobeys or neglects any such rule—

(*a.*) by imprisoning him in solitary confinement for any time not exceeding seven days,

(*b.*) by ordering him for any time not exceeding three days to close confinement, to be there kept upon a diet reduced to such extent as the Local Government shall prescribe, or

(*c.*) by hard labour for any time not exceeding seven days.

And any such vagrant shall also, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Refusal to accept employment.

15. The Governor and the Committee of Management (if any) of every such work-house shall use his and their best endeavours to obtain outside the work-house suitable employment for the vagrants admitted thereto.

When such employment is obtained, any such vagrant refusing or neglecting to avail himself thereof, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

PART IV.

REMOVAL FROM INDIA.

Removal of vagrants.

16. If after the lapse of a reasonable time no suitable employment is obtainable for any such vagrant, the Local Government may either (when he has entered into such agreement as hereinafter mentioned) cause him to be removed from British India in manner hereinafter provided, the cost of such removal being paid by Government;

Cost of removal.

or it may cause sections twenty-three and thirty to be read to him and may then release him.

Agreements with vagrants.

17. Any vagrant or other person of European extraction may enter into an agreement in writing with the Secretary of State for India in Council, binding himself—

(*a.*) to proceed to such port in British India as shall be mentioned in the agreement;

(*b.*) there to embark on board such ship and at such time as is directed by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government of the territories in which such port is situate, for the purpose of being removed from India at the expense of the said Secretary of State in Council;

(*c.*) to remain on board such ship until she has arrived at her port of destination; and

(*d.*) not to return to India until five years have elapsed from the date of such embarkation.

Form of agreement.

Every such agreement may be on unstamped paper and shall be in the form set forth in the second schedule to this Act annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

Power to perform agreement.

18. The Local Government of the territories in which the said port is situate, may enter into such contracts for conveyance or otherwise, and perform such other acts as may be necessary to carry out such agreement on the part of the said Secretary of State in Council.

PART V.

PENALTIES.

Refusal to go before Magistrate.

19. Any person refusing or failing to accompany a Police officer to, or to appear before, a Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace, for the purpose of preliminary inquiry, when required so to do under section four, shall be punishable, whether he be, or benot, an European British subject, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine, or with both.

Assaulting Police.

And any person who, when required under section four to accompany a Police officerto, or to appear before, a Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace, commits an offence punishable under section three hundred and fifty-three of the Indian Penal Code, may, whether he be, or be not, an European British subject, be tried by a Magistrate for such offence.

Escaping from Police.

20. Any vagrant who escapes from the Police while committed to their charge under the orders specified in sections five and six,

Quitting work-house without leave.

or who leaves a work-house, under this Act, without permission from the Governor,

Failing to return to workhouse.

or who having with such permission left a work-house for a limited time or a specified purpose, fails to return on the expiration of such time or when such purpose has been accomplished or proves to be impracticable,

shall for every such offence be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Failing to proceed to port of embarkation.

21. Any person entering into an agreement under section seventeen, and failing to proceed in pursuance thereof to the port therein mentioned,

Refusing to go on boardship.

or refusing to embark when directed so to do under the same section,

Escaping from ship.

or escaping from the ship in which he has so embarked before she has reached her port of destination,

shall for every such offence be punishable, whether he be, or be not, an European British subject, on conviction before a Magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

Returning to India.

22. Any person returning to India within five years of the date of his embarkation pursuant to any agreement entered into under section seventeen, unless specially permitted so to do by the Secretary of State for India, shall for every such offence be punishable, whether he be, or be not, an European British subject, on conviction before a Magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Begging.

23. Any person of European extraction found asking for alms when he has sufficient means of subsistence,

or asking for alms in a threatening or insolent manner,

or continuing to ask for alms of any person after he has been required to desist,

shall be punishable, whether he be, or be not, an European British subject, on conviction before a Magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month for the first offence, two months for the second, and three months for any subsequent offence.

Procedure on close of imprisonment.

24. Every person imprisoned under section nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two or twenty-three, shall, at the end of his term of imprisonment, be placed before the nearest Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace exercising powers as aforesaid, who shall, if he thinks fit, forthwith deal with him in the manner prescribed by sections five and six.

The order of transmission shall certify the fact of the previous conviction.

Penalty on shipmaster bringing European convicts to India.

25. Every master of a ship landing or allowing to land in any part of British India any person of European extraction who has been convicted in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions of felony, or of an offence which, if committed in England, would be felony, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable, for every such person so landed or allowed to land, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees and not less than one hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months,

unless the defendant satisfy the Magistrate by evidence (which the defendant is hereby declared competent to give), that he had made due enquiry as to the person so landed, or allowed to land, and that he had no reason to believe that such person had been convicted as aforesaid.

Power to exempt certain shipmasters.

The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt from the operation of the former part of this section the masters of any class of ships, on such terms as to the Governor General in Council seem fit, and either in respect of all or of any of the persons on board such ships.

The Governor General in Council may in like manner revoke any exemption made under this section.

Recovery of fines.

26. All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed outside the local limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the Police of such towns in force for the time being.

Payment of fines.

All fines recovered under this Act shall be paid to the credit of the Government of India, or as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs.

Prosecutions.

27. All prosecutions under this Act may be instituted and conducted by such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Limits of jurisdiction.

28. In imposing penalties under this Part and Part III of this Act, no person shall exceed the limits of jurisdiction prescribed for him by the Code of Criminal Procedure in the case of offenders not being European British subjects.

Validity of proceedings where Magistrate is not the nearest.

29. No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason only that the Magistrate of Police or Justice, before whom a person, apparently a vagrant, was required to appear, or before whom a person was placed under section twenty-four, was not the nearest.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Deprivation of privileges of European British subjects under Criminal Procedure Code.

30. Any European British subject who, upon the summary enquiry mentioned in section five, has been determined to be a vagrant, or who has been convicted under section twenty-two or section twenty-three, shall, so long as he remains in India, be subject, beyond the limits of the said towns, to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (other than those contained in Chapter XXXVIII of the same Code) applicable to an European not being a British subject.

If from any cause he is committed or held to bail by a Justice of the Peace to take his trial before a High Court, he shall not be at liberty to object to the jurisdiction of such Justice of the Peace or High Court on the ground of anything contained in the former part of this section.

An office copy of the declaration recorded under section five, shall be *primâ facie* evidence that the European British subject named therein has been, upon such enquiry, determined to be a vagrant.

Liability of importers of Europeans or employers of soldiers becoming vagrants.

31. Whenever any person of European extraction lands in India, or, being a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier in Her Majesty's Army, leaves that Army in India, under an engagement to serve any other person, or any Company, Association or body of persons in any capacity,

and whenever a sailor of European extraction not being a British subject, is discharged from his ship in any British Indian port,

and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant within one year after his arrival in India or leaving the Army, or discharge from his ship, as the case may be, then the person, or Company, Association or Body, to serve whom he has so landed in India or left the Army, or, in the case of a sailor, the person who is at the date of the discharge the owner or agent of the ship from which the sailor has been so discharged, shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of his removal under this Act, and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

Recovery of charges.

Such costs and charges shall be recoverable by suit as if an express agreement to repay them had been entered into with the Secretary of State for India in Council, by the person, Company, Association, Body, owner or agent chargeable.

Liability of consignee in case of Europeans who arrive in charge of animals and become vagrants.

32. When any person of European extraction lands in India, being or having been during his passage to India, or from one Indian port to another, in charge of, or in attendance upon, any animal, and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant within one year after his arrival in India, then

the consignee of such animal,

or the agents in India for the sale of such animal,

or, if such consignee or agent cannot be found, the agent to whom the ship in which such animal arrived in India was consigned,

shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of such person's removal under this Act, and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

Any such consignee or agent shall be entitled to charge the consignor or principal for any payment to the Government under this section.

"Consignee" defined.

For the purposes of this section 'Consignee' includes any person who undertakes to dispose of such animal for the benefit of the consignor, and

"Agent" defined.

'Agent' includes any person who undertakes the agency of such ship, though it may not have been consigned to him.

Exercise of powers by Government.

33. The powers and duties conferred and imposed by sections sixteen and eighteen, on a Local Government, may be exercised and performed by such class of officers as the Local Government from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, appoints in this behalf.

Exercise in Native States of powers conferred on Magistrates, Justices, and Police.

34. The powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on Magistrates, Justices of the Peace exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and Police officers respectively may, in places beyond the limits of British India, be exercised and performed by such persons respectively as the Governor General in Council from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints in this behalf.

Power to make rules for guidance of officers.

35. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules, consistent with this Act, for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 9.)

WHEREAS *E. F.* of a person of European extraction and holder of this certificate, has appeared before me and satisfied me that he is not likely to become a vagrant within the meaning of the European Vagrancy Act, 1873, THESE ARE TO CERTIFY that for the space of months from the date hereof and within the Province [*or* District] of nothing in sections four, five, six and seven of the same Act shall be deemed to apply to him, unless he is found asking for alms when he has sufficient means of subsistence, or asking for alms in a threatening or insolent manner, or continuing to ask for alms of any person after he has been required to desist: IN ANY OF WHICH CASES he shall be liable to be imprisoned and otherwise dealt with as provided in sections twenty-three and twenty-four of the said Act.

(Signed) *G. H.*

Dated this day of 18

Magistrate of Police for the Town of *or* Justice of the Peace for exercising the full powers of a Magistrate.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 17.)

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this day of 18 BETWEEN the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and *C. D.* of, &c., [*the vagrant*] of the other part: Each of the parties hereto (so far as relates to the acts on his own part to be performed) hereby agrees with the other of them as follows:—

1. The said *C. D.* shall proceed forthwith to the port of [*the port of embarkation.*]

2. The said *C. D.* shall there embark on board such ship and at such time as an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government shall direct.

3. The said *C. D.* shall remain on board such ship until she shall have arrived at her port of destination.

4. The said *C. D.* shall not return to India until five years shall have elapsed from the date of such embarkation, unless specially permitted so to return by the said Secretary of State.

5 The said Secretary of State in Council shall defray the cost of the transit of the said *C. D.* to the said port, and of his lodging and subsistence during such transit and during his detention (if any) at the same port, and shall contract with the owner of the said ship, or his agent, for the passage of the said *C. D.* on board the said ship, and for his subsistence during the voyage for which he shall embark as aforesaid.

In witness whereof *A. B.* (by order of the Governor General of India in Council [*or* the Governor of in Council, *or* the Lieutenant-Governor of , *or* the Chief Commissioner of], on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council), and the said *C. D.* have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to make three amendments in the European Vagrancy Act (XXI of 1869), *first*, to enable the governors of workhouses to punish vagrants disobeying rules by solitary confinement, by reduction of diet, or by hard labour; *secondly*, to provide a punishment for vagrants who, with the governor's permission, leave a work-house for a limited time, or a specified purpose, but fail to return on the expiration of such time, or when such purpose has been accomplished or proves impracticable; and *thirdly*, to render the owners and agents of ships from

which foreign European sailors are discharged in British Indian ports, liable in case such sailors become vagrants.

These changes have been recommended by the Local Governments which have had most experience in the working of the Act.

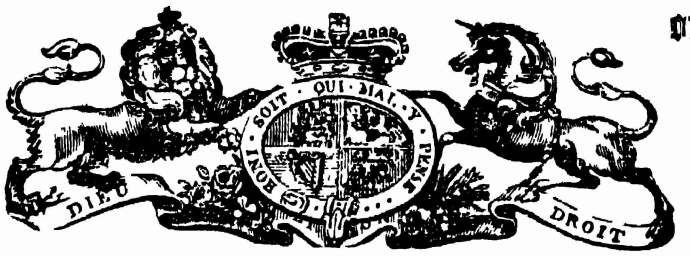
The opportunity has been taken to amend section one of Act XXVIII of 1871, which does not provide for the case of an Australian who lands in India having been in charge of horses, not "during his passage to India," but during his passage from one port in British India to another.

As the Vagrancy Act has been already amended, it is thought preferable to adopt the method of repealing and re-enacting with the necessary modifications, rather than to add a third Act to the two in which the law on the subject is now contained.

SIMLA,
The 2nd August 1873. } E. C. BAYLEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 34 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RATES FOR DAILY LABOR ON THE WORKS OF THE EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

No. 01596 I. C., dated Nynee Tal, the 1st July 1873.

From—LT.-COL. H. BROWNLOW, R. E., Offg. Joint Secy. to the Govt. of N. W. P., P W. Dept.' Irrigation Branch,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the P. W. Dept.

Supdg. Engineer, 2nd Circle's letter, No. 1456, dated 10th June 1873.
Memo. by Executive Engineer.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copies of the letter and enclosure marginally noted, on the subject of the effect of increasing the labor rates for works on the Eastern Jumna Canal.

2. The prosperity of the tract watered by this canal has increased greatly of recent years, and the prices of the necessaries of life have undergone a proportionate rise. But the labor rates on the canal remain as at first fixed, very many years ago. The rise in prices has been gradual, and for some years its effect was not felt. The force of tradition and the indirect influence which the canal officials were able to exert, enabled them to carry on the works without serious difficulty. In course of time, the advent of the Railway, with its large demand for labor at prices above the ruling market rates, broke through the traditions, and the result was a tendency to put undue pressure on the zemindars, without which all attempts to secure labor at the sanctioned rates were in some places unavailing.

3. This indirect pressure could not be countenanced, and on its being brought to the notice of Government a correspondence ensued, which resulted in the letter and proposal now forwarded for orders.

4. The case is not one to be met by the forced labor clauses of the Canal Act (VIII of 1873), for the difficulty does not lie in procuring large bodies of laborers for emergent works, but in obtaining the ordinary supplies for current repairs.

5. I am desired to report that in consideration of the necessity for promptly checking a state of affairs so opposed to the spirit of our system, and now to the letter of the law as expressed in the recent canal enactment, His Honor has, in anticipation of approval, authorised an expenditure of Rs. 6,500 as an increase to the repairs allotment of the Centre and South Sub-divisions of the Eastern Jumna Canal.

6. Owing to the reduced limits of the ordinary grant for this year, there are no funds at present from which this assignment can be met, and if, as is most likely, it should be found later in the year that none can be made available, an application for an increased grant will be made.

7. It is improbable that the whole amount (Rs. 15,500) noted in the Executive Engineer's Memo. will be required this year, but some increase will certainly occur, and I am desired to say, in explanation of the irregular authorisation of expenditure now reported, that the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned it in the strong conviction, that the rates for labor at present ruling are too low to induce the willing attendance of the work-people, which is only secured by long standing custom and a certain amount of indirect compulsion.

	Present.						Proposed.					
	Beldar.			Coolie.			Beldar.			Coolie.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
North Sub-division ...	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	2	6	0	1	6
Central ditto ...	0	2	3	0	1	4	0	3	0	0	1	9
South ditto ...	0	2	3	0	1	4	0	3	3	0	1	9

8. The specific proposals to which sanction is now asked, are the increase in daily rate of pay to laborers as per margin, and the early orders of the Government of India are solicited.

No. 1456, dated Delhi, the 10th June 1873.

From—C. Anderson, Esq., Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, N. W. Provinces,

To—The Joint Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

With reference to Joint Secretary's No. 710 I-C, dated 25th March, forwards a memo. by Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, shewing the probable extra sum that will be required in 1873-74 to cover the increase of labor rates.

2. Superintending Engineer would strongly urge the grant of half the sums required for the Central and South Sub-divisions, as the rates at present ruling in these sub-divisions are too low to induce the willing attendance of the laboring population for silt clearance. Superintending Engineer would not ask for any increase to the labor rates of such works as repairs of banks, plantations, and just because the execution of those works is not limited to time, and secondly because, as in the case of plantations, the men are employed throughout the year, and hence do not require to lay by for non-working days.

Memo. showing the probable amount of extra funds which will be required for repairs during 1873-74 owing to proposed rise in rates for labor.

North Sub-division.

	Beldar.			Coolie.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Present rate of wages ...	0	2	0	0	1	4
Proposed rate of wages ...	0	2	6	0	1	6
Increase ...	0	0	6	0	0	2

or supposing one coolie to be employed with each beldar, there will be an increase of 8 pies on every 40, or $\frac{1}{5}$.

The rate for task work would at the same time be raised from Rs. 0-12-0 to Re. 1-0-0, or by $\frac{4}{15}$.

The total of General Abstracts of Labor for Repairs and Plantations for 1872-73 is ...		Rs. 24,263
Deduct 10 per cent. for bazar materials, &c. ...		„ 2,426
Balance, Labor and Task Work ...		Rs. 21,837
Deduct for head and torrent works on which no increase is required		„ 6,000
Balance on which increase is to be calculated ..		Rs. 15,837
Which may be divided into—		
Labor ...	Rs. 11,000	
Task Work ..	„ 4,837	
Then the increase due to labor is	„ 11,000×$\frac{1}{5}$ ...	Rs. 2,200
Ditto ditto task work	„ 4,837×$\frac{4}{15}$ ...	„ 1,290
Total Increase ...		Rs. 3,490

or in round numbers Rs. 3,500.

Central Sub-division.

	Beldar.			Coolie.		
	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Present rates for labor are ...	0	2	0	0	1	4
They would probably rise to ...	0	3	0	0	1	9
Increase ...	0	0	9	0	0	5

or supposing one coolie to work with each beldar, the rise would be 14 on 43, or $\frac{1}{3}$.

For task work the rates would rise from Re. 1-3-0 to Re. 1-10-0, or by $\frac{7}{19}$.

The total of General Abstracts of Labor for Repairs and Plantations during 1872-73 is	...	Rs. 21,723
Deduct 10 per cent. for bazar materials, &c.	...	„ 2,172
Balance Labor and Task Work	...	Rs. 19,551

which may be distributed as follows, *viz.* :—

Labor	...	Rs. 10,551	
Task Work	...	„ 9,000	
Total	...		Rs. 19,551

The increase therefore would be—

On Labor	Rs. $10,551 \times \frac{1}{3}$	...	Rs. 3,517
On Task Work	„ $9,000 \times \frac{7}{19}$	...	„ 3,316
Total Increase		...	Rs. 6,833

or in round numbers Rs. 6,800.

SOUTH SUB-DIVISION.

		Beldar.			Coolie.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
The present rates for labor are	...	0	2	3	0	1	4
Proposed ditto ditto	...	0	3	3	0	1	9
Increase	...	0	1	0	0	0	5

or supposing one coolie to be employed with each beldar, an increase of $\frac{14}{43}$.

The rate for task work would rise from Re. 1-0-0 to Re. 1-10-0, or by $\frac{3}{8}$.

The total of General Abstracts of Labor for Repairs and Plantations during 1872-73 is	...	Rs. 18,434
Deduct 10 per cent. for bazar materials, &c.	...	„ 1,843
Balance Labor and Task Work	...	Rs. 16,591

Which may be divided into—

Labor	...	Rs. 8,000	
Task Work	...	„ 8,591	
The increase will be on Labor	Rs. $8,000 \times \frac{17}{43}$	...	Rs. 3,163
Task Work	„ $8,591 \times \frac{3}{8}$	...	„ 5,369
Total Increase		...	Rs. 8,532

or in round numbers Rs. 8,500.

To sum up, the total increase for the whole canal will be per annum—

North Sub-division	...	...	Rs. 3,500
Central ditto	...	...	„ 6,800
South ditto	...	...	„ 8,500
Total Estimated Increase		...	Rs. 18,800

but as two months of the official year have already passed by, the extra funds required will only be $18,800 \times \frac{10}{12} = 15,666$ or Rs. 15,500 in round numbers.

CAMP KHEREE,
The 22nd May 1873.

F. J. HOME, CAPTAIN, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal.

No. 500 I., dated the 4th August 1873.

From—COL. C. H. DICKENS, R. A., Secy. to the Govt. of India in the P. W. Dept.,

To—The Joint Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Brownlow's letter No. 01596 I-C of the 1st ultimo, submitting for orders correspondence relative to the necessity for increasing the rates for daily labor on the works of the Eastern Jumna Canal.

2. In reply, I am to state that it is left to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to sanction the increased rates proposed, and that the consent of the Financial Department will be obtained to the additional expense involved during the current year being treated as if covered by an extra grant.

3. The action of His Honor in having in anticipation authorised an expenditure of Rs. 6,500 as an increase to the current year's repairs allotment is accordingly approved.

4. I am to add that the Governor General in Council would be glad to be favored with a further report and more precise details on the subject, showing, if possible, the date from which the old rates prevailed, and when the rise commenced, &c. The records of the Railway and of the neighbouring public works offices might afford data, and the recollections of old residents would also be of help in the matter.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXVII of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 12th July 1873.	For week ending 13th July 1872	Total from 1st January to 12th July 1873	Total from 1st January to 13th July 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
19th July 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	3,96,328	3,35,046	1,49,15,249	1,53,48,880	...	4,33,631
19th ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	19,841	17,773	10,66,515	13,71,696	...	3,05,181
19th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	36,327	57,614	14,87,021	13,50,720	1,36,301	...
19th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	15,263	5,829	5,43,786	1,88,561	3,55,225	...
19th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	96,400	64,094*a*	29,35,050	26,55,400*a*	2,79,650	...
12th ditto ...	Madras	1,13,587	1,20,002	38,79,628	32,83,126	5,96,502	...
19th ditto ...	Great Southern of India	14,746	14,883	6,45,264	4,22,258	2,23,006	...
12th ditto ...	Carnatic	661	536	22,947	20,780	2,167	...
19th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	1,62,884	1,90,902	1,18,32,680	1,18,43,050	...	10,370
26th ditto ..	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	44,131	57,548	33,95,395	38,43,325	...	4,47,930
	TOTAL ...	9,00,168	8,64,227	4,07,23,535	4,03,27,796	3,95,739	...
	State.						
19th July 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,286	1,174	55,098	47,787	7,311	...
19th ditto ...	Nulhatee	1,293	1,259*b*	47,615	21,460*c*	26,155	...
19th ditto ...	Rajpootana	2,722	...	5,391*d*	...	5,391	...
	TOTAL ...	5,301	2,433	1,08,104	69,247	38,857	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,05,469	8,66,660	4,08,31,639	4,03,97,043	4,34,596	

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

(*a*) The figures for the first half of 1872 are exclusive of steamer earnings.

(*b*) For week ending 14th July 1872.

(*c*) From 1st April to 14th July 1872.

(*d*) From 1st to 12th July 1872.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPHS.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the month of April 1873.

Class of messages.	Route. West. *Viâ* Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. *Viâ* Amur. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Total. No.	Indian Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Indian—														
Sent	740	6,089 0	117	744 6	57	322 1	1,123	7,024 11	...	...	264	1,564 13	2,301	15,744 15
Received ...	565	4,724 1	56	284 5	116	812 10	1,019	6,376 4	...	...	282	1,513 1	2,038	13,710 5
Total ...	1,305	10,813 1	173	1,028 11	173	1,134 11	2,142	13,400 15	...	...	546	3,077 14	4,339	29,455 4
Transit—														
From East to West ...	25	161 11	3	18 14	3	12 10	1,211	7,319 9	...	...	...	...	1,242	7,512 12
„ West to East ...	142	842 2	53	260 6	4	16 13	927	5,467 6	...	...	...	...	1,126	6,586 11
Total ...	167	1,003 13	56	279 4	7	29 7	2,138	12,786 15	...	...	...	...	2,368	14,099 7
											GRAND TOTAL ..		6,707	43,554 11

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the month of April 1873.*

Route	Number of Messages by each route (exclusive of Transit).			Percentage of Number.		
	To India.	From India.	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European ... *Viâ* Teheran	565	740	1,305	32·17	36·33	34·41
Indo-European ... „ Turkey	56	117	173	3·19	5·74	4·56
Indo-European ... Persian Gulf *viâ* Kurrachee ...	116	57	173	6 61	2·80	4·56
Red Sea *viâ* Suez	1,019	1,123	2,142	58·03	55·13	56·47
Total ...	1,756	2,037	3,793	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHUREEF SEASON 1873-74, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of June 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Water supplied during 1873-74.		Rice Irrigation.				Sugar-cane and other perennial crop irrigation.					Rain-fall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1873.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during Khureef season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara ...	1,262	211	2,776	...	189	2,965	39	3	42	3,007	282	2·74	2·74	...	*a* In addition to this, 38 acres have been assessed at double rates under Section 14, Act VIII of 1867, B. C.
		High Level ...	675	271	1,202	...	216	1,418	...	...	...	1,418	...				*b* The details of column 12 are as under— Sugar-cane ... ... 86 acres. Huldi ... ... 10 „ Garden produce ... ... 10 „ Total ... 106 „
		Taldundah ...	1,300	62·028	74	...	...	74	22	...	22	96	29				
		Machgong ...	650	18·00	124	...	...	124	42	...	42	166	...				
		Total ...	...	...	4,176	...	405	*c* 4,581	103	3	*b* 106	*a* 4,687	311				*c* Details of column 9— At the rate of Re. 1 ... ... 4,566 acres. „ „ Rs. 1-8 ... ... 15 „ Total ... 4,581 „
South-Western ...	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	229·7	3,401	...	1,525	4,926	...	...	...	4,926	329	6·86	6·86	...	
	Howrah ...	Panchcoorah ...	240	111·25	584	...	877	1,461	...	...	...	1,461	...	3·3	3·3	...	
		Total ...	...	...	3,985	...	*d* 2,402	6,387	...	...	...	6,387	329	...	...	...	*d* The leases granted during the month are all at Rs. 2, except those for which applications were made prior to the 1st June 1873.
		Grand Total ...	...	...	8,161	...	2,807	10,968	103	3	106	11,074	640	...	...	...	

The 29th July 1873.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. A 5.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RUBBEE IN NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1872-73.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the N. W. P.

Zillah.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Areas irrigated.		1872-73 as compared with 1871-72.		Rainfall for six months, October 1872 to March 1873 *inclusive*.													
							October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.	
			Rubbee. 1872-73.	Rubbee. 1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1871-72.	1872-73.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Saharunpore ...	1,425,825	1,001,518	33,417	35,045	...	1,628	...	...	...	...	·4	·6	4·6	0·4	·9	...	·3	...	6.2	1·0
Moozuffernuggur ...	1,052,005	703,459	61,042	73,573	...	12,531	...	...	...	...	1·3	·4	2·3	1·3	·8	...	·2	·1	4·6	1·8
Meerut ...	1,511,661	1,082,196	109,984	121,827	...	11,843	...	...	...	...	1·6	·5	3·2	·2	·1	...	·3	1·1	5·2	1·8
Boolundshuhur ...	1,221,373	823,004	66,331	59,202	7,129	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	...	·7	·3	·2	·2	...	·1	2·1	·6
Allygurh ...	1,190,118	932,640	50,555	47,767	2,788	...	...	...		·2	1·0	...	·8	·7	...	...	...	...	1·8	·9
Muttra ...	1,032,021	831,124	13,049	10,478	2,571	...	...	...	...	·4	1·1	...	·4	·1	...	...	·2	1·1	1·7	1·6
Agra ...	1,199,037	886,774	2,167	962	1,205	...	...	...	...	·1	1·0	...	1·3	·5	·2	...	·9	·2	3·4	·8
Etah ...	898,838	585,330	15,534	14,863	671	...	...	...	...	·1	1·0	...	·3	...	·7	...	·6	·6	2·6	·7
Mynpoory ...	1,066,534	576,615	49,106	33,501	15,605	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	...	3·3	...	·2	...	·8	1·4	5·6	1·4
Furruckabad ...	1,084,399	674,034	21,811	13,112	8,699	...	...	...	...	.	1·0	..	1·8	·5	·5	·4	1·1	2·4	4·4	3·3
Etawah ...	1,044,123	572,221	59,316	35,565	23,751	...	...	...	...	...	·8	...	1·1	...	...	...	·2	1·4	2·1	1·4
Cawnpore ...	1,514,343	855,663	59,091	48,316	10,775	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	...	·6	...	1·1	...	...	·1	3·3	·1
Dehra Doon ...	653,271	86,657	8,785	5,504	3.281	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	·3	7·0	1·2	2·8	·6	·5	1·2	11·6	3·3
Bijnour ...	1,204,659	685,026	2,159	522	1,637	...	.	...	.	...	1·7	·4	4·8	·8	·7	·3	·3	·6	7·5	2·1
Terrai ...	469,760	91,735	3,065	710	2,355	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	·1	3·7	·6	·6	...	1·2	·2	7·2	·9
Bareilly ...	1,518,579	1,084,290	29,222	17,547	11,675	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	...	2·6	·7	·2	...	·8	·5	5·4	1·2
Jhansie ...	1,029,295	504,475	420	172	248	...	...	...	...	...	·5	...	·5	·2	·4	...	...	...	1·4	·2
Humeerpore ...	1,464,641	783,987	880	706	174	...	...	...	..	...	1·4	...	·8	·3	·3	·1	·3	·6	2·8	1·0
Total ...	20,582,542	12,760,938	585,934	519,372	92,564	26,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Net increase ... 66,562.

Allahabad,
Dated 17th July 1873.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Capt., R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., I. B.

No.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RUBBEE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1872-73.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Zillahs.

Crops.	Saharunpore.	Moozuffernuggur.	Meerut.	Boolundshuhur.	Allygurh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mynpoory.	Furruckabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Dehra Doon.	Bijnour.	Terai.	Bareilly.	Jhansie.	Humeerpore.	Total.	Grand Total.
1. Gardens and Orchards ...	716	432	1,254	659	869	382	48	86	444	77	263	483	287	...	9	589	...	3	6,601	6,601
2. Sugar-cane ...	1	2	11	1	5	...	..	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	163	6	6	199	199
3. Cereals—																				
(a) Wheat ...	27,847	55,787	89,965	41,239	28,998	4,320	701	9,453	24,801	7,495	22,663	18,614	5,985	1,709	2,552	21,189	70	140	363,501	
(b) Barley ...	1,409	947	6,787	14,717	17,833	7,892	1,378	5,308	21,759	11,720	31,561	34,545	745	300	302	2,059	3	725	159,990	
(c) Other grains ...	1,026	475	237	214	352	91	6	21	247	152	245	122	651	...	...	67	7	...	3,913	527,404
4. Pulses ...	966	2,752	10,546	8,307	2,389	323	33	637	737	620	1,816	3,804	413	150	147	4,349	328	.	38,317	38,317
5. Fodder crops ...	28	64	644	1,055	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,814	1,814
6. Fibres—																				
(a) Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
(b) Other fibres ...	...	2	148	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	156	162
7. Dyes—																				
(a) Indigo ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
(b) Other dyes ...	...	...	22	9	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	40
8. Drugs—																				
(a) Opium ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	1,625	2,715	1,366	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,738	
(b) Other drugs ...	16	7	6	49	83	34	1	29	65	7	52	19	405	...	...	...		...	773	7,511
9. Oil-seeds ...	1,303	399	151	72	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	326	...	55	806	...	...	3,113	3,113
10. Miscellaneous ...	102	174	213	3	1	2	...	...	24	114	1	137	...	...	...	...	...	2	773	773
Total, 1872-73 ...	33,417	61,042	109,984	66,331	50,555	13,049	2,167	15,534	49,106	21,811	59,316	59,091	8,785	2,159	3,065	29,222	420	880	585,934	585,934

ALLAHABAD;
Dated 17th July 1873.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Capt., R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., I. B.

No. C 5.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RUBBEE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1872-73.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Crops.	Ganges Canal.							Eastern Jumna Canal.	Doon Canals.	Rohilkhund Canals.	Bijnour Canals.	Bundelkhund Irrigation Works.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Northern.	Meerut.	Anoopshuhur.	Boolundshuhur.	Allygurh.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.							
1. Gardens and Orchards ...	153	668	...	661	1,697	491	589	1,454	287	598	...	3	6,601	6,601
2. Sugar-cane	2	12	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	163	...	12	199	199
3. Cereals—														
(a) Wheat	19,344	41,755	19,960	40,695	51,904	41,455	27,376	89,394	...	23,741	1,709	210	363,501	
(b) Barley	...	2,782	1,840	14,160	37,730	48,547	47,601	3,196	5,958	2,361	300	728	159,990	
(c) Other grains ...	603	192	3	146	702	310	323	909	745	67	...	7	3,913	527,404
4. Pulses	1,237	2,788	2,404	9,420	3,100	3,092	3,718	7,171	651	4,496	150	328	38,317	38,317
5. Fodder-crops	...	62	1,538	28	26	...	...	160	413	...	...	...	1,814	1,814
6. Fibres—														
(a) Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
(b) Other fibres ...	...	132	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	156	162
7. Dyes—														
(a) Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	
(b) Other dyes ...	...	22	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	40
8. Drugs—														
(a) Opium	...	...	...	...	...	3,547	3,185	2	...	...	...	4	6,738	
(b) Other drugs ...	8	...	...	3	220	76	40	21	405	...	...	...	773	7,511
9. Oil-seeds	124	...	...	133	...	...	...	1,669	326	861	...	...	3,113	3,113
10. Miscellaneous... ...	...	12	...	3	3	...	276	477	...	...	...	2	773	773
Total, 1872-73 ...	21,471	48,425	25,769	65,249	95,404	97,518	83,112	104,455	8,785	32,287	2,159	1,300	585,934	585,934

Total Ganges Canal { Rubbee, 1871-72 ... 373,866
Ditto, 1872-73 ... 436,948

NOTE.—During the Rubbee the mean supply entering the Ganges Canal was 4,591 cubic feet per second, of which 4,053 cubic feet per second was consumed, and the remainder ran off at the tail and in escapes. The average supply in the Eastern Jumna Canal was 1.045 cubic feet per second.

ALLAHABAD;
Dated 17th July 1873.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Capt., R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING MAY 1873.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Mauritius.			Surinam.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Under 2 years	12	13	25	17	10	27	29	23	52	No emigration to other colonies during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	30	22	52	35	24	59	65	46	111	
„ 10 to 20 „	121	54	175	144	36	180	265	90	355	
„ 20 to 30 „	180	76	256	138	95	233	318	171	489	
„ 30 to 40 „	105	21	126	51	17	68	156	38	194	
„ 40 to 50 „	32	4	36	5	5	10	37	9	46	
Above 50 „	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3	
Total ...	481	192	673	390	187	577	871	379	1,250	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Mauritius.			Surinam.			Total		Grand Total.	REMARKS
	Male.	Female	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Orissa	2	2	4	4	3	7	6	5	11	No emigration to other colonies during this months.
Western Bengal	30	18	48	10	17	27	40	35	75	
Central do.	13	26	39	5	6	11	18	32	50	
Eastern do.	6	2	8	...	1	1	6	3	9	
Behar	175	57	232	56	31	87	231	88	319	
North-Western Provinces	212	82	294	244	102	346	456	184	640	
Oudh	31	...	31	57	22	79	88	22	110	
Central India	8	..	8	6	3	9	14	3	17	
Punjab, &c.	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Nepal, &c.	1	...	1	4	2	6	5	2	7	
Mis.—Madras, Bombay, &c.	3	5	8	3	...	3	6	5	11	
Total ...	481	192	673	390	187	577	871	379	1,250	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

		Mauritius.			Surinam.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Brahmins	Hindus.	88	21	109	75	24	99	163	45	208	No emigration to other colonies during this month.
Agriculturists	Hindus.	135	53	188	123	59	182	258	112	370	
Artizans	Hindus.	40	7	47	30	17	47	70	24	94	
Low Castes	Hindus.	165	74	239	109	54	163	274	128	402	
Mahomedans		53	37	90	53	33	86	106	70	176	
Total ...		481	192	673	390	187	577	871	379	1,250	

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Madras	Ganjam	11·0	11·0	...	...	...	...	22·7	19·7	19·7	30·5	30·5	...
	Vizagapatam	15·0	13·2	8·5	...	...	...	16·8	14·7	11·5	19·1	18·0	12·7
	Godavery	10·1	10·1	10·1	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	24·2	17·9	17·9	16·0
	Kistna	7·2	8·3	7·2	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	13·3	16·8	16·8	14·1
	Nellore	8·4	8·4	7·6	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	15·3	17·9	17·9	18·3
	Cuddapah	9·0	9·0	6·9	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	11·5	10·8	10·8	13·2
	Bellary	9·9	10·3	7·6	...	...	...	10·5	10·5	10·5	11·6	11·6	11·9
	Kurnool	9·5	9·5	7·1	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	10·6	13·4	13·4	12·1
	Madras	9·7	9·4	...	...	...	...	12·2	12·4	...	13·7	13·3	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	13·3	15·5	15·5	13·7
	North Arcot	9·5	9·5	10·3	...	...	...	15·7	16·2	16·2	16·7	16·7	17·6
	South Arcot	6·9	6·9	8·0	...	...	...	15·9	16·3	15·3	16·0	16·8	...
	Tanjore	8·0	8·7	8·7	...	...	...	14·3	14·0	12·1	...	...	12·6
	Trichinopoly	9·3	9·9	9·9	...	...	...	14·8	14·8	12·8	15·6	15·6	13·6
	Madura	8·8	9·5	9·6	...	...	...	14·5	14·5	12·6	15·4	15·8	13·0
	Tinnevelly	7·5	7·5		...	...	...	11·2	11·2	9·8	12·7	12·7	11·3
	Coimbatore	7·5	8·2	8·9	...	...	...	12·5	12·2	14·8	13·8	12·6	15·3
	Nilgiris	8·0	...	10·7	...	...	...	9·0	9·0	7·9	9·7	10·5	10·1
	Salem	9·0	9·0	9·0	...	...	...	14·6	15·4	19·2	15·5	16·3	20·1
	South Canara	8·5	8·5	...	...	...	...	10·0	9·1	...	12·0	12·0	...
	Malabar	8·8	8·5	...	...	...	...	13·3	12·9	...	14·1	13·7	...
Bombay	Bombay	No returns received.											
	Ahmedabad												
	Kaira												
	Surat												
	Broach												
	Tanna												
	Kolaba												
	Khandesh (Dhulia)												
	Nasik												
	Ahmadnagar												
	Poona												
	Sholapur												
	Kaladgi												
	Satara												
	Belgaum												
	Dharwar												
	Ratnagiri												
	Kanara												
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)												
	Aden												
	Asirgarh												
	Baroda												
	Deesa												
	Neemach												
	Nasirabad												
	Rajkot												
	Upper Sind	16·7	17·6	...	28·9	29·8	...	9·3	9·3	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Karachi	12·4	13·0	...	20·5	20·5	...	7·4	7·4	...	9·3	9·3	...
	Haidarabad	12·1	13·0	13·1	22·3	24·2	26·20	6·5	6·99	6·08	9·3	9·3	9·35
	Shikarpur	14·8	14·8	16·7	25·6	22·7	26·04	11·1	11·1	9·3	18·6	18·6	14·8
Bengal	*Western Districts.*												
	Burdwan	12·06	12·52	13·91	23·20	23·20	19·94	14·84	14·84	18·55	15·77	15·77	19·48
	Bancoorah	12·06	12·58	13·69	20·41	20·87	18·55	13·91	12·99	12·06	15·54	14·84	13·69
	Beerbhoom	13·45	12·99	15·77	17·63	...	...	16·70	15·77	22·27	19·01	16·70	18·09
	Midnapore	11·13	10·67	12·06	...	...	...	17·63	18·55	15·77	22·27	23·20	19·48
	Hooghly	12·06	12·06	13·91	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	17·63	17·16	18·55
	Howrah	13·91	13·91	13·91	23·20	23·20	20·41	14·37	14·37	14·84	18·55	18·55	18·55
	Central Districts.												
	24-Pergunnahs	11·83	11·42	12·35	20·87	18·55	18·55	7·43	7·43	7·78	18·55	17·40	18·55
	Nuddea	13·45	13·45	15·62	29·69	29·69	29·69	14·84	14·84	15·62	16·47	16·47	17·98
	Moorshedabad	15·77	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	13·45	13·91	17·16	15·77	17·63	16·70
	Dinagepore	12·99	12·99	12·99	20·87	20·87	19·48	16·70	18·55	21·34	19·48	22·27	25·97

OF INDIA.

REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of July 1873.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·2	34·2	...	...	...	...	35·6	35·6	...	15·7	15·7	...	
29·8	29·8	13·0	32·3	32·3	21·2	26·4	26·4	14·3	...	...	...	24·7	26·6	21·8	13·3	13·3	15·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·5	25·5	27·4	...	...	...	28·9	28·9	27·2	17·0	17·0	17·5	
...	...	...	14·6	14·6	20·1	19·2	21·6	18·0	...	...	...	24·8	24·8	25·9	16·9	16·9	16·1	
...	...	...	20·2	20·2	40·5	16·7	18·1	19·6	...	...	...	26·3	26·3	34·0	15·5	15·5	15·5	
24·5	25·8	21·8	19·2	19·2	22·9	19·3	21·7	20·9	...	...	...	25·2	26·6	22·4	16·8	16·8	18·7	
22·0	22·9	15·8	22·3	21·3	19·4	27·3	27·3	26·8	...	...	...	30·9	30·9	30·9	16·0	16·0	16·6	
19·9	22·2	16·4	21·8	26·9	23·0	21·0	19·6	21·0	35·4	35·4	...	20·6	20·6	20·6	14·6	16·2	16·2	
19·2	19·2	...	21·3	22·3	...	17·4	17·0	...	19·2	16·8	...	23·7	25·0	...	15·6	16·3	...	
19·8	19·8	...	21·6	21·6	...	16·4	16·4	20·1	...	...	...	24·3	24·3	29·4	16·9	16·9	...	
23·1	23·1	24·6	22·1	22·9	27·2	16·1	18·4	24·8	...	...	...	29·6	32·0	32·8	16·0	16·0	17·0	
20·2	20·2	23·8	...	...	...	16·7	16·2	18·4	...	...	...	23·1	23·8	29·0	15·6	15·6	17·6	
20·6	21·9	27·1	...	...	...	17·8	18·6	20·1	...	...	...	21·4	22·8	28·1	14·3	13·5	15·1	
23·8	23·8	26·2	...	...	26·2	23·0	23·0	24·5	16·9	18·1	16·9	24·6	27·1	30·7	16·5	16·5	17·4	
27·6	30·4	23·8	27·4	...	25·3	23·4	24·2	23·8	...	...	...	...	...	26·6	15·5	15·0	14·3	
14·8	17·2	...	...	...	...	13·1	16·1	19·0	...	...	...	17·9	19·2	...	14·2	17·0	17·0	
...	...	21·4	20·6	20·6	19·1	24·6	23·8	31·8	...	...	...	24·8	24·8	22·8	15·0	15·0	15·0	
15·8	17·2	20·1	19·4	20·2	21·2	16·4	17·2	14·4	...	...	...	19·0	19·0	21·8	10·7	11·6	11·6	
19·0	21·8	32·6	20·9	23·8	40·2	20·9	20·1	25·8	...	...	54·4	25·2	26·6	37·8	13·9	13·9	14·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·2	13·8	...	...	...	...	23·2	23·2	...	15·0	15·0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	...	...	...	...	27·6	27·6	...	16·0	16·0	...	
29·8	29·8	...	29·8	29·8	...	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·3	37·3	...	
17·3	17·3	...	21·9	23·3	...	14·9	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·3	41·9	...	
18·6	19·5	18·71	24·2	24·2	24·32	15·8	14·9	16·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	29·8	42·10	
30·6	30·6	25·1	22·7	22·7	25·1	20·4	20·4	20·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	37·2	37·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	20·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	7·66	8·35	
23·20	23·20	22·27	30·61	31·54	22·74	19·48	19·48	15·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·31	7·20	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·41	19·94	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	19·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·16	18·55	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·01	7·89	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·77	24·77	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·01	8·04	8·01	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·27	22·27	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·40	17·40	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·03	5·57	6·03	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Bengal—*contd.*	*Central Districts*—continued.												
	Maldah ...	15·77	15·77	17·63	32·47	32·47	37·11	16·70	17·63	21·34	17·63	18·55	22·27
	Rajshahye ..	13·91	13·91	15·30	27·83	34·79	29·69	13·91	13·91	13·91	18·27	19·48	20·00
	Rungpore ...	13·91	13·91	15·13	...	...	...	11·71	13·57	12·99	16·70	24·01	19·83
	Bograh ...	11·13	14·61	18·09	...	...	...	14·61	14·61	18·09	22·27	24·35	27·83
	Pubna ...	18·55	18·55	22·27	...	...	...	11·83	11·83	13·91	22·27	24·35	26·09
	Darjeeling ...	4·64	4·64	7·43	9·28	9·28	9·28	4·64	4·64	5·57	12·06	12·06	12·06
	Julpigoree ...	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	...	12·99	13·91	...	18·55	18·55	...
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca ...	12·52	12·52	14·84	24·59	21·34	24·71	19·48	20·41	19·48	25·97	25·97	27·83
	Furreedpore ...	18·55	18·55	24·12	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	22·27	22·27	24·12
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	16·70	25·05	24·12	24·12
	Mymensing ...	12·06	12·06	12·06	...	...	...	18·55	22·27	20·41	25·52	27·83	29·69
	Sylhet ...	9·28	9·28	8·35	10·67	10·67	10·67	21·34	22·27	20·64	29·23	31·54	31·31
	Cachar ...	8·47	8·24	9·28	...	...	...	22·86	22·86	24·71	26·96	26·96	29·69
	Chittagong ...	8·35	10·21	12·99	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	13·91	21·34	22·27	21·34
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	16·70	16·70	22·27	24·12	25·05
	Tipperah ...	11·13	10·67	12·06	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	18·55	26·90	29·60	30·16
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	12·35	16·23	16·23	16·23
	Hill Tipperah ...	9·63	9·63	10·44	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	20·70	21·75	24·47	37·11
	Behar.												
	Patna ...	15·77	14·84	22·27	27·83	25·97	28·99	15·77	14·84	...	16·70	16·23	19·48
	Gya ...	13·45	12·99	15·77	20·41	20·87	28·76	11·36	11·13	11·13	13·91	13·91	16·70
	Shahabad ...	12·99	13·91	16·70	20·41	21·34	25·97	12·52	12·06	10·21	13·91	13·91	16·70
	Tirhoot ...	12·06	12·06	14·84	23·20	23·20	23·20	15·77	15·30	12·06	16·70	17·16	13·91
	Sarun ...	12·99	12·99	14·84	23·20	21·34	22·27	11·59	11·59	12·06	15·30	15·30	16·70
	Chumparun ...	13·91	14·84	17·63	29·69	30·61	25·97	10·21	11·13	12·06	17·63	17·63	15·77
	Monghyr ...	16·23	15·94	18·15	17·86	29·05	29·05	12·41	11·48	12·41	15·30	15·30	16·87
	Bhaugulpore ...	15·30	14·61	16·41	25·76	25·76	28·06	14·03	14·03	14·61	15·19	15·77	18·15
	Purneah ...	12·99	12·35	11·13	24·12	24·12	37·11	15·77	16·70	23·20	16·99	17·63	28·76
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	12·99	12·99	13·91	...	...	...	12·99	12·99	14·84	14·84	16·84	18·55
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack ...	18·27	14·61	14·61	...	...	...	26·56	21·92	13·34	29·23	26·79	16·06
	Pooree ...	12·76	12·76	13·40	...	...	...	18·27	19·48	15·83	31·66	31·66	21·92
	Balasore ...	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	...	35·25	35·25	...
	Chota Nagpore.												
	Hazareebaugh ...	12·06	12·52	15·54	16·70	18·55	21·57	9·28	9·28	11·13	13·45	12·99	16·93
	Lohardugga ...	13·91	12·99	12·99	14·84	13·91	22·27	12·99	13·91	18·55	13·91	16·70	22·27
	Singbhoom ...	16·70	16·70	23·20	22·27	22·27	29·69	14·84	16·70	34·33	22·27	22·27	37·11
	Assam and Adjacent Hills.												
	Gowalparah ...	27·83	23·20	22·27	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	14·84	25·05	23·20	18·55
N. W. Provinces ...	Dehra Dhoon ...	14·37	14·84	17·63	18·55	18·55	29·69	9·74	10·21	9·74	11·13	11·13	10·21
	Saharunpore ...	17·98	17·98	19·30	25·05	25·05	32·93	8·99	8·99	8·01	12·99	12·99	11·02
	Moozuffernuggur ...	17·86	17·63	20·41	25·05	25·52	32·64	5·63	5·63	5·63	12·23	12·23	10·67
	Meerut ...	17·19	17·02	19·51	23·98	23·49	29·93	6·03	6·03	6·50	12·06	12·06	12·06
	Boolundshuhur ...	19·01	18·55	20·41	24·12	26·12	28·30	6·50	6·50	6·50	11·13	11·13	11·13
	Allygurh ...	17·86	17·63	...	23·66	22·74	...	6·50	6·50	...	11·13	11·13	...
	Kumaon ...	9·05	9·05	9·28	12·99	12·99	14·84	7·89	7·43	9·28	8·35	8·35	10·21
	Gurhwal ...	16·00	16·70	16·23	18·09	19·48	20·41	7·43	7·43	7·43	12·99	13·91	...

India for the 2nd half of July 1873—continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·41	22·27	21·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·73	6·73	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·27	22·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·59	6·96	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·13	13·91	13·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·80	6·27	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	17·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·27	6·27	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·27	24·35	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·43	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	18·55	4·17	4·17	4·17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·90	18·55	21·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	12·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·00	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·08	8·41	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·44	6·44	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·15	6·15	5·80	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·44	10·44	10·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·62	6·62	7·43	
...	...	...	24·59	24·12	32·00	25·05	24·59	32·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	17·63	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·73	6·50	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·27	21·34	25·97	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·41	19·48	20·41	...	...	...	24·12	25·05	...	6·50	6·50	6·73	
...	...	...	21·34	18·55	...	23·20	21·34	22·27	...	...	...	27·83	27·83	...	6·73	6·73	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·12	23·20	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·03	6·03	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·22	24·18	26·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·79	6·79	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·43	23·43	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·02	7·02	7·31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·41	21·34	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·86	5·86	6·79	
25·97	25·97	30·61	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·15	23·15	19·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·50	8·47	7·31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·70	21·92	17·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·35	6·15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	12·99	15·07	...	...	...	23·20	22·27	25·05	6·15	5·69	6·15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	13·45	12·99	...	...	...	34·33	33·40	...	5·80	5·57	5·10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·34	5·57	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	5·57	7·43	
16·70	16·70	14·84	17·63	17·63	12·06	17·16	16·70	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	6·96	
19·01	19·01	13·97	19·01	19·01	8·99	22·44	21·57	19·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·20	7·20	7·02	
16·29	16·35	12·76	21·46	21·46	13·22	20·93	21·46	21·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22·86	21·34	15·77	22·62	22·27	12·87	23·20	22·44	21·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
18·55	18·55	16·70	22·27	17·63	18·55	22·27	23·20	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	8·35	
15·77	15·77	...	16·70	18·55	...	21·80	21·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·81	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	11·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·03	5·57	6·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·51	5·80	4·93	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
N. W. Provinces-*contd.*	Bijnour ...	14·61	14·84	20·35	18·27	18·27	35·48	9·40	9·40	10·44	10·44	10·44	13·57
	Moradabad ...	13·91	14·84	20·29	19·42	19·48	30·73	8·13	8·70	8·13	11·88	12·47	14·49
	Budaon ...	14·75	15·57	...	22·27	22·27	...	8·90	15·39	...	12·23	12·26	...
	Bareilly ...	14·49	14·32	17·98	20·87	20·87	25·52	5·80	6·09	6·38	12·76	12·03	12·18
	Shahjehanpore ...	15·07	14·96	17·16	19·71	19·25	26·90	6·96	6·85	4·64	13·69	13·11	12·06
	Terai Pergunnahs ...	13·22	14·37	20·41	18·55	20·87	34·79	9·28	9·28	9·28	11·59	11·59	16·23
	Muttra ...	16·47	16·23	17·63	20·87	20·64	22·74	7·43	7·43	7·43	10·91	11·13	10·67
	Agra ...	15·16	14·58	16·44	20·41	18·85	22·09	6·50	6·50	5·57	12·52	12·52	12·52
	Furruckabad ...	14·66	14·66	16·59	18·44	18·44	22·98	7·55	7·55	7·66	13·11	12·76	10·21
	Mynpoorie ...	16·93	16·23	17·63	19·48	18·55	24·12	5·57	5·57	6·50	12·99	12·99	11·13
	Etawah ...	15·30	14·84	16·70	19·48	19·01	20·41	4·64	5·57	8·81	10·67	12·99	10·67
	Etah ...	17·63	16·93	17·63	22·27	20·87	25·52	9·28	9·28	9·28	12·99	12·99	12·99
	Jaloun ...	13·91	13·45	17·63	16·70	16·70	22·27	8·35	8·35	7·43	10·21	10·21	8·35
	Jhansie ...	11·71	11·65	13·57	13·57	13·69	...	8·35	8·47	8·35	9·98	10·56	10·44
	Lullutpore ...	13·91	13·91	14·84	18·55	18·55	20·41	8·35	8·35	8·35	11·13	11·13	10·21
	Cawnpore ...	15·30	15·77	14·37	19·48	19·48	20·41	10·21	10·21	8·35	12·52	12·99	10·21
	Futtehpore ...	14·14	13·91	15·77	18·09	18·09	23·20	9·28	9·28	10·21	13·45	13·45	11·59
	Banda ...	12·87	12·87	14·49	15·07	15·07	20·29	9·05	8·93	7·66	14·03	14·14	...
	Allahabad ...	12·99	12·76	12·99	16·23	15·77	19·48	9·28	8·81	8·81	12·52	11·36	12·06
	Humeerpore ...	13·57	12·22	15·65	16·70	15·77	18·78	7·43	7·43	7·20	11·48	11·48	8·81
	Jounpore ...	13·11	13·11	10·44	19·01	18·96	16·35	11·77	12·41	10·44	12·41	11·77	11·77
	Goruckpore ...	13·80	12·99	13·80	17·86	16·23	17·86	12·99	12·99	12·18	15·42	14·61	14·61
	Bustee ...	14·49	13·34	12·47	19·13	19·13	16·82	12·18	11·88	...	13·63	13·05	11·88
	Azimgurh ...	13·69	13·69	12·99	17·80	17·80	17·11	12·35	12·35	10·96	13·69	13·69	12·35
	Mirzapore ...	12·99	12·52	12·99	15·77	15·77	15·77	8·35	8·35	8·35	12·06	12·06	12·99
	Benares ...	11·13	12·06	12·06	14·84	15·77	15·77	9·28	9·28	9·28	11·13	11·59	11·13
	Ghazeepore ...	13·14	13·22	11·94	17·92	18·07	19·10	8·35	8·41	8·35	14·38	14·43	14·38
Panjáb ...	Dehli ...	18·66	18·66	19·59	25·19	25·19	28·92	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·39
	Gurgáon ...	17·43	17·55	17·72	24·64	24·26	24·43	...	...	...	9·62	9·62	8·74
	Karnál ...	19·88	19·59	19·59	30·50	29·56	27·23	...	...	...	11·37	11·37	9·97
	Hissár ...	19·01	19·07	15·92	30·79	30·85	21·16	...	...	...	9·33	9·5	9·33
	Rohtak ...	18·48	18·07	17·49	27·52	26·71	22·68	...	...	...	11·19	11·43	10·73
	Sirsá ...	21·75	21·75	16·85	40·11	46·65	21·11	...	...	...	10·55	10·55	10·26
	Ambálah ...	19·07	19·01	20·17	25·19	25·01	26·71	...	...	...	10·96	11·13	10·38
	Ludiánah ...	21·46	20·99	20·99	30·79	30·79	30·79	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	9·33
	Simla ...	13·64	13·64	14·57	19·24	19·24	18·31	...	...	...	8·68	8·68	8·22
	Jálandhar ...	23·32	23·32	21·46	29·85	30·79	29·85	...	...	...	10·55	9·97	9·62
	Hoshiárpúr ...	21·46	22·62	21·46	26·12	35·45	29·85	...	...	...	10·26	9·33	10·26
	Kángra ...	17·61	17·72	22·56	25·60	25·60	32·65	...	...	...	12·24	12·24	11·48
	Amritsar ...	23·32	23·32	19·24	33·59	33·24	26·12	...	...	...	15·51	16·15	16·15
	Siálkot ...	20·29	21·22	19·82	28·45	29·50	29·62	...	...	...	7·46	13·53	6·99
	Gurdáspúr ...	22·86	23·56	22·16	33·59	34·05	32·65	...	...	...	13·06	13·06	11·19
	Lahore ...	22·16	21·92	19·71	33·35	32·19	27·99	...	...	...	13·76	13·76	11·08
	Firozpúr ...	27·99	27·75	19·24	41·05	40·58	19·36	...	...	...	12·83	13·06	10·49
	Gujránwála ...	19·59	20·35	19·82	32·01	32·01	31·08	...	...	...	12·71	12·71	9·33
	Ráwalpindi ...	18·72	18·83	20·00	26·59	27·00	23·73	...	...	...	8·86	8·86	8·04
	Jhelam ...	21·46	21·92	20·29	29·39	29·39	28·92	...	...	...	9·56	9·56	8·98
	Gujrát ...	19·65	20·29	22·10	26·30	26·30	30·15	...	...	...	10·96	10·96	9·50
	Sháhpúr ...	23·26	23·44	19·07	35·04	35·45	27·52	...	...	...	10·84	10·96	8·86
	Multán ...	21·92	21·92	19·82	27·99	27·99	25·42	...	...	...	9·79	9·79	10·03
	Jhang ...	25·36	25·83	20·93	34·23	34·81	28·28	...	...	...	12·30	11·95	9·09
	Montgomery ...	23·79	24·96	19·82	33·82	33·82	25·89	...	...	...	10·49	12·83	9·79
	Muzaffargarh ...	21·46	21·75	20·52	27·35	27·06	27·06	...	...	...	13·64	13·64	12·42
	Derah Ismael Khán ...	25·25	25·25	20·93	37·09	38·36	28·69	...	...	...	8·04	8·04	7·28
	Derah Ghazee Khán ...	22·51	22·56	21·92	28·86	29·26	25·77	...	...	...	19·24	18·07	18·77
	Bannú ...	31·14	31·02	21·40	59·65	59·83	25·89	...	...	...	6·59	6·59	6·00
	Pesháwar ...	20·23	19·82	18·19	40·23	40·23	32·65	...	...	...	9·27	8·92	8·45
	Kohát ...	20·23	20·23	17·84	41·63	42·82	29·74	...	...	...	13·12	13·12	10·67
	Hazára ...	18·48	18·19	16·38	28·98	32·19	23·32	...	...	...	6·59	6·12	6·59
Oudh ...	Lucknow ...	18·6	17·2	19·1	14·4	14·2	13·4	5·5	5·5	5·5	10·2	9·3	8·4
	Unáo ...	18·1	18·1	20·0	14·5	14·5	14·5	8·1	8·1	7·2	12·7	12·7	11·4
	Bára Banki ...	18·6	18·6	18·0	13·9	13·9	12·2	7·0	7·0	7·0	12·4	12·4	10·6
	Sítápúr ...	20·7	18·8	22·4	16·8	15·4	16·4	7·5	7·5	7·5	12·2	11·2	9·4
	Hardui ...	19·2	19·2	23·7	14·0	13·8	16·0	5·6	5·6	4·8	9·6	9·6	8·7
	Kheri ...	21·9	25·1	33·5	16·3	16·0	16·5	7·4	7·4	6·5	13·0	12·5	12·1
	Faizabad ...	19·1	18·2	19·9	13·9	13·6	12·6	10·8	9·9	9·3	14·2	13·1	10·7
	Bharaich ...	19·5	19·5	18·4	14·9	14·9	12·3	11·1	12·1	10·2	12·1	13·0	11·2
	Gonda ...	17·0	19·5	17·0	13·6	13·2	12·0	7·6	7·6	7·6	12·7	12·7	10·2
	Raí Barelí ...	19·1	19·1	18·1	15·6	15·6	13·1	13·1	13·1	9·5	13·1	13·1	10·4
	Sultánpúr ...	17·7	18·0	17·7	13·3	13·3	11·3	10·6	10·6	8·2	12·0	11·5	9·7
	Pratábgarh ...	1·91	16·2	19·5	14·1	14·1	13·5	10·1	11·3	9·0	13·0	13·0	11·5

India for the 2nd half of July 1873—continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
13·57	13·57	20·87	17·75	15·65	12·52	16·00	17·22	21·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12·76	13·91	23·20	12·76	13·91	30·16	17·69	17·98	22·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·69	
16·70	15·57	...	15·57	13·37	...	21·43	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·49	7·81	...	
15·07	15·07	13·91	10·44	9·86	11·59	19·42	18·99	23·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·78	7·84	7·55	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·71	20·18	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	7·60	7·20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·30	17·40	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	8·35	8·13	
17·63	14·84	14·84	14·84	18·55	10·21	19·71	19·25	19·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16·47	15·77	13·91	18·55	18·55	17·69	18·44	17·72	19·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·13	19·77	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	7·55	5·92	
...	...	11·13	...	...	9·28	20·41	19·71	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	18·55	17·63	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·34	21·34	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	7·89	
13·91	13·91	12·06	14·84	14·84	9·28	16·70	15·77	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13·57	...	...	13·57	13·22	16·70	13·57	12·76	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	17·16	15·77	17·63	15·77	15·77	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·01	19·25	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·81	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	19·48	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
13·22	13·11	16·47	15·07	12·87	16·00	17·28	16·82	25·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·74	9·74	9·28	
14·84	14·84	11·13	14·84	16·70	11·13	16·70	16·23	21·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·20	7·20	
14·84	15·77	18·55	16·23	15·77	15·77	18·09	17·40	22·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13·11	15·71	...	18·33	19·65	...	19·65	18·33	18·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·67	6·67	6·79	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·29	20·29	20·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·27	6·27	6·27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	17·98	17·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·09	5·80	5·80	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·13	19·13	19·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
12·06	12·06	14·84	16·70	15·77	18·55	18·55	17·63	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
12·99	14·37	13·91	18·55	16·00	14·37	17·63	16·70	16·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·03	5·57	5·57	
15·75	15·65	11·94	19·10	19·25	...	19·71	19·83	20·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·68	6·59	6·51	
19·59	19·59	21·46	20·52	19·59	20·52	20·52	23·32	19·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·53	6·53	6·53	The figures for the Panjáb, though entered in this Statement, relate to the week ending 27th July 1873, the previous week, and the corresponding week of 1872.
21·11	19·94	18·25	19·77	19·59	17·26	21·75	21·81	19·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·52	14·52	14·05	
21·46	24·26	16·15	23·61	24·26	12·13	26·59	26·76	20·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·17	7·23	7·52	
27·58	26·65	15·74	27·06	27·58	12·48	29·62	28·69	17·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·37	11·37	12·48	
24·49	23·44	14·92	24·49	28·92	17·26	26·65	26·01	17·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·63	7·63	7·81	
29·97	31·08	16·09	31·72	36·04	13·99	31·37	31·84	17·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·46	21·46	20·06	
20·52	20·17	13·99	22·45	22·56	11·54	23·26	23·32	22·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·98	7·98	7·46	
27·06	27·06	13·99	30·79	30·79	14·92	25·19	25·66	20·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·63	8·63	8·39	
14·92	14·92	11·19	...	...	...	16·32	16·15	15·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·53	6·53	6·29	
23·61	23·61	16·15	23·61	24·9	25·48	26·12	26·41	17·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·57	8·63	8·39	
20·52	21·46	18·66	22·39	22·39	26·12	22·39	31·72	21·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·22	8·39	8·39	
...	...	...	21·22	21·22	27·06	17·84	17·90	20·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·24	6·35	6·53	
25·19	23·32	17·37	25·77	23·91	14·92	25·54	26·12	17·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·68	8·63	8·68	
23·32	23·96	13·82	21·92	22·16	12·13	21·92	24·26	16·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·63	9·15	8·28	
22·39	24·26	16·79	22·39	23·32	18·19	26·82	27·52	19·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·74	8·74	8·63	
27·99	27·99	16·32	25·19	23·79	12·13	26·82	26·36	17·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·92	8·92	8·45	
32·42	32·65	14·34	32·19	33·12	10·03	31·02	31·49	20·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·51	8·63	8·51	
19·88	19·88	10·38	21·75	20·81	10·84	22·39	22·68	15·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·38	9·38	9·33	
22·74	22·86	16·91	20·99	19·3	18·48	24·78	25·19	17·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·15	9·33	9·56	
25·89	26·12	17·84	19·36	18·42	19·94	27·87	28·45	19·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·73	10·67	10·67	
21·16	21·75	18·95	18·66	18·66	18·66	20·81	20·81	16·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·73	9·73	9·73	
31·08	31·60	19·07	24·84	24·26	18·48	27·06	27·29	19·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·96	10·84	10·84	
21·92	21·46	18·89	22·86	22·86	20·06	20·99	20·99	17·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·86	9·09	8·86	
24·9	24·90	14·63	19·30	19·3	14·95	26·41	27·70	18·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·03	10·03	9·62	
...	...	...	26·59	25·19	9·33	30·55	27·06	18·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·57	8·8	7·93	
18·31	18·31	22·39	18·31	18·31	22·39	21·11	21·11	19·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	9·33	
34·58	35·92	20·64	41·28	41·28	21·69	33·47	35·28	21·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·03	9·79	9·68	
30·75	30·73	25·31	36·44	36·27	29·62	23·15	23·09	20·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·24	26·24	28·40	
43·56	43·56	19·42	42·74	42·74	18·48	43·26	43·03	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	93·30	93·30	93·30	
20·81	19·94	16·91	25·54	25·19	19·36	16·85	16·56	14·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29·74	29·74	23·79	26·12	26·18	21·40	26·18	26·18	19·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	95·16	95·16	95·16	
19·94	22·16	17·72	23·56	24·84	17·67	20·41	21·34	13·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·66	
13·0	12·1	13·4	11·1	11·1	9·3	18·2	17·9	18·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	6·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	19·1	20·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2	7·2	7·2	
14·0	14·0	...	14·0	14·0	8·7	19·4	19·4	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	6·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	19·3	21·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	7·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·2	18·3	23·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	6·3	6·3	
...	8·3	...	...	8·3	...	20·5	19·9	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·7	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·0	18·9	17·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	6·7	
...	...	...	37·3	18·6	20·5	19·5	19·5	19·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	7·4	6·1	
13·6	13·6	11·9	17·0	15·3	13·6	16·1	16·6	15·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	6·0	5·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·1	21·7	18·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7	7·7	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·3	18·0	15·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·1	6·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·1	19·3	19·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0	8·0	7·5	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per rupee by the standard — Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	15·8	15·8	16·8	...	...	...	10·2	10·2	8·4	15·8	15·8	14·0
	Bhandara ...	19·0	20·6	...	...	...	...	9·0	10·0	...	20·0	20·0	...
	Chanda ...	17·1	17·1	11·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·8	12·8	9·5
	Wardha ...	15·8	14·9	20·5	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	7·4	9·3	9·3	11·2
	Balaghat ...	20·5	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	14·9	15·8	14·0	23·3	24·2	18·6
	Jabalpur ...	17·7	17·2	23·3	14·9	15·8	14·9	12·1	11·2	12·1	14·0	13·0	13·0
	Sagar ...	13·1	14·0	16·8	...	16·8	...	6·1	7·4	7·4	11·2	11·2	11·2
	Damoh ...	14·1	15·8	16·8	...	...	...	13·3	14·0	10·2	13·1	13·1	13·0
	Seoni ...	23·3	24·2	26·1	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	9·3	13·0	14·9	16·8
	Mandla ...	24·2	23·3	18·6	...	...	...	14·9	13·0	12·1	18·6	15·8	15·8
	Betul ...	20·5	21·6	12·6	...	...	...	14·3	14·5	7·4	15·8	15·8	8·4
	Chindwara ...	19·6	19·6	19·6	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	6·5	13·0	13·0	13·0
	Hoshangabad ...	16·7	15 8	13·0	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	7·8	10·2	10·2	8·8
	Narsinghpur ...	18·6	18·6	15·8	...	...	...	12·1	12·1	8·4	14·0	14·0	10·2
	Nimar ...	14·4	14·4	11·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	10·5	9·6
	Raipur ...	33.6	35·5	35·5	14·9	18·7	...	24·3	26·1	18·7	37·3	37·3	32·6
	Sambalpur ...	24·2	22·8	13·0	...	...	...	32·6	32·6	24·2	42·9	42·9	29·8
	Bilaspur ...	41·9	41·9	32·6	31·7	29·8	14·0	29·8	29·8	29·8	48·5	52·2	48·5
	Upper Godavari ...	14·9	13.0	11·6	...	...	...	9·3	7·4	6·5	12·1	12·1	9·3
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	14·5	13·4	9·7	...	...	...	10·0	10·2	8·1	14·9	13·4	8·9
	Bolaram ...	13·3	13·3	9·3	...	...	...	11·5	11·5	7·4	13·4	13·6	7·8
	Chudderghat	12·5	12·5	8·5	...	...	...	8·0	7·0	6·7	12·0	12·0	9·0
	East Berar.												
	Omraotee ...	No returns received.											
	Ellichpur ...												
	Woon ...												
	West Berar.												
	Akola ...	13·0	13·0	13·2	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	4·8	...	...	...
	Buldana ...	13·9	13·0	8·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	9·5	6·7
	Bassein ...	12·3	12·5	7·8	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·0	9·5	9·7	7·4
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ... Wholesale ...	No returns received.											
	Bangalore ... Retail ...												
	Kolar ... Wholesale ...												
	Kolar ... Retail ...												
	Toomkoor ... Wholesale ...												
	Toomkoor ... Retail ...												
	Mysore ... Wholesale ...												
	Mysore ... Retail ...												
	Hassan ... Wholesale ...												
	Hassan ... Retail ...												
	Shimoga ... Wholesale ...												
	Shimoga ... Retail ...												
	Kadoor ... Wholesale ...												
	Kadoor ... Retail ...												
	Chituldroog Wholesale ...												
	Chituldroog Retail ...												
	Coorg ... Wholesale ...												
	Coorg ... Retail ...												
Rajputana ...	Jaipur ...	No returns received.											
	Kishengurh ...												
	Alwar	15·30	14·61	...	19·94	19·25	...	7·43	6·32	...	8·24	8·35	...
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	14·37	13·57	...	18·33	17·86	...	7·55			9·16	9·10	...
	Dholepur (City) ...	13·69	13·51	13·28	20·76	19·13	19·25	6·09	6·09	4·35	7·43	7·43	6·96
	Ajmir ...	13·12	13·0	...	20·0	19·12	...	7·2	7·2	...	8·1	8·1	...
	Deoli (Cantonment) ...	13·22	12·76	9·78	17·63	16·70	12·99	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	5·57
	Erinpoora ...	12·06	12·06	9·98	18·55	19·48	14·84	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	5·10
	Sirohi ...	10·67	10·33	8·47	14·61	14·61	12·35	...	...	...	6·96	7·72	5·98
	Mount Aboo ...	19·48	19·48	...	29·69	29·69	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	12·06	11·59	...	17·63	19·48	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...
	Meywar ...	12·29	...	...	15·07	...	...	5·10	...	...	7·43	...	...
	Marwar ...	13·5	13·3	...	20·9	20·9	...	...	...	...	5·8	5·0	...
	Bundi ...	13·4	13·7	...	19·8	19·3	...	...	...	...	7·5	6·5	...
	Tonk ...	10·9	11·0	...	14·1	14·9	...	...	...	...	7·4	9·3	...
	Jhalawar Patan ...	12·9	13·2	...	23·7	22·2	...	...	...	...	8·4	9·5	...
	Shahpoora ...												
Central India	Indore ...	12·52	12·52	13·91	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	6·96	9·28	9·28	...
	Gwalior ...	13·22	12·99	12·52	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·50	8·81	8·81	8·35
	Guna ...	17·16	15·77	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	...	10·67	10·67	...
	Ratlam ...	12·29	12·29	14·84	...	...	...	8·35	8·81	10·21	12·52	12·06	15·77
	Baghelkhand ...	14·84	14·37	15·77	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	13·91	13·91	14·84

India for the 2nd half of July 1873 —concluded.

SER, AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	20·5	20·5	16·8	18·3	17·2	14·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	8·1	
...	...	...	23·0	21·2	...	18·0	19·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·2	...	
...	...	...	20·0	18·7	16·5	17·3	17·7	12·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·8	
...	...	...	21·4	20·5	26·1	14·0	14·0	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	22·4	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·6	
14·9	14·9	12·1	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·1	15·1	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	16·1	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	5·1	5·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2	23·3	28·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9	7·4	7·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	29·8	25·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	6·5	5·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	19·2	12·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	5·6	4·6	
...	...	...	22·4	24·2	21·4	22·4	22·4	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·3	7·3	6·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	18·2	13·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·9	5·9	5·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	16·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	5·7	5·3	
28·0	28·0	14·9	28·5	26·1	14·9	14·4	14·4	12·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·6	29·9	24·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·4	22·4	11·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	5·6	5·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	39·2	48·5	32·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	5·6	5·6	
...	...	...	32·6	28·0	18·6	14·9	14·9	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	5·6	
24·0	24·7	15·6	20·9	21·6	16·3	14·0	13·8	9·0	80·0	60·0	50·0	34·1	33·2	18·6	9·9	9·8	9·0	
...	...	...	20·5	20·5	15·6	13·0	13·0	8·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	9·5	8·3	
24·0	19·0	17·0	19·0	19·0	9·5	14·0	14·0	11·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	9·0	
19·5	18·6	13·2	24·2	22·3	19·8	13·0	14·9	13·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·5	
16·7	15·6	9·3	20·0	19·1	10·9	14·4	14·4	9·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·5	
15·8	14·9	12·5	20·9	18·1	20·0	13·9	13·9	7·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	6·5	5·1	
13·91	14·37	...	15·30	15·77	...	19·94	17·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·75	41·75	...	
15·89	15·65	...	17·75	17·45	...	16·70	16·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·05	25·58	...	
17·80	16·65	16·53	18·67	18·72	17·80	17·80	17·22	15·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·05	32·18	34·79	
14·4	14·4	...	17·9	19·8	...	17·9	17·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·5	31·5	...	
14·84	14·84	11·13	15·77	15·77	13·91	16·00	15·77	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·11	37·11	37·11	
18·55	18·55	14·84	14·84	15·77	11·13	15·77	15·77	11·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·39	46·39	37·11	
12·76	14·20	10·91	...	...	...	11·75	11·54	9·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·83	25·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	16·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·97	25·97	...	
13·22	...	...	13·22	...	...	14·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·7	27·9	...	
...	...	...	20·4	19·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·4	35·3	...	
...	...	...	19·5	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·8	19·5	...	
19·5	20·4	...	19·5	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·0	37·2	...	
18·55	18·55	12·99	17·16	18·78	16·70	12·15	12·15	12·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13·91	14·37	14·84	15·77	15·77	16·23	15·07	14·84	16·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11·13	11·13	...	17·63	18·55	...	16·70	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14·84	15·54	19·01	15·65	15·65	19·01	14·37	14·26	19·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·09	16·70	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT GOVT PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or ten Rupees eight annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 14th August 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.

The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.

The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.

The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.

BURMA LABOUR CONTRACT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein. He said that it would be necessary to explain carefully to the Council what the machinery of the Bill was, and in order to make it clear what work that machinery had to do, he must first mention what were the objects which the

Bill aimed at, and the principles on which it went. The main principle of this Bill was, that it was expedient to encourage what we might call emigration, or migration, if that term was preferred for movement from one part to another of the same country; at all events to encourage the free transport of labour from one part of the country where it was abundant to another which was languishing for want of it. It had been very much debated in this Council whether emigration was at all a good thing for the country from which the emigrants were taken, and MR. HOBHOUSE had seen it broadly laid down that in no part of India was there superabundance of labour, and that every man who was induced to emigrate, *pro tanto*, impoverished the country which he left. Now, he was not going to enter into the discussion of so wide and vague a subject as that. Indeed, he could not do so because he did not possess the requisite knowledge of particulars, if indeed any body possessed it. But he must confess himself extremely sceptical as to there being any impoverishment at all by the circumstance that labourers left a country which was abundantly stocked; on the contrary, it seemed to him that if you took a man away from a place where he earned only so much, and you removed him to a place where he earned many times as much, you enriched the whole world, and not least the place from which the emigrant came, and into which a portion of his acquired wealth was quite certain to flow.

But MR. HOBHOUSE would not discuss this question, because he took his stand upon the principle that emigration was a good thing for the emigrant himself, and for the class to which he belonged. He did not rely upon a proposition that he believed but could not prove, but he did rely upon a proposition which he both believed and could prove; for any one who would study the returns which we had of the doings of our emigrants in many parts of the world, would find that, wherever they went, they became far more wealthy and prosperous than they were in India; that a very considerable number of them returned to India bringing with them substantial sums of money, and that of these some, not a very few, were so satisfied with their foreign life, that they returned to the colony where they had made their money. These seemed very conclusive proofs that the direct effect of emigration was to improve the welfare of the emigrants. Its indirect effect was that a man returned to his home with more independence and more self-respect; he had got a new set of ideas, which travel would always give to the most torpid mind; he had lost that mysterious horror of the sea which infected the people of this country; he would communicate those ideas to the people about him, and it was impossible not to believe that such influences, if continued for a length of time and on a considerable scale, would do as much as anything could do to elevate the people of this country who were affected by them.

That was the principle upon which we should go; that we seek the benefit of the emigrant himself. It is not only that this proposition is the more susceptible of proof; it is also of far more importance than that which relates to the general effect of emigration on the country.

For, supposing we did prove that emigration would relieve and enrich the country from which the emigrant went, still if that result were obtained at the expense of the happiness of the emigrant, we should have no right to encourage emigration. Or, if again, we could prove that the effect of the emigrant's departure was to impoverish the country, while it elevated the condition of the emigrant himself, and the class to which he belonged, we should have no right to discourage emigration.

Now, taking the main principle of the Bill to be that proposed, *viz.*, to promote emigration because it was for the good of the emigrant himself, we had to consider certain dangers which attended the moving of people from their homes. The first was very obvious, in fact the most obvious of all dangers, that was to say, that which attended the movement of people in

large numbers; and where there was any systematic emigration of this kind, they must move in large numbers—and there were many dangers to be apprehended from diseases, ill-treatment, &c. These, however, were dangers of rather a mechanical kind, and might be met by mechanical arrangements. But there were others of a more subtle character. Nobody could fail to see that the relation between emigrants under contracts and their employers was of a somewhat strained kind. The emigrant, in order to give the employer a motive to remove him, must necessarily to a certain extent part with his liberty; he must engage himself by contract to labour for a certain space of time for a given person; he could not move about freely wherever he pleased; he could not carry his labour into whatever market he liked; to that extent therefore he subjected himself to a state of slavery, and that state must be supported by the strength of the law. It was obvious that in such a state there might be danger of some ill-treatment. With the very best intentions in the world, the class of employers would find themselves on occasions in antagonism to the class of labourers, and they might be tempted to push their rights to such an extent as to produce evil. It was found in some colonies that Governments had to contend with dangers of this kind; there was indeed a tendency to this particular danger in all places, and it was a danger which no Government could shut its eyes to. There was another danger, which was perhaps even more subtle than the one he had just mentioned, and that was, that some deception might be practised upon the emigrants in making the original contracts. Emigrants could not be procured without agency, and the agents who procured these emigrants would no doubt do as all agents did,—represent the bargain they had to offer in the most favourable terms. MR. HOBHOUSE did not know that we could help it. He did not suppose that any one ever bought a horse or a house, or any other property, without having it described in much more favourable terms than reality warranted. We could not prevent a recruiting sergeant from telling those whom he was desirous of enrolling, that they would all eventually be General Officers or Colonels at the very least; and neither could we prevent the recruiting agent from painting everything in rose-colour. He would naturally say that the place for which he was recruiting was a sort of earthly paradise; that there was plenty to get, and little to do; that the sun did not burn there; nor the cold pinch; that it was a lotus-eating land where it seems to be always afternoon; that in fact, life went much more easily and pleasantly than it can possibly do in British India. Well, all we could do to meet that sort of evil was to take care that the persons making the bargain were confronted with a responsible officer, and that that officer should take the pains to make the emigrant understand the meaning of the bargain into which he was entering; that he should understand what sort of place he was going to; the nature of his work, and how much he would have to do; what amount of wages he was to receive, and for what length of time he was engaged to part with his liberty.

These, then, were the main objects of the Bill, and MR. HOBHOUSE might describe them shortly thus:—That we should endeavour to regulate the movement of emigrants so as not to produce the mischiefs which unregulated movements of a large number of people always engender; that we should endeavour to reduce to a minimum the tendency towards ill-treatment which must be expected from the position in which the employers and the employed were placed; that we should make it as certain as we possibly could make it, that the emigrant understood the nature of the bargain which he had entered into, and that as the cooly was somewhat ignorant and helpless, we should also endeavour to secure him as good a bargain as was compatible with the planter's interests, and with the promotion of emigration on a large scale.

We must always remember that the whole motive power of this machinery was to proceed from the planters themselves. There were on the one

hand, the planters with land and wanting labour; on the other, the labourers; and somehow or other, we could not get the two together. Now the planters were perfectly willing to pay for the required transport of labour, and the reason why they did not themselves set up machinery for carrying labourers over to British Burma was simply because they had no security that they would get the labour for which they had bargained. There was no doubt a clause in the Penal Code which provided that if a man voluntarily made a contract, and without cause broke his contract, he should be punished. But that clause only related to contracts for three years and was too limited in that respect. The remedy also was of too cumbrous a character for the employers to rely upon. What they wanted was some more simple machinery close at hand, by which, when persons had entered into a contract with the employer, and had received advances for that contract, he should be certain that he would get his money's worth for his money.

Such being the objects of the measure, MR. HOBHOUSE would now try and explain to the Council how we endeavoured to attain them. And first he might mention what laws there were now upon the Statute-book relating to this subject. There was a Bengal Law, Act III of 1863, which was for regulating the transport of labour to the Provinces of Assam, Cachar and Silhet; there was a Madras Law, Act V of 1866, which was for regulating emigration outside the limits of the Presidency of Madras; and there was the Emigration Act, Act VII of 1871, which was for the general regulation of emigration. The second and third of these Acts only dealt with that part of emigration which consisted in the removal from British India, or the Presidency of Madras, as the case might be; they could not deal with anything which was beyond their legislative limits. The General Emigration Act dealt with those persons who proceeded to foreign countries; the Madras Emigration Act, dealt with those emigrants who proceeded beyond the Presidency of Madras, and when emigrants got beyond their respective limits, the power of the law was at an end. The Bengal Act dealt with both sides of the question, and it was from that Act that a large number of the provisions of the present Bill had been taken. Indeed, a great number of the provisions of that Bill formed the basis of the General Emigration Act, so far as it concerned operations within British India. MR. HOBHOUSE's predecessor, Sir Henry Maine, in introducing the General Act of 1864, expressly said that he had founded it mostly upon the Bengal legislation; and the previous Act of 1864 passed into the Act of 1871, and now constituted the law.

MR. HOBHOUSE would now call the attention of the Council to the details of the provisions of the present Bill. Section two contained the exceptions from the operation of the measure. Nothing in the proposed Act applied to contracts with, or the emigration of, Native seamen, domestic servants, or skilled artisans. Native seamen and domestic servants had always been excepted from every Emigration Act, even from those which were most restrictive in their tendencies. Our legislation, indeed, on the whole, had been restrictive, sometimes prohibitive on this subject, but those classes had always been exempted. Seamen engaged themselves individually and on the spot. With regard to domestic servants, there had been some emigration of this class between India and British Burma, and a very considerable emigration between India and the Straits Settlements; but as they always went from the sea-side, and met their friends on their arrival, there was no necessity for protecting them. As for skilled artisans, they could take care of themselves.

Then we came to the general machinery which was established on this side of the water. There were to be Emigration Agents appointed by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma at the ports of embarkation, and there was power reserved to the Supreme Government to say what ports should be

ports of embarkation. At these ports, there were also to be depôts for Emigrants, and Medical Inspectors who were to report any circumstances which might come to their knowledge, showing that a depôt was not suitable for its purpose, or that the emigrants were treated with neglect or oppression. The Emigration Agent was also to employ licensed persons to be recruiters of labour for British Burma. Here we had dispensed with part of the machinery which had been found necessary in the Emigration Act, where, for the purpose of emigration to foreign parts, there was an Emigration Agent appointed by the Colony, and a Protector of Emigrants appointed by the Local Governments. In this Bill, we thought it sufficient to have a single person whose duty it should be to superintend the whole business connected with the emigrants. The recruiters, who would come into immediate contact with the coolies in the first instance, were to be licensed by the Emigration Agent. Their license was to be countersigned by a local Magistrate, and he was not to countersign that license until he had satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thought fit, of the fitness of the recruiters.

Then we came to what was to be done with the cooly before he quitted his home, and the principal operations were contained in the sections numbering from sixteen to twenty-two. Section sixteen might be called the key-stone of the whole edifice. By that section, we provided that any person desiring to emigrate under this Act to British Burma, might enter into a contract with a recruiter to proceed to British Burma, and there serve in a certain district for a fixed period of not less than three, and not more than five, years from the date of his arrival in such district; then other terms of the contract were specified, and at the end of the section, we provided that no contract to labour in British Burma should be binding on an emigrant unless it was made in accordance with this Act. This, therefore, was the most important point for us to look at, namely, what was the inducement to the labourer to quit his home? One could easily understand that when a man had once been induced to weigh his anchor, and quit his home, he was placed at a great disadvantage in fighting any battle he might have to fight. He was among strangers; he had broken from his old associates, and he had nobody to rely upon; and the important thing was that he should not quit his home unless he had a fair understanding of the bargain he made, and also as fair a bargain as we could secure to him. The term of labour was the most important term of the contract. The term proposed by the planters of British Burma themselves was that of five years. The term of three years had been thought by some to be quite sufficient to remunerate the planter. On that point, MR. HOBHOUSE thought we must anticipate some discussion. He might mention that five years was the usual term in the various colonies, but this was not altogether a guide for us, because the expense of carrying the labourer to a distant colony was greater than that of carrying him to British Burma, and, therefore, the term of labour might well be longer. The question was in the main one of money, depending on the expense of transit and the state of the labour market; and in order to decide any controversy, we should require more precise information than we had at present. We would want to know more precisely what the wages for labour in British Burma was; how far the labour of three, four, or five years might be expected to put money into the planter's pocket; the expense which he had been at in conveying coolies to British Burma, and the risks he ran from the various losses that would occur from desertions, sickness, deaths, and otherwise.

We had provided also, that the contract should specify the district in which the service was to be performed; the term of service; the number of days and hours of work per month; the nature of the work; the rate of wages; the rate at which food was to be supplied; and the persons intending to accompany the emigrant as his dependents. And then it was provided that the monthly rate

of wages should in no case be less than *seven* rupees for an adult labourer. The Council would observe that the word '*seven*' was printed in italics, which was intended to denote that that also was a matter which must be further considered before it was finally determined what should be the minimum rate of wages. The Burmese planters had proposed that the minimum rate should be five, but the rate had been altered to seven, which we had put in the Bill; but we asked for criticisms and discussion on the subject. That, therefore, was the nature of the contract.

Then we proposed that a medical examination should take place before the Civil Surgeon of the district or other medical officer appointed for the purpose. This had a two-fold object: one, for the sake of the emigrant that he should not undergo labour which he was unfit for, and the other, for the sake of the planter, for it was often found that improper persons were passed off on the planters for labourers and were utterly useless when they got to the place where they had to work. Then we brought both the emigrant and the recruiter before the Magistrate of the district or town in which the contract was entered into. The Magistrate was to inspect the medical certificate, and himself to examine the emigrant with reference to his contract, and if it appeared that he understood the nature of the contract, then the Magistrate was to register the main terms of the contract—the man's name, age, and description, and he was then to be a registered emigrant. If, on the other hand, the Magistrate had any reason to think that deception had been practised, or that there was any material misunderstanding on the cooly's part, then he was to refuse to register the emigrant who was not to be removed at all from his home. That was the security which we proposed for the emigrant's understanding the nature of the bargain into which he entered.

The next part of the Bill was concerned with the cooly's journey to the port of departure. It was contained in sections twenty-three and twenty-four and was simple enough. All we could do was to provide that either the recruiter himself, or some competent person who should be appointed by the Magistrate, should accompany the emigrants, and upon him was to devolve the duty of providing the emigrants with proper food, clothing, lodging, and the proper appliances of various kinds, and a penalty was to be inflicted if any wrong was done in that respect.

Well now we had got our emigrant down to the sea-side. On his arrival there he was to go to the depôt, and was there to be examined by a Medical Inspector. That was necessary for two purposes. It might be very desirable to see again that the emigrant was not himself an improper person to be sent over the seas to labour, and also when the emigrants got in large numbers into a depôt there arose a danger of contagious disorders which might be alleviated or cured, or prevented, by inspection. Here again there was an opportunity of making complaints. The emigrant, if he had been ill-treated during his journey to the depôt, might complain to the Medical Inspector or to the Emigration Agent, and powers were given to those officers to return the emigrant at the expense of the Emigration Agent. If it was considered that he was an unfit person, he was to be returned to his home; if ill-treated he might receive compensation; if all was well, the Emigration Agent was to ratify the contract into which the emigrant had entered, and he was to forward a copy of that contract to another officer on the other side of the water whom we proposed to call the 'Immigration Agent.'

Then as to crossing the sea. The Emigration Act provided a number of details respecting the character of the vessels which were to carry emigrants. We did not do that in this Bill, but thought it more prudent to provide that the Local Governments should be empowered to make rules upon that subject. We thought it very likely that the character of the vessels would vary according to the different ports from which they started, and the different ports

to which they were plying, and that it would be a more workable scheme if the Governments were empowered to make rules from time to time on these subjects. But no ship could take emigrants without being licensed, and no ship was to depart from a port unless it had received a certificate both from the Emigration Agent and the Medical Inspector, to the effect that everything which ought to have been done by them had been done.

When the emigrant had crossed the water, the machinery he would find was this: There were to be General Agents whom we would call Immigration Agents. There were to be depôts and Medical Inspectors at the ports at which the immigrants disembarked, and there would be General Inspectors of Immigrants, whose duty it would be to see that justice had been done the immigrant during the voyage. Practically, when he disembarked, which he was not to do without the sanction of the Immigration Agent, he would again have an opportunity of making any complaint of ill-usage or improper treatment in the course of the voyage. The Medical Inspector at the port of debarkation was not to examine each immigrant in order to see that he was fit for labour, as that had been sufficiently done on this side of the water, and it would be somewhat late to find out on the other side that you had got a man of doubtful strength, but he was to examine the vessel for the purpose of ascertaining that there was no contagious disorder or other diseases which were likely to arise from people herding together in great numbers. The Immigration Agent was to have the power to institute an enquiry into the treatment of the immigrants, and to take such proceedings as he might think proper, if they had been subjected to any ill-treatment.

Then we had to get our man from the port of debarkation to the station at which he would either find the estate on which he was to labour, or from which he would go across-country to it. That transit, MR HOBHOUSE believed, would be entirely by boat, and we only provided in this Bill for transit of that kind. Here, again, we gave a large power to the Local Governments to make rules for regulating all vessels which were to take the immigrants to the station. We provided that no vessels could go without a licence; that licence was to be for each trip, and was to specify the number of immigrants which the vessel was licensed to carry, with other particulars. Each immigrant before he embarked was to receive a pass from the Immigration Agent; and we made the master of the vessel responsible for landing the immigrant at the right station, excepting in cases of unavoidable accident or necessity, such as sickness, or events of that kind. We also gave any Magistrate on the route power to inspect any vessel which contained immigrants in their progress from the port of debarkation to the station.

Suppose, the immigrant to have arrived at the station, he was there handed over to the care of the Magistrate of the district. That Magistrate was to give notice to the employer with whom the immigrant had contracted, and the employer was bound to pay all the expenses of his food, lodging, and other appliances for his welfare during the time that he was to remain at the station. The Magistrate was empowered to provide all these things, and to charge the employer with them. MR. HOBHOUSE had forgotten to mention a point which he ought to have referred to before, namely, that at the port of debarkation the immigrant was to be assigned to a particular employer. As long as he was in India he would have a general contract with the recruiter or the Emigration Agent, as the case might be; but there would be very great difficulty in assigning a man on this side of the water to a particular employer in British Burma. In all probability, if attempts of that kind were made, it would be found with a number of recruiters that one man could get more labourers than he wanted, and another man not so many; whereas if we provided that the labourer should go to British Burma and contract to serve in a certain district, and that the Immigration Agent in British Burma should receive orders from the planters

to get them so many labourers, then, MR. HOBHOUSE thought, that under regulations which the Local Government would make upon the point, there would be little difficulty in assigning to each employer the precise number of labourers that he wanted. Of course, it was no particular object to the labourer whether he contracted with Mr. A. or Mr. B., as he did not know the difference between them, and, therefore, we proposed to leave that point to be settled by the Immigration Agent. MR. HOBHOUSE observed that in the Bengal Act it was assumed that before a man moved from his home, he contracted to serve a particular employer. He was not aware how that plan worked, but he thought that in the case of recruiting for British Burma, it could hardly be expected to work well.

Well now, the employer had taken the immigrant from the station to the estate, and here the cooly fell under the direction of Inspectors of Immigrants, whom the Chief Commissioner of British Burma had to appoint. Most of the provisions in this part of the Bill were taken from the draft which was prepared in conjunction with the planters themselves, and, therefore, MR. HOBHOUSE presumed that at any rate it would meet with their approval. It was provided that employers of immigrants should make twice a year a return of the number of immigrants employed by them, and a return of the sickness and mortality upon their estates. The Inspector had power to inspect, whenever directed by the Chief Commissioner, every hospital, tent, camp or building used by the immigrants. He might also require that any immigrant might be produced before him with his instrument of contract. He was to keep books in which to enter those particulars, and he was to make an annual written report to the Chief Commissioner of all those particulars. Magistrates had power to make a similar inspection. The employers were, with the sanction of the Inspector, to fix the daily tasks which the labourers were to perform; if there was any dispute about these tasks, then a Committee was to be appointed for the purpose of revising the schedule of tasks; that Committee was to consist of the Inspector, of some employer to be nominated by him, and of some person to be nominated by the employer with whom the dispute existed; then the Committee might, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, make any alteration in the schedule of tasks. Then, again, the Inspector had power to give certain indulgences to immigrants who were subject to sickness, or were incapable of labour. He might suspend their contracts, or he might even vacate the contracts altogether. Then there were certain duties cast upon the employers. They were bound to provide sufficient house accommodation, proper appliances for cleanliness, food, and health. If an estate was found to be so unhealthy as to be entirely unfit for the residence of labourers, then a Commission might be appointed, and upon their report, if it was against the salubrity of the estate, the contract of the whole of the immigrants might be vacated.

These were the main provisions for the security of the labourers while they were under contract; they bore a resemblance to the provisions which had been made in various colonies for the security of the labourers there; and confidently hoped that they would be found sufficient for all purposes. The penalties upon which was that portion of the Act which contained the various We had heard of the benefits they would receive, but if, on the other hand, they, without any reasonable cause, refused to perform their part of the contract, they would be subjected to various punishments. If they deserted, they would be subjected to imprisonment for terms varying in length according to the number of desertions; but it was provided that if any immigrant suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion (and he must have deserted three times to earn that amount of penalty), the Inspector should, if the employer so desired, cancel the contract of the labourer in question, or the contract might be transferred to some other

employer. Then there were penalties upon persons for enticing away, harbouring or employing immigrants under contract to any other person; and it was provided that the term of imprisonment which the immigrant might undergo should not count towards his term of service, but that the term of service should be lengthened by the length of each term of imprisonment. All these provisions were for the security of the planters, and we hoped that they might prove as efficacious as the provisions for the security of the labourers.

Then there was a clause of some importance—clause one hundred and two—providing that immigrants might return their contracts on the payment of certain sums. The amounts of payment for the redemption of the contract must be left subject to some uncertainty. Of course a great deal would depend on the term of service, and a good deal upon what was fixed as the minimum rate of wages. It was a money calculation, and we could not safely omit any element of the bargain from the calculation.

Another clause (one hundred and four) provided that any immigrant whose contract had been completed, determined, or rescinded by the mutual assent of the parties thereto, should be entitled to be conveyed back to the port from which he embarked for British Burma at the expense of the employer with whom he may have contracted. That again was a subject for controversy. It was not proposed on behalf of the planters but on behalf of the Government. The practice was followed in a great many cases of emigration to the colonies, and a good deal of importance was attached to it.

Sections one hundred and five, one hundred and six, and one hundred and seven related to matters on which the Governments might make rules, *viz.*, what ports should be ports of embarkation and debarkation, the probable maximum length of voyages, the management and regulation of vessels, hospital accommodation, medicines and other requirements.

It only remained to say that it was proposed (in section sixty-six of the Bill) to raise the funds necessary to defray the expenses of all this machinery by a rate levied from the employers, each man paying according to the number of immigrants under contract with him. The maximum of this rate was placed in the Bill at Rs. 5 per contract immigrant every year; but that again was one of the points of detail on which we should doubtless hear more, and which for its final decision must depend upon what was decided with reference to other portions of the plan.

That, then, was the whole Bill. There was one clause which was conspicuous by its absence, and it would no doubt be asked why it was absent. It was one which was present in the Bengal Act, the Madras Act, and the General Emigration Act, a clause which made it penal for any body to enable a person to emigrate, except in accordance with the provisions of the Act. That penalty we proposed to omit for the reason which MR. HOBHOUSE had already explained to the Council, namely, that it was not our desire to repress, nor to fetter, but to encourage emigration. MR. HOBHOUSE could understand why such a clause should be in the General Emigration Act, or in the Madras Act, because when the emigrant went beyond the bounds of India or the Madras Presidency, he was beyond the law, and the framers of that law would be quite unable to see him righted if he suffered wrong. But why there should be that penalty upon emigration within the Indian dominions he could not understand. He feared, indeed, that at the present moment the question was not a very practical one, because we saw that emigration would not spring up of itself. If it sprung up under the Act we should be delighted; if it sprung up independently of the Act, MR. HOBHOUSE for one would be more delighted still; at present he did not believe it would spring up of itself, but that was no reason why we should discourage voluntary emigration. It was quite sufficient to say that those

who did not conform to the provisions of the Act should not have the benefit of contracts under the Act. MR. HOBHOUSE could not conceive a more healthy influence on the condition of Indian labourers than that they should be induced by returning emigrants or otherwise to pass of their own accord in large numbers to places where people were willing to employ them. If they would do that, it would in his opinion be a better state of things than anything that we could hope for under this Bill, and we certainly ought not to put anything in the Bill that would repress such action. If the omission of such a provision were found to produce evil, MR. HOBHOUSE thought we might safely leave the matter to our successors to deal with; his belief was that it would not produce evil but only good, but at all events we might safely leave it to those who found the evil to exist, to say whether they should help it, hinder it, or let it alone.

Those were all the observations MR. HOBHOUSE had to make in introducing the Bill. With regard to the Motion that stood in his name that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, he thought it would be better to adopt one of the alternatives allowed by the Rules. The fact was that we could not with any advantage work upon this matter until it had been criticised by the Local Governments, and probably not until it had been criticised by somebody looking at it from another point of view than that from which the Government looked at it. We had done our best to frame a Bill with the materials we had. The Government of Bengal which was engaged on a similar work would no doubt have a great deal of valuable matter to impart to us; the Government of Madras which had a provincial law relating to the subject, which was now engaged on the subject of emigration to the Straits Settlements, and whose Act we proposed to repeal, would also have a great deal to say; the Chief Commissioner of British Burma would also have representations to make; and MR. HOBHOUSE presumed such bodies as Chambers of Commerce, and those who represented the interests of the planters, would also have a great deal to say. MR. HOBHOUSE thought, that before proceeding a single step further, we had a good deal to learn and consider, and he did not believe we could discuss this matter further to any advantage excepting at Calcutta. There we should be in immediate communication with the Government of Bengal; we might hope for the assistance of some gentleman from Madras; and if we did not have a Member of the Government of British Burma close at hand, at all events we would be very much closer to the country than we were at present. Therefore, MR. HOBHOUSE proposed to move that the Bill be now circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions. That done, we should not attempt to handle it in Select Committee until we had the communications which MR. HOBHOUSE had referred to, and the advantage of a more favourable place for the discussion of the measure.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the *North-Western Provinces Gazette*, and *British Burma Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the respective Local Governments thought proper.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to European Vagrancy, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in four months. He said that he had explained at the last meeting of the Council the nature of the amendments which it was proposed to make in the existing law, and the circumstances under which they had been found necessary. He would, however, briefly re-state those points. He might say that the Act of 1869,

the subject-matter of which was approached very cautiously, and which enactment itself was very carefully considered before it was passed, was nevertheless dealing with a subject so entirely new that the law was to some extent experimental, and the Government of India called upon the Local Governments to make very careful periodical reports as to its working. Shortly after it had been passed, a considerable blot was found in it which it became necessary to remove by Act XXVIII of 1871. Subsequent reports had pointed out other defects, which though not perhaps so grave were nevertheless of sufficient importance to demand a remedy, and they could not be remedied without having recourse to legislation. It being thus necessary to have a third Bill, it had been considered expedient to consolidate the two previous Bills with the amendments now proposed, so as to have only one statute for the subject upon the Statute-book. He might say that although the subject was new and the experiment somewhat a serious one, so far as it had gone, the Act had worked extremely well, and not only with great advantage to the public, but also to the unfortunate class who were the subject of its provisions.

The two first points on which the law was to be amended had reference to the discipline of the work-houses in which the vagrants were detained. The first amendment would be found in the fourteenth section of the present Bill, and its object was to give to Governors of work-houses power to maintain discipline by certain minor punishments. The Local Governments, especially the Government of Bombay, had brought this subject to notice, and they proposed some severer penalties than those which the Governor General in Council thought fit to adopt. Section fourteen, however, gave the Governor of a work-house (if authorized in this behalf by the Local Government, so that the Local Government might not necessarily give the power to a man whom they did not think fit to exercise it) power to punish any vagrant by the following penalties :—

"by imprisoning him in solitary confinement for any time not exceeding seven days,

"by ordering him for any time not exceeding three days to close confinement, to be there kept upon a diet reduced to such extent as the Local Government shall prescribe, or

"by hard labour for any time not exceeding seven days."

Those were the penalties which were provided for the maintenance of discipline within the work-house. There was one other question relating to discipline which was dealt with in the twentieth section. It was, under the existing law, an offence to escape from a work-house. The existing law also gave power to the Governor of a work-house to permit any vagrant who was confined to go out in search of work or for some other purpose; but in some work-houses, notably those in Bombay, it had been found that the men who had obtained such permission very often did not return within the limited time. It had been a question whether that constituted the offence of escape within the meaning of the Act, and, therefore, section twenty provided for it by the following clause :—

"Any vagrant * * * * * * who leaves a work-house, under this Act, without permission from the Governor,

"or who, having with such permission left a work-house for a limited time or a specified purpose, fails to return on the expiration of such time or when such purpose has been accomplished or proves to be impracticable,"

shall be obnoxious to the general penalty of the clause, that is to say, he—

"shall for every such offence be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years."

MR. BAYLEY thought he need not add anything in support of those clauses, the necessity for which was pretty clear; but he might say that in Bombay the number of escapes by vagrants during the past half-year was no less than thirty-seven, which was somewhat about 40 per cent. of the total amount of

inmates; and they almost all escaped in the way he had described, namely, by going out with permission and not returning.

There were two other points for which, as the law was about to be amended, it had been thought expedient to provide. One was to render the owners of ships from which foreign European sailors were discharged liable in case such sailors become vagrants. Some doubt had arisen whether, under the existing law, this liability existed; but it was no doubt the intention of the original Act that it should exist, and, therefore, in section thirty-one the following clause had been inserted:—

"and whenever a sailor of European extraction not being a British subject, is discharged from his ship in any British Indian port,

"and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant within one year after his arrival in India or leaving the Army, or discharge from his ship, as the case may be, then the person, or Company, Association or Body, to serve whom he has so landed in India or left the Army, or, in the case of a sailor, the person who is at the date of the discharge the owner or agent of the ship from which the sailor has been so discharged, shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of his removal under this Act" (that was the cost of his deportation), "and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant."

The last point which he would bring to the notice of the Council was that which was dealt with by section thirty-two. It was in fact an amendment of the first section of Act XXVIII of 1871.

By that Act, the consignees or agents of the ships in which animals were imported into India became liable for the deportation of any persons, in charge of such animals, who became vagrants afterwards. This provision was intended to meet the case of grooms landing in charge of horses from Australia, and who every year were turned loose in considerable numbers in the streets of large Presidency towns, and left to find their livelihood as best they might. Generally, for the most part, they were shiftless persons who had been picked up in the streets of Australian sea-ports, and consequently were more liable than most men to become vagrants if left to themselves. One curious case occurred recently at Calcutta, which showed that the law was not quite sufficient to meet the requirements of such cases. A man had been engaged to go in charge of horses to Madras. On board the same ship were horses consigned to Calcutta; when he got to Madras, he did not land there, but was allowed to work his way on to Calcutta in charge of the horses consigned to that place. He eventually became a vagrant in Calcutta, but as he had come from Australia with other horses than those which were landed at Calcutta, the law did not apply, and the Government had no remedy either against the agents of the horses or of the ship. The clause which was inserted in section thirty-two was meant to meet this blot, and the words "during his passage from India or from one Indian port to another" had been inserted with that view.

As Mr. Bayley had already said, the law on the whole had been found to work well. Its consolidation was a matter of general convenience to the public; the alterations which were proposed were very slight, and the necessity for them would be, he thought, almost self-evident to the Council.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief begged leave to make a remark, which perhaps he ought to make when the Bill was before the Committee. As, however, he did not think it probable that he would be present in the Council when the Bill was being discussed, he wished now to say that he was of opinion that the punishment, extending to two years, to be inflicted on vagrants who had escaped, was rather extreme. He thought that if the term were limited to one year, it might meet the offence sufficiently.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley explained that the penalty was not a new one. It was imposed by the original Act, and he believed it was intended to meet those cases in which a man not only escaped, but had probably committed

some offence under the Vagrancy Act, with which he might possibly be separately charged, such as asking or extorting alms, or making himself otherwise disagreeable. The extreme penalty of two years was a maximum, and would be inflicted only in flagrant cases.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT thought it would be desirable that the Committee should look to the penalties in Part V of the Bill, as they did not seem to be framed on any particular principle.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved the following amendments to the Bill to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and for other purposes. He said that it seemed odd now to be moving amendments in that Bill, which we proposed to pass at the last meeting of the Legislative Council; but the amendments had been sent to us on behalf of the North-Western Provinces, and we should have passed the Bill before we received any notice of those amendments, if the Government of the North-Western Provinces had not also delayed the publication of the Bill. They seemed, however, to be small matters and spoke for themselves, and one did not like to overlook anything which the Government which would have the management of the Bill considered might tend to smoothness and ease in working. The first amendment he had to move, therefore, was—that in section six, clause 1, line 7, after the words "inhabitants of," the words "or persons possessing property or carrying on any trade or business in" be inserted.

The effect of it was that the Local Government might appoint on a Committee not only those persons who inhabited the municipality but those who possessed property and carried on trade or business in it. An instance had been mentioned to us by our Hon'ble Colleague, Mr. Inglis, in which it was very desirable to appoint some person of weight and influence who did not reside in the municipality, but who did possess property there; and he stated that it was only after considerable difficulty they managed to appoint him. It was thought, therefore, desirable to insert those express words in the clause.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that in the same section, clause 3, line 4, after the word "electors," the words "and of the candidates for office" be inserted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MR. HOBHOUSE explained in regard to the next amendment, that section seventeen of the Act was the section which enabled the Committee to impose other than the specified taxes with the previous sanction of the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, and it was desirable to add some words to make it quite clear that the conditions of the former section should be complied with. He would, therefore, move that to section seventeen the following words be added: "and subject to the provisions of section fifteen."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE next moved that in section nineteen, line 1, after the word "No", the words "tax or toll, or" be inserted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The next amendment MR. HOBHOUSE explained was one of some substance. It was proposed to insert an amendment for the purpose of providing that not

only the fines for committing nuisances within municipal limits, under this Act, but also under Act V of 1861, should go into the Municipal Fund. Act V of 1861 was an Act for the regulation of Police, and it gave summary powers to Magistrates to inflict fines where nuisances were committed. It was quite reasonable that the whole of these fines should go into the Municipal Fund, and as we gave power under both Acts to inflict fines for nuisances, it would be a pity if the two powers should not coincide in this manner.

He would, therefore, move that in section thirty, line 4, after the word "Act," the following words be inserted: "or under Act No. V of 1861 (*for the regulation of Police*), on account of nuisances committed within the municipal limits."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to European Vagrancy,—The Hon'ble Messrs. Ellis and Hobhouse and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 28th August 1873.

SIMLA,
The 14*th August* 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 21st August 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain has fallen in the South; in the Northern Districts more is much wanted. In Bombay want of rain has caused serious damage in the Deccan Districts, Khandesh and Nassick, and the Southern Mahratta country. Gujerat is the only part of the province where a sufficiency has fallen. In Sindh the river has risen to its normal height and prospects are favourable. In Bengal prospects continue good. In the North-Western Provinces a seasonable break has occurred and prospects are generally favourable. In Agra and Muttra floods have caused much damage, as also in Ulwur, Bhurtpore, and the Northern Rajpootana States generally. In the Punjab prospects continue excellent. In Rajpootana (except in the north) the rain-fall and prospects are satisfactory. In the Central Provinces and Central India want of rain is causing apprehensions in the rice-growing districts; elsewhere the break has done good. In Hyderabad there has been no rain, and fears are entertained for the crops.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS	Kistna	August 20 ...	·80 to 1·0	August 21	Rain-fall 1·0 at Masulipatam; ·80 in Repalli, Bezwada, Suttenapulli and Vissanapetta; none in other taluks; four feet water over anicut; canals' supply insufficient; dry crops sown; paddy transplanted in Bezwada and Gudwada; standing crops withering, where no rain or channel water; elsewhere good; prices risen in five taluks, steady elsewhere; markets well supplied; pasture scarce; dry fodder nearly exhausted; health good in uplands; small-pox, fever, guinea-worm and dysentery prevalent in Guntoor; cattle-disease fatal in Guntoor; slight elsewhere.	General prospects satisfactory except in Kurnool.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS,—*continued* ...	Kurnool	August 20 ...	2·0 in Markapur.	August 21	Season unfavorable, except in Mondial, Sirwell and Nandikottur, where crops are fading; markets tolerably supplied; prices high; cholum selling at Kurnool at 13 Madras measures a rupee; fever in three taluks; cattle unhealthy in some villages; five inches water over Sunkesala anicut; no freshes in Hindry river, which drains the Pattikonda and Ramulkotta taluks.	General prospects satisfactory except in Kurnool.
	Negapatam	" ...	2·13	"	Rain-fall at Negapatam 2·13; elsewhere tolerably good; freshes moderate; no supply to tanks; cultivation progressing; dry standing crops suffered in some taluks for want of rain; no harvest; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture insufficient; health good but for small-pox; cattle-disease in some places.	
	Trichinopoly ...	" ...	4·50	"	Rain-fall more or less heavy throughout the district; 4·5 inches in Trichinopoly; water-supply deficient for cultivation in some dry villages; crops in good order; out-turn of rice in one taluk below the average; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture slightly deficient in some villages; health good but for small-pox in Trichinopoly; condition of cattle good.	
	Calicut	" ...	Nil.	"	No rain; its cessation unfavorable for transplanting second crop; first crop harvesting; markets well supplied; prices fluctuating; pasture abundant; small-pox and fever slightly prevalent; one death from cholera in Palghaut.	
	Sind.					
	Kurrachee	" ...	.....	"	River at Kotri on 18th instant 16 feet 9 inches against 17 feet 7 inches last year; rain in most taluks; shock of earthquake	

						in Thana Bulakhan; rats destroying crops in some taluks of Shahbundar district; wheat 10·73 sers; rice 7·46 sers.
	Hyderabad	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Strong gales; cool, healthy weather; Indus full, average flood; agricultural reports favorable; a few locusts about, but no damage.
	Shikarpoor	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Crops good; water-supply abundant; public health fair; locusts about, but no damage.
	Upper Frontier ...	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Floods similar to those of last year; where not submerged crops look thriving; fever prevalent.
	Goojerat.					
	Ahmedabad	" ...	0·18	" ...	...	Crops healthy; no sickness.
BOMBAY	Kaira	" ...	14·30	" ...	...	More rain wanted for rice; crops thriving; weather and public health good.
	Surat	" ...	0·66	" ...	...	Rain wanted for rice in some taluks; crops healthy; weather and public health good; wheat 12·75 sers.
	Bharoch	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Crops good; fever still prevalent; bajri 17 sers.
	Khandesh and Nassick.					
	Khandesh	" ...	0·30 At Dhulia.	" ...	...	Rain wanted for bajri and other crops; bajri 19 sers.
	Nassick	" ...	0·02	" ...	...	More rain wanted; crops withering, except in Igatpuri and part of Sinnar; public health good, except in Nandgaon, where fever prevails; rice 8·5 sers; wheat 11·5 sers.
	Tanna	" ...	0·17	" ...	...	The want of rain is generally reported; crops already transplanted suffering in Dhanu, Mahim, Warra, and Bassim taluks; fever in Warra; rice 7-5 to 11-25 sers; wheat 9-25 to 12 sers; bajri 14 to 16 sers.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
	Deccan.					
BOMBAY,—(*continued*) ...	Poona	August 20 ...	.....	August 21	Rain very much wanted and prospects of khureef crops very bad in Bhimthurry, Serur and Indapoor taluks; weather and public health good; cattle-disease continues in Havelly and Mawal taluks; scarcity of water in Juner taluk; bajri 15-39 sers.	
	Ahmednugger ...	" ...	0·10	"	Early crops suffering much for want of rain except those in taluk Ankola; public health good; bajri 21-9 sers.	
	Sholapoor	" ...	.....	"	Crops in inferior soil lost; those in good soil dying; fever in Kurmala; cotton market slack; jowari 24·5 sers.	
	Sattara	" ...	0·07	"	Bajri 19 sers; khureef crop generally good, except in Maun and Malsirus; more rain wanted there and in Khutas and Waee; fever and dysentery prevailed in Walma, Jaoli and Patun.	
	Southern Mahratha Country.					
	Belgaum	" ...	.....	"	Crops suffering for want of rain; serious apprehensions entertained; scarcity of drinking water in Chikodi taluk; sowing delayed in many parts of eastern taluks; public health good, cattle-disease in Beedee taluk.	
	Dharwar	" ...	.....	"	Little rain anywhere; in Noulgoond, Dumbal and Roan early crops not sown; sowing season passed; scarcity of drinking water.	
	Canara	" ...	.....	"	Rain much wanted; fever and cattle-disease prevail slightly.	

	Kattiawar and Gaikwar's Territory.					
	Rajkote	" ...	.....	"	Crops generally good; bajri 20·46 sers; public health good.	
	Wudwan	" ...	.....	"	Rain much wanted; crops still fair; weather clear; bajri 16 75 sers.	
	Baroda	" ...	0·60	"	Crops healthy; bajri 14 sers; public health good.	
BENGAL	Burdwan ...	August 19 ...	3·13	August 20	Weather hot; crops injured in places by floods.	*Public Health.* Burdwan.—Fever prevalent.
	Twenty-four Pergunnahs ..	" ...	4·62	"	Weather very close; showery with occasional heavy rains; transplantation of amun progressing satisfactorily and aus coming into ear.	Twenty-four Pergunnahs.—General health good; fever of ordinary type prevalent at Satkhera and Barripore.
	Dacca	" ...	4·43	"	Daily rain; propects of crops good, except in the west of the district.	Patna.—Cholera prevalent throughout the district; and very bad in the top of Behar.
	Patna	" ...	1·55	"	Fair weather; river fast going down; reports from the interior as regards damage done to crops by the floods are much the same as last week.	Bhagulpore and Kâmroop.—General health good.
	Bhagulpoor	" ...	·45	"	Weather fine, with west winds; excellent report of all crops from south; more rain wanted in the north.	*General Remarks.*
	Cuttack	" ...	1·22	"	Weather hot; rain at Jugguntsingpore, Jajpore and Kendrapara sub-divisions; prospects of crops fair.	In some districts the crops have suffered to some extent from excessive rain and floods; rain-fall throughout the district of Rungpore, where it was much wanted, and transplantation of rice crops is being carried on vigorously; in Tirhoot and Purneah prospects of crops much better than last week, though more rain is wanted.
	Kâmroop	August 18 ...	1·03	"	Weather generally fine with occasional heavy showers; prospects of tea, cotton and sugar-cane favorable; aus crops being reaped; out-turn rather deficient; shalee dhan has been transplanted and looks well.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
North Western Provinces	Goruckpoor	.....	6·20	August 21	More rain wanted in north of district.	A much needed break occurred during the week; prospects generally favorable but khureef crops injured in some districts by excess of rain; cholera slightly on increase, but still slightly sporadic.
	Benares	.....	1·00	.....	Very seasonable break in rains.	
	Mirzapoor	.....	·20 to 2·60	August 21	Cessation of rains has done good.	
	Allahabad	.....	1·00	"	Cessation of rains has done good; bajra sowing completed.	
	Banda	.....	2·60	"	Cessation of rains has done good; jowar and bajra still being sown; no general injury done.	
	Humeerpore	.....	·60 to 3·30	"	Crops have suffered from rain, but fine weather will improve them.	
	Jhansi	.....	Nil.	"	Prospects improved; relief continues in the east.	
	Cawnpore	.....	·80	"	Break in rain; advantageous prospects; health good.	
	Futtehgurh ...	.....	1·50	"	Prospects very good; prices slightly lower.	
	Agra	.....	1·10	"	Prospects improving now, but much injury done to crops and town by late floods.	
	Allyghur	.....	3·50 to 8·10	"	Excessive rain has injured cotton and Indian-corn, but prospects now better.	
	Meerut	.....	1·90	"	Prospects of crops good; no sickness.	
	Saharunpoor	.....	4·20	.....	Prospects of crops good; no sickness.	
	Bijnour	.....	2·00 to 5·90	August 21	Crops doing well everywhere; no sickness.	
	Mooradabad	.....	Nil.	.....	Weather seasonable.	
	Bareilly	.....	·90	August 21	Prospects of crops and health good.	

PUNJAB	Delhi	.....	3·30	"	Crops flourishing; health fair.	Agricultural prospects continue favorable; health of the province good.
	Peshawur	.....	·20	"	Ploughing nearly completed; health good.	
	Rawul Pindee ...	.....	.....	" ...	Rain fallen in most parts of district; state of crops and health good; caterpillars almost disappeared.	
	Jalandhar	.....	1·00	"	Prospects favorable; health good.	
	Lahore	.....	·30	"	Harvest prospects excellent; prices stationary; health good.	
	Mooltan	.....	·10	"	Prospects of harvest cheering; rivers Ravi and Chenab gone down, and a diminution in supply of canal water; weather mild; health good.	
	Umballa	.....	.....	.....	Crops suffered from excessive rains; health good.	
	Dehra Ghazee Khan ...	.....	.....	August 22 ...	Crops good; considerable damage has been done by hill torrents as well as by river inundations; no rain during week; health good.	
	Karnal	.....	Nil.	"	Sowing begun; health good.	
	Gurgaon	.....	3· to 8·	"	Rain excessive; excessive floods in whole district; parts of khureef crops lost; cotton deficient; health fair; fever increasing.	
OUDH	... ...	.....	.....	... ...	No report received.	
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Upper Godaveri ...	August 15 ...	Nil.	August 21	Rain much wanted: some anxiety.	In the rice country in the South and East, in Bhandara, Seoni, Raipoor, Bilaspoor, Chanda, and the Upper Godaveri the crops are in a very critical state; the absence of rain is quite unprecedented, and alarm is arising; elsewhere the prospects continue fair.
	Bilaspoor	August 16 ...	"	"	Prospects favorable, but rice fields require more water; health fair; prices reasonable.	
	Raipoor	August 15 ...	·25	"	Prospects dubious; rain much wanted; health good.	
	Wardah	August 20 ...	Nil.	"	Prospects of cotton and other crops hopeful; health improving.	

General Remarks.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
CENTRAL PROVINCES,—*continued.*	Dumoh	August 20 ...	·50	August 21	Break favorable; health good; prices stationary.	*General Remarks.* In the rice country in the South and East, in Bhandara, Seoni, Raipoor, Bilaspoor, Chanda, and the Upper Godaveri, the crops are in a very critical state; the absence of rain is quite unprecedented, and alarm is arising; elsewhere the prospects continue fair.
	Seoni	" ...	·60	"	Grave apprehensions for safety of rice crops in Seoni tahsil; prices risen 25 per cent; prospects in other tahsils good; no epidemic.	
	Balaghat	August 18 ...	Nil.	"	Rice crops in danger; other crops thriving; no epidemic.	
	Chanda	August 16 ...	.....	"	Scanty rain; another dry week will injure rice crops; other crops thriving; dengue abating.	
	Bhandara	August 17 ...	Nil.	"	Anxiety felt for rice crops; if rain should fall next week half of rice crops may yet be saved; unplanted rice land being ploughed and reserved for rubbee; other khureef crops thriving; prices of grain risen 30 per cent; health good.	
	Sumbulpoor... ...	August 16 ...	·89	"	Break beneficial; prospects favorable; prices falling.	
	Nagpoor	August 20 ..	·13	"	Excepting rice khureef crops thriving; jowar fields in Umrer tahsil suffering, where also, from absence of water in rivers and nullahs, there is difficulty in watering cattle; prices, increasing; health good; dengue decreasing.	
	Saugor	" ...	·50	"	Prospects good; district healthy.	
	Jubbulpoor	" ...	Nil.	"	Prospects generally good; prices slightly risen; health good.	
	Hoshungabad ...	" ...	·20	"	Prospects fair.	
	Baitool	" ...	·21	"	Prospects fair, but more rain wanted.	

	Nursinghpoor ...	...	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Weather fair; weeding progressing; prices falling.	
	Nimar ...	...	" ...	·30	" ...	...	Crops want rain; prices stationary; fever prevalent.	
	Chindwara ...	...	August 16 ...	·20	" ...	...	Standing crops want rain; dengue prevailing in Sowsur tahsil.	
Hyderabad Districts. Assigned	East Berar ...	...	August 21 ...	Nil.	" ...	...	Rain is now wanted in some places and the crops will suffer if it holds off much longer; fever and ague prevalent; want of water for cattle in some taluks.	
	West Berar ...	...	August 20 ...	" ...	" ...	...	No rain; crops generally good except in low-lands where they are withering; the want of rain is becoming every day more urgent.	
Mysore and Coorg ...	Bangalore ...	...	August 21 ...	1·65	August 22	...	Rain has fallen in all the taluks two excepted; crops favorable; health of people good; very slight variation in prices of articles of consumption, which are moderate.	Rain is required both in the Northern and Western parts of the province; but in the Mysore District, where it was most wanted, it has fallen; no material change in price of food-grain, which seems to indicate that there are considerable supplies in store.
	Kolar ...	...	August 18 ...	1·87	"	...	Prospects encouraging; ragi, &c., sown; paddy cultivated to a limited extent for want of water in tanks; health of people generally good.	
	Mysore ...	...	" ...	1·2	" ...	...	Rain much needed in town; small supply received in tanks and wells; prices slightly falling.	
	Hassan ...	...	" ...	0·42	" ...	..	Prospects of crops in four taluks bad; in remaining taluks good; sowing operations being carried on; public health good, except in two taluks; cattle suffer from disease in two taluks.	
	Shimoga ...	...	August 16 ...	.....	" ...	..	No rain-fall at head quarters or in open taluks; scarcely 0·20 gauged in hill tracts; heat of the sun much felt, and much rain wanted throughout the district; crops reported withering; health of people good; cattle suffering from disease; prices of articles of consumption increasing.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MYSORE AND COORG,—(*contd.*)	Kadoor	August 18 ...	·2½	August 22	Public health good; crops reported withering for want of water; seed sown during early part of monsoon being supported by tank and nullah water in some parts; great scarcity of fodder in Furrikerry taluk; both people and cattle suffer much for want of rain.	Rain is required both in the Northern and Western parts of the province; but in the Mysore District, where it was most wanted, it has fallen; no material change in price of food-grain, which seems to indicate that there are considerable supplies in store.
	Chituldroog	" ...	Nil.	.....	Ragi and other crops are withering for want of rain; public health good, except in two taluks; cattle suffering very much for want of fodder and water.	
	Coorg	August 21 ...	·78 on 19th, & 20th	August 22	Transplanting of rice stopped for want of rain; considerable damage to young coffee plants from the sun.	
RAJPOOTANA ...	Serohi	August 18 ...	.....	August 21	Sufficient water-supply in tanks and wells; prospects favorable; health good; showers on 12th and 16th August.	
	Meywar	" ...	·90	"	Water abundant; prospects most favorable in hilly districts and affected by excess of rain in plains; health very good.	
	Kherwarra	" ...	.....	"	Prospects promising; health good.	
	Marwar	" ...	.....	"	Copious fall of rain throughout districts on 10th and 11th, in some places resulting in damage to crops; locusts abound in sandy districts; prospects favorable.	
	Ulwur	August 14 ...	.....	"	Water over-abundant; cotton and mukka much damaged by excessive rain and if continued other crops might suffer; health good.	
	Harowtee States ...	August 9 ...	.....	"	Crops much injured by excessive rain; health good.	

	Bhurtpore ...	August 16 ...	.....	" ...	...	Great flood; moteejheel bund broken; Agency compound under water.
	Jeypore ...	August 21 ...	Nil.	" ...	...	Agricultural prospects and public health good.
	Ajmere	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Splendid weather; health and prospects excellent.
	Bickaneer ...	August 9 ...	.....	" ...	...	Tanks full in districts; crops very promising; health good; no locusts this week.
CENTRAL INDIA ...	Indore	August 20 ...	·15	" ...	...	More rain wanted for crops.
	Gwalior	" ...	·05	" ...	...	Open weather; health good.
	Rutlam	" ...	·90	" ...	...	Health good; crops flourishing; as yet no apprehensions of loss through the rain.
	Neemuch	" ...	Nil.	" ...	...	Crops middling; health good.
	Baghelkhund, (Sutna) ...	" ...	.....	" ...	...	No rain; health good.
BRITISH BURMAH ...	Rangoon	.....	.....	" ...	...	Public health and crops continue normal; a few cases of cholera in the old localities.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. 75.]

No. 35 of 1873.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Govt. Printing, and other Govt. Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:
- The Burma Labour Contract Bill
- The European Vagrancy Bill.
- The Married Women's Property Bill.
- The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill.
- The Oudh Laws' Bill.

SUPPLEMENT

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th August 1873.

No. 8.—The following Statute is published for general information:—

36 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 32.

An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of India. [16*th June* 1873.]

WHEREAS the Security Fund of the India Company created by Act third and fourth William Fourth, chapter eighty-five, is insufficient to redeem or commute the capital stock of the East India Company, and it is expedient that the Secretary of State in Council of India should be enabled to raise money in the United Kingdom on the credit of the revenues of India, in order to redeem or commute such capital stock, and also, to a limited amount, for temporary purposes:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Power to the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise any sums not exceeding 8,000,000*l*.

1. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council of India, at any time or times, to raise in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India, such sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole six millions of pounds sterling, as may be requisite to effect such redemption or commutation, such sum or sums to be raised by the creation and issue of bonds or debentures, or capital stock bearing interest, or annuities, or partly by one of such modes and partly by another or others, and also to raise any further sum or sums of money not exceeding two millions of pounds sterling due at any one time, such last-mentioned sum or sums to be raised by the creation and issue of bonds and debentures, but not of capital stock bearing interest, or of annuities.

Provided always, that, at the end of each of the half-years ending on the thirty-first day of March and the thirtieth day of September in every year, the Secretary of State in Council shall prepare or cause to be prepared a return of all loans raised in England under the provisions of this Act or of any other Acts, chargeable on the revenues of India outstanding at the commencement of each half-year, with the rates of interest payable thereon, and the date of the termination of each loan, the debt incurred during the half-year, the moneys raised thereby during the half-year, the loans paid off or discharged during the half-year, and the loans outstanding at the close of the half-year, stating, so far as the public convenience will allow, the purpose or service for which moneys have been raised during the half-year; and that a similar return shall also be prepared of all loans raised in India; that such returns shall be presented to both Houses of Parliament within fifteen days after the expiration of the said half-yearly periods as regards the loans raised in England, and within three months as regards the loans raised in India, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not sitting, then within one week after Parliament shall be next assembled.

Bonds may be issued under the hands of two Members of the Council, countersigned by Secretary of State.

2. All bonds issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two Members of the Council of India, and countersigned by the Secretary of State for India, or one of his Under Secretaries, or his Assistant Under Secretary, and shall be for such respective amounts, payable after such notice, and at such rate or rates of interest as the said Secretary of State in Council may think fit.

Debentures may be issued.

3. All debentures issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two Members of the Council, and countersigned as aforesaid, for such respective amounts, and at such rate or rates of interest, as the Secretary of State in Council may think fit, and shall be issued at or for such prices and on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council.

As to payment of principal and interest on debentures.

4. All debentures issued under the authority of this Act shall be paid off at par at a time or times to be mentioned in such debentures respectively; and the interest on all such debentures shall be paid half-yearly on such days as shall be mentioned therein; and the principal moneys and interest secured by such debentures or, by any debentures issued by the Secretary of State in Council of India under the authority of former Acts, shall be payable either at the treasury of the Secretary of State in Council in London or at the Bank of England.

Debentures transferable by delivery.

Coupons by delivery.

5. All or any number of the debentures issued under the authority of this Act, and all right to and in respect of the principal and interest moneys secured thereby, shall be transferable by the delivery of such debentures; and the coupons for interest annexed to any debenture issued under the authority of this Act shall also pass by delivery.

Capital stock and annuities may be created and issued.

6. Any capital stock created under the authority of this Act shall bear such a rate of interest, and any annuities to be created under the authority of this Act shall be at such rate per centum per annum, as the Secretary of State in Council may think fit; and such capital stock and such annuities may be issued on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council; and any such capital stock may bear interest during such period, and be paid off at par at such time, as the Secretary of State in Council may prescribe previously to the issue of such capital stock; and such annuities may be terminable at such period as the Secretary of State in Council may prescribe previously to the issue of such annuities.

Transfer books of such capital stock and annuities to be kept.

7. In case of the creation and issue of any such capital stock or of any such annuities, there shall be kept, either at the office of the Secretary of State in Council in London or at the Bank of England, books wherein entries shall be made of the said capital stock and annuities respectively, and wherein all assignments or transfers of the same respectively, or any part thereof respectively, shall be entered and registered, and shall be signed by the parties making such assignments or transfers, or, if such parties be absent, by his, her, or their attorney or attorneys thereunto lawfully authorised by writing under his, her, or their hands and seals, to be attested by two or more credible witnesses; and the person or persons to whom such transfer or transfers shall be made may respectively underwrite his, her, or their acceptance thereof; and no other mode of assigning or transferring the said capital stock or the said annuities, or any part thereof respectively, or any interest therein respectively, shall be good and available in law, and no stamp duties whatsoever shall be charged on the said transfers or any of them.

Annuities deemed personal estate.

8. All annuities created and issued under the authority of this Act shall be deemed and taken to be personal and not real estate, and shall go to the executors, or administrators of the person or persons dying possessed thereof, interested therein, or entitled thereto, and not to the heir-at-law, nor be liable to any foreign attachment by the custom of London, or otherwise.

The whole amount charged on revenue of India not to exceed 8,000,000l.

9. The whole amount of the principal moneys to be charged on the revenues of India under this Act shall not exceed eight millions, nor shall it be lawful to increase under this Act the permanent debt in England, secured on the revenues of India, beyond six millions or such lesser sum as may be required to redeem or commute the said capital stock.

Power to raise money for payment of principal money.

10. Upon or for the repayment of any principal money secured under the authority of this Act, the Secretary of State in Council may at any time borrow or raise, by all or any of the modes aforesaid, all or any part of the amount of principal money repaid or to be repaid, and so from time to time as all or any part of any principal money under this Act may require to be repaid, but the amount to be charged upon the revenues of India shall not in any case exceed the principal money required to be repaid.

Securities, &c., to be charged on revenues of India.

11. All bonds and debentures to be issued under this Act, and the principal moneys and interest thereby secured, and all capital stock to be issued under this Act, and the interest thereon, and all annuities to be issued under this Act, shall be charged on and payable out of the revenues of India, in like manner as other liabilities incurred on account of the Government of the said territories.

Provisions as to compositions for stamp duties on India bonds extended to bonds, &c., under this Act.

12. The provisions contained in section four of the Act of the session holden in the fifth and sixth years of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-four, with respect to the composition and agreement for the payment by the East India Company of an annual sum in lieu of stamp duties on their bonds, and the exemption of their bonds from stamp duties, shall be applicable with respect to the bonds and debentures to be issued under the authority of this Act as if such provisions were here repeated and re-enacted with reference thereto.

Forgery of debentures to be punishable as forgery of East India bonds.

13. All provisions now in force in any wise relating to the offence of forging or altering, or offering, uttering, disposing of, or putting off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any East India bond, with intent to defraud, shall extend and be applicable to and in respect of any debenture issued under the authority of this Act, as well as to and in respect of any bond issued under the same authority.

Returns to be annually prepared of moneys raised on loan, &c., and presented to Parliament.

14. Provided always, that after this Act shall have come into operation, the said Secretary of State in Council shall, on or before the first day of May in each year, prepare or cause to be prepared a return of all moneys raised on loan under the provisions of this Act and of the Acts of the twenty-first Victoria, chapter three, twenty-second Victoria, chapter eleven, twenty-second and twenty-third Victoria, chapter thirty-nine, twenty-third and twenty-fourth Victoria, chapter one hundred and thirty, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth Victoria, chapter twenty-five, and thirty-second and thirty-third Victoria, chapter one hundred and six; also a return of all stocks, loans, debts, and liabilities then chargeable on the revenues of India, at home and abroad, up to the latest period of time to which such return can be made out, which return shall show, under the

various heads of loans, debts, and liabilities, the amounts outstanding at the beginning of the last year included therein, the loans, debts, and liabilities raised or incurred within that year, the amounts paid off or discharged during that year, and the amounts under the various heads remaining at the end of that year, showing the loans, debts, and liabilities in England and India, separately and combined; and such return shall also show the purposes generally for which the moneys raised during that year have been applied or are intended to be applied; that all such returns shall be presented to both Houses of Parliament within the first fourteen days during which Parliament may be sitting next after the first day of May in each year, and the provisions of any of the said Acts by which such returns are directed to be made at certain dates therein specified are, so far as regards such dates, hereby repealed.

Saving powers of the Secretary of State in Council.

15. This Act shall not prejudice or affect any power of raising or borrowing money vested in the said Secretary of State in Council at the time of passing thereof.

Stock created hereunder to be deemed East India stock.

16. Any capital stock created under this Act shall be deemed to be East India stock, within the Act twenty-second and twenty-third Victoria, chapter thirty-five, section thirty-two, unless and until Parliament shall otherwise provide; and any capital stock created under this Act or under the Act of the thirty-second and thirty-third Victoria, chapter one hundred and six, shall be deemed to be and shall mean India stock within the Act of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh Victoria, chapter seventy-three, anything in the said last-mentioned Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 25th August 1873.

No. $\frac{44}{2747-58}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department.

RESOLUTION.—The Resolution of Home Department, 11th September 1871, accepted the conclusion, established by reports from all parts of India, that the loss of human life from wild animals and venomous snakes is certainly enormous. And the Governor General in Council desired that every means should be taken for the extirpation of destructive animals in the neighbourhood of human habitation; the system of paying rewards for killing beasts of prey and venomous snakes being understood to be the most effectual method which the Government could employ. No limit was set to the amount of reward which might be given for killing wild beasts, but with regard to snakes the Local Governments were directed to make experiment, and to report after two years.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council now requests that a report may be prepared and sent up by each Local Government and Administration, showing the measures that have been taken in accordance with the Resolution of 1871, and the effect, so far as it can be ascertained, of those measures. The experience of the past two years ought to throw some light upon the practical difficulties which have hitherto hindered a more rapid extermination of dangerous animals, wherever the attempt has been made in earnest. His Excellency in Council will be glad to learn that no pains are spared to do what can be done by the local executive; and His Excellency wishes also to be informed whether any additional orders by the Government of India are thought necessary.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations, also to the Foreign Department, with the enquiry whether that Department is disposed to take steps for obtaining the necessary co-operation of Native States with any exertions that may be made in British India for destruction of wild beasts.

The 28th August 1873.

No. 2792.—Consequent on the return from furlough to England of Colonel F. L. Magniac, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, in the Central Provinces, the following changes are made in the Commission of those Provinces, with effect from the 29th July 1873 :—

Major C. L. R. Glasfurd, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Captain W. S. Brooke, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th August 1873.

No. 1481.—Under the provisions of Section 319 of Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Presidency Jail in Calcutta as a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 27th August 1873.

No. 570.—Mr. Edward Clifford Barrett, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade, with effect from the 6th July 1873.

No. 572.—Captain D. Cowie, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd Grade of Assistant Superintendents, with effect from the 25th March 1873.

INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ARTS.

The 27th August 1873.

No. 182.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to form a Central Committee in India to direct the arrangements for the International Exhibition of select works of fine and industrial art to be opened at Kensington on the 1st of May 1874 :—

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, C. S., K. C. S. I.

MEMBERS.

His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypoor, G. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, C. S.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S., C. S. I.
The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
Major-General the Hon'ble F. Thesiger, C. B.
The Hon'ble J. Bullen Smith.
Allan O. Hume, Esq., C. S., C. B.
Rajah Suttyanund Ghosal Bahadur.
The Hon'ble F. F. Wyman.
The Hon'ble Rajah Romanath Tagore.
Manockji Rustomji, Esq.
Munshi Amir Ali Khan Bahadur.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., C. E.

MEMBER, EX-OFFICIO.

The Honorary Secretary or Secretary for time being.

2. A detailed programme of the classes of articles required for the Exhibition will be published as soon as information on the subject is received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 27th August 1873.

No. 1963.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. George Ruckert as Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. F. W. Abel.

GENERAL.

The 25th August 1873.

No. 1851.—*Leave.*—Major W. Kincaid, Officiating Bheel Agent and Political Assistant at Sirdarpoor, and Commandant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, from the 15th August 1873, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1852.—*Appointment.*—Captain G. F. Blowers, Officiating Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant at Maunpoor, will officiate as Bheel Agent and Political Assistant at Sirdarpoor, and Commandant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Major Kincaid on privilege leave.

No. 1857.—*Promotions.*—The following temporary promotions are made in the Mysore Commission:—

Captain E. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, during the employment of Major Armstrong on other duty, or until further orders.

Major A. G. D. Logan, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, 1st Assistant Superintendent of Coorg, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, during the employment of Major Lindsay on other duty, or until further orders.

The 29th August 1873.

No. 1883.—*Promotion.*—Captain H. de P. Rennick, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 30th May 1873, during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Captain D. W. Laughton, or until further orders.

No. 1887.—*Appointment.*—Captain P. W. Powlett, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, at present employed in Settlement work at Ulwur, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, from the 21st June last.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 27th August 1873.

No. 2705.—Mr. F. Lushington having been permitted to resign his offices as Accountant General, Madras, and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency in that Presidency, the following appointments are made in the Financial Department, with effect from the 17th August 1873:—

Mr. R. W. Lodwick, Bombay Civil Service, is appointed to be Accountant General, Madras, and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency in that Presidency. Mr. Lodwick took charge of the said offices on the afternoon of the 16th August 1873.

Mr. J. Westland, Bengal Civil Service, to be an Officer of the Financial Department. Mr. Westland is appointed to be Deputy Accountant General, Madras; but he will continue to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal, till further orders.

Mr. W. Donald to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, till further orders.

The 28th August 1873.

No. 2715.—Mr. R. Taylor availed himself, on the afternoon of the 14th August 1873, of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification of this Department, No. 1888, dated 24th July 1873.

Leave for one month on private affairs, under Section 5 of Supplement F. to the Civil Leave Code, beginning on the 23rd August 1873, is granted to Mr. R. W. Mathews, Officiating Assistant to the Comptroller General.

Mr. E. S. Byrne availed himself, on the afternoon of the 25th August 1873, of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification of this Department, No. 2194 of the 7th idem.

Mr. F. DeH. Larpent received charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, on the afternoon of the 25th August 1873.

The following officers of the Financial Department are appointed to officiate in the Classes, and from the dates noted against their names:—

Baboo Shamachurn Dey	Class II.	15th August 1873.
Mr. T. G. Trevor	„ III.	
„ R. A. Sterndale	„ II.	17th August 1873.
„ D. Kissen Sing	„ III.	
„ C. J. O. Mayne	„ IV.	
„ H. S. Schurr	„ V.	
„ T. H. S. Biddulph	„ IV.	23rd August 1873.
„ T. Kristna Moorty Jyengar, B. A. ...	„ V.	
„ E. M. Palmer	„ IV.	26th August 1873.

The appointment of Mr. H. S. Groves, B. A., to officiate in Class V., notified in the Orders of this Department, No. 2463, dated 18th August 1873, has effect from the 4th August 1873. The appointment of Messrs. G. H. R. Hart and F. J. Atkinson to officiate in Classes IV and V, respectively, also notified in the said Orders, has effect from the 15th August 1873.

The 29th August 1873.

No. 2730.—Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of July last, compared with those on the same date for the last two years:—

	31st July 1871.	31st July 1872.	31st July 1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	3,81,91,334	2,91,18,695	3,09,35,785
Bengal	1,95,17,588	2,10,75,726	2,10,01,553
British Burmah...	28,67,665	23,32,166	30,80,200
North-Western Provinces	2,82,88,228	3,11,42,981	2,67,63,053
Oudh	66,11,265	72,23,193	82,78,950
Punjab	1,34,38,354	1,53,41,263	1,47,05,844
Bombay	3,80,62,830	5,99,93,547	2,98,82,868
Central Provinces	86,49,613	85,93,959	90,42,455
Madras	2,87,96,862	3,02,19,187	3,60,86,297
Total ...	18,44,23,739	20,50,40,717	18,17,77,005

EXPENDITURE.
(ADMINISTRATION.)

The 26th August 1873.

No. 2599.—Privilege leave for three months, beginning on the 1st September 1873, is granted to Mr. D. Barbour, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in this Department.

Mr. J. W. Gardiner, Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate for Mr. D. Barbour as Under Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, until the head-quarters of the Government leave Simla, or until further orders.

The 27th August 1873.

No. 2710.—Mr. D. Barbour is confirmed in the Office of Under Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, with effect from the 17th August 1873.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 27th August 1873.

No. 2622.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added as clause (*e*) of Section 25 of the Acting Allowance Code:—

"(*e.*) A Sub-Assistant Patrol of the Inland Customs Department, when placed in charge of a beat, owing to the absence on leave of a Patrol or an Assistant Patrol, is entitled to a charge allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem."

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 28th August 1873.

No. 2685.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Section 20 of the Civil Pension Code:—

Section 20.—" Press servants who are paid for piece-work, and section-writers in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Madras, are reckoned members of a permanent establishment if—

(1.)—They are employed not casually but as a part of a fixed establishment; and

(2.)—During the last 72 months of their actual employment they have been attached to one office uninterruptedly for 24 months, or it has not been through their own choice or misconduct that they have not been so attached."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(CUSTOMS.)

The 29th August 1873.

No. 2729.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the purposes of that Act, the value of Roseine and Magenta dyes in the form of Crystals, at 4 annas an ounce avoirdupois, the import duty on all other sorts of aniline dyes being levied *ad valorem.*

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th August 1873.

No. 916 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to make the following temporary appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

Lieutenant T. Hope, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Scinde Horse, to be Aide-de-Camp, during the period of Captain J. Biddulph's employment on special duty with the Yarkund Mission, or until further orders.

The 27th August 1873.

No. 917 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant T. J. Baynes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, British Burmah, is allowed furlough in India on medical certificate, for eight months, with effect from such date as he may have quitted his station, under Rule XVII of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

No. 918 *of* 1873.—The furlough to Europe on private affairs, granted to Deputy Surgeon-General C. Archer, M. D., by G. G. O. No. 291 of 1873, is to be considered as under the Regulations of 1854, and not 1868, as previously announced.

No. 919 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonels Lewis William Buck, Madras Staff Corps, Augustus Becher Marsack, Madras Staff Corps, and Jermy Charles West, Madras Staff Corps,—20th August 1873.

No. 920 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Private Edward George Napier, late of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment of Foot,—rate of pension per diem, 1s. (one shilling), from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

No. 921 *of* 1873.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the under-mentioned widow is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 2nd Class Order of Merit on her late husband, for three years, commencing from the date of the casualty :—

Name of claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.				
Bhensah ..	40	...	5	4	Brahminee .	Mole on right hand	Kujoorie, Puchimrat, Fyzabad.	Widow ..	Ramteroz ..	Subadar Bahadoor	Sappers and Miners.	23rd May 1872.	27th July 1872.	For three years.	N. W. P.

No. 922 *of* 1873.—The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET—*To be Major.*

Captain James Clephane Minto, Bengal Staff Corps,—19th August 1873.

No. 923 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Native Medical Pupils, admitted by G. G. O. No. 389 of 1871, are dismissed the service:—

Doorga Ram (No. 4).
Abdul Wahid Khan (No. 5).
Shaikh Ikram Hossain (No. 14).
Moofzoor Rohman (No. 25).
Abdool Guffoor (No. 27).
Nazeer Oodeen Mohomed (No. 35).
Altaf Oodeen (No. 44).
Alla Noor Khan (No. 49).
Mohomed Ebrahim (No. 54).
Meer Hatim Alee (No. 59).
Kurreem Khan (No. 61).
Fiaj Alee (No. 62).

No. 924 *of* 1873.—Jemadar Rambuccus Misser, of the Resident's Escort at Nepaul, is promoted to the rank of Subadar, from the 1st May 1873, *vice* Ramdeen Misser, invalided.

The 28th August 1873.

No. 925 *of* 1873.—The following promotions in, and admissions to, the Order of British India are made under the operation of G. G. O. No. 551 of the 5th June 1868:—

To be Members of the 1st Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor."

Ressaldar Major Mirza Attaoolla Khan, "Bahadoor," of the 10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), from the 1st May 1873, *vice* Subadar-Major Ramjeawun Sing, "Sirdar Bahadoor," pensioned.

Ressaldar Major Jowahir Singh, "Bahadoor," of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, from the 1st May 1873, *vice* Subadar-Major Summud Shah, "Sirdar Bahadoor," pensioned.

To be Members of the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Bahadoor."

Ressaldar Asruf Ally, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, from the 15th September 1872, *vice* Subadar Shere Khan, "Bahadoor," deceased.

Ressaldar Ullyar Khan, of the 13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), from the 25th October 1872, *vice* Ressaldar Major Man Sing, promoted to the 1st Class.

Subadar-Major Bussawun Singh, of the Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, from the 15th February 1873, *vice* Subadar Bhugwunt Singh, "Bahadoor," deceased.

Subadar-Major Mehtab Sing, of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, from the 24th March 1873, *vice* Subadar Adjoodiah Sing, "Bahadoor," deceased.

Subadar Dwarka Doobay, of the 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment of Native Infantry, from the 1st May 1873, *vice* Ressaldar Major Mirza Attaoolla Khan, promoted to the 1st Class.

Subadar-Major Kurramutoollah Khan, of the 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry, from the 1st May 1873, *vice* Ressaldar Major Jowahir Singh, promoted to the 1st Class.

Subadar-Major Pyabb, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, from the 1st May 1873, *vice* Ressaldar Indur Sing, "Bahadoor," pensioned.

NOTE.—*Where a promotion is made in room of two Native Officers pensioned, the name of the last pensioned officer only is given.*

No. 926 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Edward Eustace Gibson,—2nd August 1873.

No. 927 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Conductor H. E. Mitchell, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, from 23rd February 1873, *vice* Deacon, deceased.

To be Conductors.

Sub-Conductor J. Walshe, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, from 23rd February 1873, *vice* Mitchell, promoted.

Sub-Conductor J. Mealin, Supervisor, 1st grade, British Burmah, from 2nd April 1873, *vice* Keay, deceased.

To be Sub-Conductors.

Serjeant T. McGenity, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, from 23rd February 1873, *vice* Walshe, promoted.

Serjeant H. Potter, Supervisor, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces, from 2nd April 1873, *vice* Mealin, promoted.

Serjeant G. Stock, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, British Burmah, from 16th April 1873, *vice* Taylor, deceased.

Serjeant J. Ryan, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, from 31st May 1873, *vice* Jackson, deceased.

No. 928 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Captain F. H. B. Marsh, of the General List, Infantry, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 32nd (Punjab Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), to be Superintendent of Native Army Schools in Bengal.

The 29th August 1873.

No. 929 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

12th Bengal Cavalry.

Naib Ressaldar Kan Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Kalla Khan and Kurreemoolla Khan, invalided.

Kote Duffadar Ram Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dulail Singh, invalided, and Kan Singh, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 15th August 1873.

32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers.)

Jemadar Jewund Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Roopa Singh, invalided.

Jemadar Heera Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Heera Singh, invalided.

Jemadar Kesura Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Sodagur Singh, invalided.

Havildar Churn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jewund Singh, promoted.

Havildar Kishun Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Heera Singh, promoted.

Havildar Utter Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kesura Singh, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1873.

No. 930 *of* 1873.—The following appointment and promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force:—

Peshawur Mountain Battery.

Havildar Major Ashruff Ally to be Jemadar, from the 26th May 1873, *vice* Jowala Sing, invalided.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Jemadar Mowaz Khan is appointed Woordie Major, *vice* Ahmed Khan, invalided.

Duffadar Boodh Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Mowaz Khan, promoted.

Duffadar Heydait Ally Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jowahir Sing, invalided.

These promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1873.

No. 931 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In section II, paragraph 8 of the Rules published in G. G. O. No. 908 of the 22nd August 1873, for, "Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab," read, *Government* of the Punjab:—

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 932 *of* 1873.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Alexander O'Berne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, and, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 69 of 1868, granted the invalid pension of his rank, *viz*, Rs. 240 per mensem, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

H. K BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 23rd August 1873.

No. 554.—Mr. G. Burnell, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Store-keeper for State Railways at Calcutta, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 555.—Mr. J. H. DeRinzy, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Agra District Rajpootana (State) Railway, is reduced to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 556.—Mr. J. H. DeRinzy, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred to the Indus Valley Railway.

The 26th August 1873.

No. 559.—Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Delhi District Rajpootana (State) Railway, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

The 27th August 1873.

No. 562.—Mr. G. F. Moore is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

No. 563.—Corporal J. Robinson, Overseer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is allowed six months' leave in India on medical certificate.

The 28th August 1873.

No. 566.—Mr. H. Leonard, Chief Engineer, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 14th instant, of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 515 of the 8th August 1873, on which date Mr. G. H. Glinn, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Rawul Pindee District, assumed charge of the office.

No. 567.—*Erratum.*—From that portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 515 of the 8th instant, which refers to Mr. Galwey, omit the words "in addition to his own duties."

Mr. H. L. Monk, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, will officiate as Executive Engineer, Jhelum Bridge Division, during the absence of Mr. Galwey, or until further orders.

The 29th August 1873.

No. 568.—The following persons are appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department in the grades, and from the dates specified, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway:—

Mr. M. Shehan, Overseer, 1st Grade,—4th August 1873.

Mr. T. Street, Overseer, 2nd Grade,—11th August 1873.

No. 569.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Pollard, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, is allowed one month's privilege leave, from the 1st proximo or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. G. Bayly, B. A., Officiating Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, will take charge of the current duties of the office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Gauranteed Railways, Lahore, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Pollard on leave.

TELEGRAPH.

The 25th August 1873.

No. 557.—Mr. J. H. Lane, Officiating Director of Traffic, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, during the absence of Mr. Cappel on special duty, or until further orders. The appointment has effect from 17th July 1873.

The 26th August 1873.

No. 560.—The services of Mr. E. Faulkner, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, are dispensed with.

The 28th August 1873.

No. 564.—The official designation of Mr. H. J. Walton, the officer in charge of the Mekran Coast and Sub-marine Telegraph, will, in future, be Deputy Director, instead of Director, Mekran Coast and Sub-marine Telegraph, as heretofore.

No. 565.—Mr. J. J. Allen, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave for two months on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification, No. 336, dated 15th May 1873.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R. A.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1873.

On and after the 3rd instant, Part I of the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the *Gazette* as well as the *Supplement* will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Communications relating to the other Parts, and remittances, should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore Residency, the 6th August 1873.

No. 4.—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. R. Nelson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the 1st October 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 22nd August 1873.

No. 5.—Mr. W. A. Smith, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Bundelkhund Road Division, has been granted thirty-two days' privilege leave from 18th June 1873, in lieu of one month granted in Notification No. 2 of the 5th idem.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd August 1873.

No. 10 *C.*—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, Executive Engineer, Raneekhet Road Division, for two months and twenty-nine days, from the date he may have availed himself of the same.

This cancels Notification No. 5C., dated 21st June 1873.

ALEX. TAYLOR, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Chief Engineer, Military Works.

Simla, the 23rd August 1873.

No. 11 *C.*—With reference to Inspector General, Military Works' Notification No. 80, dated 21st August 1873, the following subordinates are posted to the 8th Circle, Military Works:—

Sergeant F. Cameron, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Sergeant A. Baker, Overseer, 1st Grade.

J. DUNDAS, *Captain, R. E.,*
for *Chief Engr., Military Works.*

Simla, the 20th August 1873.

No. 78.—Mr. J. W. Henry, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nowgong Division, is transferred from the Special to the Ordinary Permanent Branch, and posted to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

No. 79.—Captain G. T. Maitland, Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, 2nd Circle, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from 2nd September 1873, or such subsequent date as he is able to avail himself of it.

The 21st August 1873.

No. 80.—Sergeant F. Cameron, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, and Sergeant A. Baker, Overseer, 1st Grade, appointed to Military Works Branch by Government of India, Public Works Department Notification, No. 476, dated 18th July 1873, are posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

5th Circle.

Rawulpindie, the 14th August 1873.

No. 14.—Captain M. A. Alves, R. E., Executive Engineer, transferred from the 3rd to 5th Circle, Military Works, and posted to the Peshawur Division by Government Notification No. 70 of 9th August 1873, reported his arrival at Peshawur on the morning of 28th July 1873, and relieved Captain T. C. Manderson of the charge of the Division on the afternoon of 4th August 1873.

The 22nd August 1873.

No. 15.—Captain J. H. Crowdy, R. E., Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, Military Works, availed himself of the privilege granted him in Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 61, dated 11th July 1873, on the 15th August 1873, on the forenoon of which day he was relieved of the charge of the Division by Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Assistant Engineer.

J. HUME, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Military Works.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd August 1873.

Mr. Edward Clifford Barrett, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 2nd Grade, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 7th August 1873, under Chapter VI, section 18, of the Civil Leave Code.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

Calcutta, the 25th August 1873.

No. 43.—Mr. Henry George Young, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, passed by the second or higher standard of Vernacular examination, laid down in G. O., Military Department, No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
for *Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.*

YARKUND MISSION.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th August 1873.

Arrangements having been made for the periodical despatch of a Post Bag between the Secretariat Office, Lahore, and the Camp of the Yarkund Mission, it is requested that all letters, parcels, &c., for any members of the Yarkund Mission may be addressed to the care of E. W. Trotter, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Lahore.

T. D. FORSYTH.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Robert Gerald FitzGerald, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, died at Hurripore, Hazara, on the 27th November 1872.

Major the Honourable William Murray Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps, died on the 22nd September 1872.

Thomas Brown, an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co., Merchants, Calcutta, died at Tittaghur on the 29th July 1873.

Walter Thomas Burr, *alias* Walter Thomas, formerly a Serjeant in the Royal Artillery, but late a Government Pensioner, died at Kentish Town, Middlesex, England, on the 4th February 1873.

Richard Barton Hill, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Infantry, died at Simla on the 19th April 1873.

Francis Housman, a Barrister-at-Law, and late Recorder of Rangoon, died at Rangoon on the 18th July 1873.

A. C. Man, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of Bassein, died at Ngathynekyoung in British Burmah on the 21st May 1872.

Lieutenant G. F. Thorp, of the Staff Corps, and Assistant Commissioner of Poungday in the District of Prome, died at Poungday on the 10th March 1872.

Miss Alice Blanche Showers, a European British Subject, died at Patna on the 31st May 1873. Certificate granted to Mr. E. M. Showers, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna, brother of the deceased, under Section 34, Act XXIV of 1867.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 23rd August 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 22nd August 1873.

No. 48.—Mr. G. W. E. Atkinson, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 25th instant.

Mr. C. H. McAFee, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 4th instant.

List of Maps of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for sale.

TITLE OF MAP.	SCALE OF MAP.	PRICE.
		Rs. A.
TURKESTAN, with the adjoining portions of the British, Russian, and Native Territories included between the Meridians of 46° and 86° and the parallels of 29° and 47°, mapped on the basis of the surveys made by British and Russian Officers up to 1872; in 4 sheets, 2nd Edition.	Inch Miles 1 = 32	6 0
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF KUMAON AND BRITISH GURHWAL, with and without hill shading. Sheets Nos. 17, 18, 23, and 32, comprising parts of Kumaon Sheets Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14 and 24, comprising parts of Gurhwal. Sheets Nos. 9, 15 and 16, comprising parts of Kumaon and Gurhwal.	Inch Mile 1 = 1	Rs. 1-8 to 2 per sheet.
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF KATTYWAR, Sheet No. 13, comprising parts of Kattywar, Ahmedabad, and Jhalawar.	Inch Mile 1 = 1	2 0
Sheets Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 16, comprising parts of Gohelwar		Rs. 1-8 to 2 per sheet.
Sheet No. 5, comprising parts of Ahmedabad and Gohelwar		1 8
Sheets Nos. 15 and 25, comprising parts of Gohelwar and Hallar.		2 0
Sheet No. 17, comprising parts of Gohelwar and Und Surveys.		2 0
Sheet No. 18, comprising parts of Gohelwar and Babriawar		2 0
Sheet No. 14, comprising parts of Ahmedabad and Gohelwar		2 0
Sheet No. 19, comprising parts of Gohelwar and Babriawar		1 4
Sheet No. 26, comprising parts of Gohelwar		2 0
Sheet No. 27, comprising parts of Soruth and Gohelwar ...		2 0
Sheet No. 28, comprising parts of Soruth, Gohelwar, and Babriawar.		2 0
Sheet No. 12, comprising part of Jhalawar		2 0
Sheet No. 29, comprising parts of Babriawar and Soruth...		1 12
Sheet No. 30, comprising part of Soruth		1 0
DEGREE SHEET OF THE KATTYWAR SURVEY, No. III, comprising part of Gohelwar.	Inch Miles 1 = 4	1 0
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF GUZERAT, Sheet No. 12, comprising part of Broach District.	Inch Mile 1 = 1	1 8
CHARTS OF SPIRIT LEVELED HEIGHTS in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, and Oudh, compiled from Canal, Railway, and other Surveys, and combined with the operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.	Inch Miles 1 = 2	2 0
Sheet No. 1, (2nd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Ambala, Saháranpur, Dehra Dún, and Thanesar.		2 0
Sheet No. 3, (3rd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Thanesar.		2 0
Sheet No. 5, (2nd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, and Paneeput.		2 0
Sheet No. 7, comprising parts of districts of Meerut, Bulandshahr, Delhi, Paneeput, and Rohtak.		2 0
Sheet No. 8, comprising parts of districts of Meerut, Muradabad, Bulandshahr, and Rampur.		2 0
Sheet No. 9, comprising parts of districts of Allygarh, Delhi, Bulandshahr, and Goorgaon.		1 12
Sheet No. 10, (2nd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Allygarh, Bulandshahr, Budaon, and Muradabad.		2 0
Sheet No. 11, comprising parts of districts of Muthra, Allygarh, and Goorgaon.		1 12

List of Maps of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for sale,—continued.

TITLE OF MAP.	SCALE OF MAP.	PRICE.
		Rs. A.
Sheet No. 12, (2nd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Allygarh, Etah, Muthra, and Budaon.	Inch Miles 1 = 2	2 0
Sheet No. 14, comprising parts of districts of Agra and Muthra.		1 4
Sheet No. 15, comprising parts of districts of Etah, Mainpuri, Muthra, Etawah, and Agra.		2 0
Sheet No. 16, comprising parts of districts of Mainpuri and Farakabad.		2 0
Sheet No. 17, comprising parts of districts of Etawah and Mainpuri.		1 4
Sheet No. 18, comprising parts of districts of Farakabad, Cawnpur, and Etawah.		2 0
Sheet No. 19, comprising parts of districts of Cawnpur and Oudh.		1 4
MAPS OF MASURI, within the municipal limits and Landour cantonment, published, with and without hill shading, in 20 sheets, numbered from 1 to 23, omitting 12, 18 and 21, which do not exist.	Inches Mile 12 = 1	Rs. 1-4 to 2 per sheet.
GUIDE MAP TO MASURI AND LANDOUR in one sheet ...	Inches Mile 6 = 1	2 0
MAP OF THE STATION OF RANIKHET, in 11 sheets, with and without hill shading.	Inches Mile 12 = 1	Rs. 1-4 to 2 per sheet.
MAP OF THE KOSI VALLEY, in 8 sheets, showing the ground on either side of the Kosi river to an average distance of 1½ miles, from Ramnagar thana up to the station of Ranikhet.	Inches Mile 6 = 1	Rs. 1-4 to 2 per sheet.
MAP OF DEHRA DUN	Inch Miles 1 = 2	1 4
TRANS-FRONTIER MAPS. Sheet No. 4, comprising Trans-Frontier states of Afghanistan, Kafiristan, Badakshan, Bokhara, Karatagin, Swat, Panjkora, Bajaur, and Chitral.	Inch Miles 1 = 16	2 0
Sheet No. 7, comprising Trans-Frontier states of Chilas, Gilgit, Yassin, Kunjut, Sirikul, Pamir Steppe, Kashgar, Yarkund, and Khotan, with part of Chinese Tibet.		2 0
ROUTE MAP for the Western Himalayas, Kashmir, Punjab, and Northern India (including the former Kashmir Route Map), with a pamphlet of names of halting places, distances, &c., &c.	Inch Miles 1 = 32	2 8

NOTE.—The above maps may also be obtained on the *Public Service* on application to the Office of the Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, Dehra Dún. They may be obtained by purchase at the rates mentioned, in addition to cost of packing, by application to that Office or to the following Agents :—

Calcutta—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Allahabad—Curator of Books, N. W. P.
Nagpoor—Curator of Books Central Provinces.
Lahore—Manager, Panjáb Printing Company, Limited.

The Trigonometrical Survey Office does not undertake the mounting or binding of maps Applicants are particularly requested to specify the maps wanted exactly as above described.

Indexes of the maps of the Topographical Surveys and Charts of Levels to be had on application.

DEHRA DÚN, *August* 1873.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

AGRA AND GWALIOR (STATE) RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 22nd August 1873.

No. 8.—Mr. D. A. Duns, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to this Railway by Government of India, reported his arrival at Agra on the 20th instant, afternoon.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Superintending Engineer,
Agra and Gwalior (State) Railway Survey.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 16th August 1873.

No. 1140.—Mr. W. W. Clarke, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 1st August, of the six months' leave on private affairs granted to him in this Department Notification No. 995, dated 23rd July 1873.

JAMES COLLET,
Supdg. Engr., W. R. Railway Surveys.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 19th August 1873.

No. 213.—Mr. C. O'Connor, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Mooltan District, is granted one month and twenty-four days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

No. 215.—Mr. J. C. Rainford, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is permitted to resign his appointment.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 25th August 1873.

No. 41.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 39, dated 29th July 1873, granting Mr. H. B. Addis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, privilege leave for thirty-one days, this officer availed himself of it on the forenoon of the 23rd August 1873.

A. E. DOWNING, *Captain,*
Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer,
Neemuch (State) Railway.

WANTED.

For the Office of the Executive Engineer, Kooldunna :—

1 Clerk, salary Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 100.
1 Ditto, salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60.
1 Draftsman, salary Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 80.
1 Ditto salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to the Executive Engineer, Murree.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-14*th Regiment of Foot,—dated at Calcutta, this* 28*th day of August* 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size.		Color of			Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair.	Eyes.											
No. 886; Private; Joseph Bicliffe.	29 years and 2 months.	5	6¼	Sallow.	Brown.	Blue.	20th August 1873.	Fort William, Calcutta.	1st July 1867.	Liverpool, Lancaster.	Comberworth, Huddersfield, York.	None.	Mason.	Regimental.	Ditto.	Ditto.	

D. WARREN, *Major,*
Commanding 1-14*th Regiment.*

Report of a Deserter from the 1-14*th Regiment of Foot,—dated at Calcutta, this* 28*th day of August* 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size.		Color of			Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair.	Eyes.											
No. 1182; Private; William Phillips.	22 years and 11 months.	5	5¼	Fair.	Dark-brown.	Hazel.	20th August 1873.	Fort William, Calcutta.	21st September 1868.	Westminster, London.	St. Marys, Birmingham, Warwick.	None.	Laborer.	Regimental.	Ditto.	Ditto.	

D. WARREN, *Major,*
Commanding 1-14*th Regiment.*

Report of a Deserter from the 1-14*th Regiment of Foot,—dated at Calcutta, this* 28*th day of August* 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size.		Color of			Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair.	Eyes.											
No. 678; Private; Edward Casey.	27 years.	5	6	Fresh.	Light-brown.	Grey.	20th August 1873.	Fort William, Calcutta.	17th August 1865.	Sheffield, York.	Buddrading, Sligo.	None.	Laborer.	Regimental.	Ditto.	Ditto.	

D. WARREN, *Major,*
Commanding 1-14*th Regiment.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th August 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	15,48,351	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office Rs. 2,21,71,694 10 2; General Treasury Balance at Branches 2,33,04,606 1 6	4,54,76,300	11	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,52,78,439	12	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,78,241	5	2
Sundries	5,89,056	6	8
TOTAL ...	9,51,70,389	13	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	1,74,23,969	1	11
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	40,36,703	15	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	39,50,171	13	5
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...	2,20,46,202	10	0
Dead Stock	11,40,798	13	8
Stamps	13,224	2	0
Balances with other Banks ...	12,52,341	3	0
Sundries	3,12,831	0	7
Bullion	4,72,760	4	2
	5,06,49,003	0	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs. 1,50,69,686 6 11; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,94,51,700 5 9	4,45,21,386	12	8
TOTAL ...	9,51,70,389	13	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 28th August 1873.*

F. A. GILLAM, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
August 18th, 1873 ...	...	...	...	64,730	15,91,487
" 19th, " ...	..	...	...	79,717	15,91,487
" 20th, " ...	...	...	...	94,155	15,91,487
" 21st, " ...	...	...	...	94,155	15,91,487
" 22nd, " ...	...	...	1,053	94,124	15,91,487
" 23rd, " ...	...	...	1,053	94,287	15,91,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 25th August 1873.*

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel, Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5954 ...	L/8 03515 ...	100 ...	Pallut Tindal.
5955 ...	L/6 48543 ...	100 ...	T. H. Turner, Esq.
5959 ...	L/5 80803 ...	10 ...	Babu Siddessur Ghose.
	L/11 58349 ...	5 ...	
	" 60883 ...	5 ...	
5960 ...	L/13 22412 ...	50 ...	Moohory Coachman.
5961 ...	A/88 76272 ...	10 ...	Babu Gopalchunder Ghose.
	" 07878 ...	10 ...	
5970 ...	L/4 04437 ...	10 ...	The Officiating Post Master General, Bengal.
	L/4 19353 ...	10 ...	
5971 ...	L/8 26344 ...	100 ...	Babu Heraloll Ghose.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*continued.*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5953 ...	L/8 36704 ...	10 ...	Mrs. J. Faris.
	L/8 68242 ...	10 ...	
5957 ...	A/98 97727 ...	50 ...	Messrs. Ramgopal Shah & Issur Chunder Shaha.
	„ 87719 ...	50 ...	
5958 ...	A/84 35915 wrongly joined	20 ...	Babu Sancysey Ghose.
	„ 35914		
5962 ...	A/96 00358 ditto...	10 ...	Babu Ramratton Poddar
	„ 00359		
	L/9 62117 ditto...	5 ...	
	„ 62116		
5963 ...	L/12 64095 ...	20 ...	Moonshi Ibrahim.
	L/7 28658 ...	20 ...	
5964 ...	A/98 74705 ...	50 ...	Babu Preonath Mookerjee.
5965 ...	A/98 70354 ...	20 ...	Messrs. Fonyoung Lemann & Co.
5966 ...	L/4 90446 wrongly joined	10 ...	Babu Mutty Lall Mullick.
	„ 90449		
5967 ...	A/7 95578 ...	10 ...	Fyzally Khan.
5968 ...	L/9 22765 ..	5 ...	Babu Rutton Chund Bysack.
	„ 22503 ...	5 ...	
5969 ...	L/9 43423 wrongly joined	5 ...	Babu Aughur Chunder Muddock.
	„ 43424		

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
CALCUTTA,
The 28th August 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
81 ...	B/33 83551 ...	100 ...	Standish Lee, Esq., Madras.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 18th August 1873.

W. DONALD,
Offg. Asst. Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

CALICUT CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note wholly lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
J/5 45674* ...	100 ...	Superintendent, Church Mission Press, Cottayen.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
J/5 46131 ...	100 ...	Venketacharry, of Mysore.

* Right half of this Note was advertised in Gopallen's name as lost *Vide Fort St. George Gazette,* dated 6th May 1873, page 854.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALICUT,
The 13th August 1873.

P. A. COLE,
Deputy Collector,
In charge of Paper Currency.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER No.	No. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
123 ...	E/6 16631 ...	10 ...	Babu Kally Churn Kurr, Gomashta, H. M.'s 1-6th Regiment, Sealkote.
	„ 42109 ...	10 ...	
	„ 38439 ...	10 ...	
	„ 42914 ...	10 ...	
	„ 30079 ...	10 ...	
	„ 42492 ...	10 ...	
	„ 17953 ...	10 ...	
	„ 17962 ...	10 ...	
	„ 17935 ...	10 ...	
	E/5 47024 ...	20 ...	
	„ 47025 ...	20 ...	
	„ 47026 ...	20 ...	
	„ 47027 ...	20 ...	
	„ 47028 ...	20 ...	
	E/4 35670 ...	50 ...	
..	E/7 01074 ...	5 ...	Mr. W. Hine, Post Master, Peshawur.
	E/5 46156 ..	20 ...	
	„ 46158 ...	20 ...	
	„ 46159 ...	20 ...	
127 .	E/4 39865 ...	50 ...	Heera Khan, Fort Lahore.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
111 ...	E/6 13372 wrongly joined.	10 ..	Mr. W. P. Barrett, Allahabad.
	„ 13373 wrongly joined.		
118 ...	A/17 35167	10 ...	Lieut. L. C. F. Thompson, Cashmere.
121 ...	E/5 36222 ...	100 ...	Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.
	„ 34775 ...	100 ...	
126	E/4 25471	50 ...	Mr. P. Laudon, Muradabad.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
LAHORE,
The 23rd August 1873.

C. J. O. MAYNE,
Assistant Accountant General,
In charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th August 1873.

Under an arrangement concluded by Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage payable on *Registered* letters addressed to Cairo or any place in the interior of Egypt, conveyed by British packet, is increased from 6 annas to 7 annas 4 pies per half ounce rate, a like rate being added for every additional half ounce in weight.

2. The fee for registration payable on each letter is also increased from 4 annas to 6 annas.

3. No charge will be made when these letters are delivered.

4. The rates of postage payable on ordinary letters to Cairo and places in the interior of Egypt remain unaltered.

G. BATTYE,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 28th August 1873.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 2nd September 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 1st.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, can be sent by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

The 29th August 1873.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, also for the United States of America *vid* Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 5th September, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Coconada*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 5th September, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 5th September, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad, and Bussorah, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 6th September, at 7 P. M.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 23rd August 1873.

Aliman, Mrs.
Anselme, A. J. D.
Arratoon, Mrs. E.
Barty, J.
Bernet, J.
Browne, Capt.
Cairns, Mr.
Campbell, R. L.
Campbell, Col.
Claxton, J.
Collier, Mrs. H.
Collins, T. H.
Courtney, J. H.
Courtenay, Sergt. J.
Deedes, D. C. J.
Duffy, E.
Duncan, W.
Edmunds, R.
Eeds, C.
Favre, Leuba and Co.
Feitelsohn.
Fergus, C. B.
Fernandez, J. T.
Ford, Miss R. R.
Foster, Mrs. M.
Floris, C.
Francis, P.
Frausz, Mrs. E.
Gerboni and Co., E. A.
Gillam, Mrs.
Gilchrist, A.
Gordon, A.
Graham, W. A. F.
Grish Chunder Dey.
Grove, F. H.
Gubbys, E. S.
Harris, T. C.
Harvey, R.
Hary and Co., G. C.
Hefferman, Mrs. C.
Johnstone, Miss C.
Joint, Mrs.
Jordan, A. P.
Jones, Capt. W.
Kelly, J.
Leeming, J.
Linch, H. T. R.
Luke, Gohurmohun.
Macbye, Mrs. A.
Mahony, J. E.
Manuk, T. Z.
Mason, Mrs. G. P.
McGovern, A.
Mem and Co.
Meyer, D.
Miles, Mrs. T. B.
Moore, A.
Nightingale, Mrs. G.
Nish, F. J.
Nolan, Mrs. M.
Parker, J.
Peters, C.
Robinson, Col. J. J.
Rozina, T.
Ryan, H. C.
Salmon, E. E.
Sarkies, G. A. and A. J.
Schurr, H. S.
Sedgfield, Mrs.
Shumboo Chunder Dhur.
Smith, H.
Smith, W.
Smith, W. J.
Sprent, G. J.
Stanley, H.
Toussaint, E. B.
Warde, Miss D.
Wright, Miss R.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Bellew, H. D.
Coen, L.
Purnell, G.
Colley, C. C.
Meakin, H. G.
Stephens, A. J.
The Genl. Post Office.
Woods, R. L.

Registered Letters.

Edoo Ostagur.
Gobindnand Buldeb Doss.
Gopaul Chonder Doss.
Hossen Bux.
Huro Gobind Chowdry.
Jaffer Ally.
Jawur Roy.
Joykissen Mookerjee.
J. Clothwist.
Kannyalall Johuree.
Khoja Abdool Mohamed.
Moulovee Alli Chund.
Moulvee Mohamed Ally Ahmed.
Musolodeen Mulla.
M. Canerres.
M. M. O. Laturan.
Nowab Jaganud Dowla.
Sattur Dharee Lalla.
Soorbulum.
Sultan Khan.
T. Bradwood.
W. Lith, Esq.

E. C. GEORGE,

Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 7 annas.*

Just Published—New edition.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st June 1873. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 4 annas; payable in advance.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price 1 Rupee; packing and postage 4 annas.*

ARMY LIST—Reduced Price.

The price of the next and subsequent Numbers of the Bengal Official Quarterly Army List will be reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per copy for town subscribers, and from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 4-8 for copies sent by post.

Copies of the Number published on 1st July are still available at present rates—Rs. 5 and Rs. 5-8.

A Narrative of the Russian Military Expedition to Khiva, under General Perofski, in 1839. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 7 annas.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., half calf, cloth.

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the Orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M.A., M.D., LL.B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs. 10; packing and postage, Re. 1-6; payable in advance.*

Just Published.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Part II. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5; packing and postage Re. 1-12; payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage Re. 1-8; payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The following Government Promissory Note, No. 004614, dated 16th January 1872, of 4½ per cent. loan for Rs. 800.

KHETTER NAUTH MOSSTOFE AND CHUNDER GOTTY MOSSTOFE,
at Sookrea, viâ Somrah, Zillah Hooghly.

Eaten by White Ants.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes standing in the name of Nobeebuksh Sheikdar, the Proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Application is shortly to be made to the Bank of Bengal for the issue of Duplicate Notes in favor of the Proprietor :—

No. 011852	of the 4 per cent. loan	of 1842-43	for Rs.	1,000.
„ 003330	of „ „	of 1865	for Rs.	2,000.
		Total	Rs.	3,000.

DACCA,
The 31st July 1873.

NOBEEBUKSH SHEIKDAR.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th August 1873, and ordered to be published for the purpose of eliciting opinions thereon :—

No. 15 of 1873.

BRITISH BURMA LABOUR CONTRACT LAW, 1873.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Saving of contracts with Native seamen, domestic servants, or artizans.
3. Repeal of Madras Act No. V of 1866, so far as it affects British Burma.
4. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration Agents and Medical Inspectors.

5. Appointment of Emigration Agent.
   Appointment of Medical Inspector.
6. Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector to be deemed public servants.
7. Duties of Agent.
8. Emigration Agent, &c., to give information to Medical Inspector.

Emigration Depôts.

9. Establishment of depôts for emigrants.
10. Inspection of depôts.

Recruiters.

11. Licensing of Recruiters.
12. Recruiter to wear a badge.
13. Form of license.
    Period for which it shall remain in force.
14. Countersignature of Magistrate to Recruiter's license.
15. License not to be countersigned until Recruiter's fitness is ascertained.

Contracts and Registration and Journey to Depôts.

16. Contract to be entered into with intending emigrant.
17. Medical examination of intending emigrant.
18. Recruiter and emigrant to appear before Magistrate.
19. Examination by Magistrate of emigrants under contract.

SECTIONS.

20. Examination of dependents on emigrants.
21. Registration of emigrants.
22. Registration fee.
23. Care of emigrants on the journey to depôt.
24. Penalties for infringing provisions as to recruitment.

Procedure on arrival of Emigrants at Depôt.

25. Notice of arrival of emigrants at depôt to be given to Protector.
26. Medical Inspector to examine emigrants.
27. Emigration Agent to pay return expenses of rejected emigrants.
28. Procedure in case of ill-treatment on the journey.
29. Ratification of contracts of emigrants passed by Medical Inspector.
30. Registration of contracts.
31. Procedure if emigrant refuses to produce copy of contract for ratification.
32. Procedure if Agent neglects to ratify contract.
33. Suit on behalf of emigrant for breach of contract.
34. Recovery of sums payable by Agent under sections 27, 28, and 32.

Emigrant vessels and embarkation of Emigrants.

35. When contract is ratified emigrant may be forwarded to British Burma.
36. No vessel to carry emigrants without a license.
37. Licensee bound to comply with provisions of Act and Rules.
38. Certificates from Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector.
39. Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.
40. Emigration Agent to ascertain health of emigrant upon embarkation.
41. Vessel sailing from Calcutta to depart within 24 hours after embarkation, and to take steam down the river.
42. Copies of Act and rules to be kept on board.
43. Penalties for fraudulent acts whereby certificate becomes inapplicable to vessel.
44. Penalty for proceeding to sea without steam.

PART III.

DISEMBARKATION AND TRANSIT TO DISTRICTS OF LABOUR.

Officers and Depôts at ports of debarkation.

45. Immigration Agent and Medical Inspectors of Immigrants.
46. Depôt at port of debarkation.

Procedure on arrival of vessel carrying Immigrants.

47. Master to report arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.
48. Examination of immigrants by Immigration Agent and Medical Inspector.
49. Examination of vessel and enquiry into treatment of immigrants on the voyage.

Transit to place of labour.

50. Assignment of immigrants to employers.
51. Despatch of immigrants.
Immigrants' passes.
52. Immigrants not to be conveyed on any vessel without a license.
Penalty for conveying immigrants in vessel without a license.
53. Penalty for fraudulent acts, whereby vessel becomes unfit for immigrants.
54. Penalty for taking on board excessive number of passengers.
Two children under ten to count as one person.
55. No immigrant to be taken on board without a pass.
56. No immigrant to be allowed finally to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in his pass.
Proviso.
57. Magistrate may inspect vessel.
Penalty.
58. Removal of immigrants in excess of licensed number.
59. Detainer of vessel for breach of Act or rules.
60. Provision to be made for disembarked immigrants.
61. Power to family of detained immigrant to remain with him.
62. Magistrate to send detailed report to Immigration Agent.
63. Penalty for wilful neglect to enforce rules.
64. Jurisdiction over offences committed on board vessel.
65. Provisions to be carried on every vessel.
Medical and other officers.

PART IV.

THE LABOUR DISTRICTS AND RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND IMMIGRANT.

Imported Labour Fund.

66. Yearly rate payable to provide for expenses of Act.
67. Procedure when employer fails to pay the rate.

Inspectors of Immigrants.

68. Appointment of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.
Powers of Inspectors.
69. Return of immigrants to be sent in half-yearly by employer, &c., to Inspector.
70. Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in return, or sending in incorrect return.
71. Inspector's visits.
Inspector's books.
Inspector's reports.
72. Power to inspect hospitals and make inquiries as to immigrants.
73. Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

Regulation of Labour.

74. Power to fix daily tasks.
75. Committee to revise schedule of tasks.

SECTIONS.

Suspension or cancellation of Contracts.

76. Inspector may suspend contract of any immigrant temporarily unfitted for labour.
77. Penalty for compelling immigrant to perform work for which he is unfit.
78. Power to discharge immigrants permanently unfitted for labour.

Provisions for the health and comfort of Immigrants.

79. Sufficient house accommodation, &c., to be provided.
80. Powers of Inspector as to house accommodation, &c.
81. Penalty for breach of rules as to house accommodation.
82. Penalty for breach of rules as to hospital.
83. Procedure when Inspector believes any estate unfit for habitation.
Effect of finding of unfitness.
84. Penalty for permitting immigrants to reside on unhealthy estates.

Breaches of contract by Immigrants.

85. Penalty on immigrant absenting himself without sufficient cause.
86. Immigrant deserting may be apprehended without warrant.
Proviso.
Further proviso.
87. Immigrant, when made over to the police, to be taken before nearest Magistrate.
88. Punishment for desertion.
89. Cancellation of contract by desertion.
90. Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.
91. Penalty for enticing away, harbouring, or employing immigrants under contract to another person.
92. Portion of sentence may be cancelled if employer apply for return of immigrant.
93. On expiry of sentence immigrant to be made over to employer.
Conviction not to operate as a release.
94. Time of unlawful absence and of imprisonment to be included in term of immigrant.

Breaches of contract or ill-usage by employer.

95. If immigrant desire to complain, employer to give notice to Inspector.
96. Procedure on receipt of notice of complaint.
97. Procedure if complaint be untrue or frivolous.
98. Procedure if the complaint be well founded.
99. Recovery of wages.
Compensation if wages are due for more than two months.
100. Cancellation of contract.

Determination of Contracts.

101. Immigrant who has completed his contract may have such completion registered.
102. Power to redeem contract.
103. Certificate of release from contract.
104. Return passage.

PART V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

SECTIONS.

105. Power of Government of India to make rules.
106. Power of Local Government of port of embarkation.
107. Power of Chief Commissioner of British Burma.
108. Publication of Rules.

SCHEDULES.

A Bill to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma and their employment therein under contracts of service; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The British Burma Labour Contract Law, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Saving of contracts with Native seamen, domestic servants, or artizans.

2. Nothing in this Act applies to contracts with, or the emigration of, Native seamen, domestic servants, or skilled artizans.

Repeal of Madras Act No. V of 1866, so far as it affects British Burma.

3. Madras Act No. V of 1866 *(to regulate the manner of engaging and contracting with Native inhabitants within any of the Districts subject to the Government of Fort St. George, for labour to be performed in any part of India beyond the territorial limits of the Presidency of Madras)* is repealed as to engagements hereafter made in the Presidency of Madras for labour to be performed in British Burma and as to the emigration of Natives of India from such Presidency to British Burma.

Interpretation-clause.

4. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Emigrant."

"Emigrants" and "emigration" respectively mean emigrants and emigration under this Act.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or any Magistrate deputed by the Magistrate of the district for the control of emigration or labourers, or any Magistrate of Police for a Presidency Town.

"Employer."

"Employer" means the chief person for the time being in charge of any lands or houses upon or in which labourers may be employed.

"Immigrant." "Immigrant" means any emigrant who has gone to British Burma in accordance with a contract made under the provisions of this Act, and includes any person not being a Native of India conveyed to British Burma under contract, who shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, enter into a contract in British Burma before a Magistrate or Immigration Agent, during the period their respective contracts remain in force.

"Vessel." "Vessel" includes any thing made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

"Master." 6. "Master" means the person for the time being in charge of a vessel.

PART II.

OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration Agents and Medical Inspectors.

Appointment of Emigration Agent. 5. At every port of emigration the Chief Commissioner of British Burma shall, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, appoint an Emigration Agent to whom such remuneration shall be assigned as the Government of India may from time to time direct.

Appointment of Medical Inspector. At every such port the Local Government shall appoint a competent person to be Medical Inspector of emigrants.

Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector to be deemed public servants. 6. Every such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Duties of Agent. 7. In addition to the special duties hereinafter assigned to him, every such Emigration Agent shall—

(*a*) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(*b*) cause, so far as he can, all provisions of this Act to be complied with;

(*c*) inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Agent;

(*d*) enquire into the treatment received by such emigrants during the voyage and report thereon to the Local Government;

(*e*) aid and advise such returned emigrants when requested by them to do so.

Emigration Agent, &c., to give information to Medical Inspector. 8. Every Emigration Agent, and all persons in charge of, or employed in, any depôt or in any vessel licensed to carry emigrants as hereinafter provided, shall give the Medical Inspector every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as may be necessary or proper under this Act, and shall afford him all such information as may be reasonably required by him.

Emigration Depôts.

Establishment of depôts for emigrants. 9. At each port of embarkation under this Act, the local Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants.

Inspection of depôts. 10. The Medical Inspector of emigrants shall, at least once in every week, inspect the emigrants in the depôt, and examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to.

The Medical Inspector shall report to the Local Government any circumstances which may come to his knowledge, shewing that the depôt is not suitable for its purpose, or that the emigrants are treated with any neglect or oppression.

Recruiters.

Licensing of Recruiters. 11. The Emigration Agent at each port of embarkation under this Act shall license as many fit persons as he thinks necessary to be recruiters of labourers for British Burma; and no person shall be employed as a recruiter of such labourers except under a license from the Emigration Agent.

Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain labourers from one or more districts to be named in the license.

Recruiter to wear a badge. 12. Every recruiter shall wear a badge having legibly inscribed thereon, in English and in the Vernacular language of such district or districts, the words "Recruiter of Emigrants for British Burma."

Form of license. 13. The license granted to recruiter, under a section eleven, may be in the form set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed.

Period for which it shall remain in force. No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year, and in case of misconduct on the part of the recruiter, the Emigration Agent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Countersignature of Magistrate to recruiter's license. 14. A recruiter shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any place other than a Presidency Town to engage or attempt to engage a native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been countersigned by the Magistrate of the district or of the division of the district, or to have obtained such authority in any Presidency Town, until his license has been countersigned by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police.

License not to be countersigned until recruiter's fitness is ascertained. 15. No such Magistrate or Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself by such enquiry as he thinks fit that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

Every such officer refusing to countersign a recruiter's license shall without delay report his refusal and the grounds of it to the Emigration Agent by whom the license has been issued.

Contracts and Registration and Journey to Depôts.

Contract to be entered into with intending emigrant.

16. Any person desiring to emigrate under this Act to British Burma may enter into a contract with a recruiter to proceed to British Burma and there serve in a certain district, for a fixed period of not less than three and not more than five years from the date of his arrival in such district;

Every such contract shall be in writing and shall specify—

(*a*).—The district in which the service is to be performed.

(*b*).—The term of service.

(*c*).—The number of days and hours of work per month.

(*d*).—The nature of the work.

(*e*).—The intending emigrant's monthly wages in money.

(*f*).—The price at which rice or other proper food is to be supplied to him during his service.

(*g*).—The persons (if any) intending to accompany him as his dependents.

The monthly rate of wages shall in no case be less than *seven* rupees for an adult labourer.

No contract to labour in British Burma shall be binding on an emigrant unless it is made in accordance with this Act.

Medical examination of intending emigrant.

17. Every Native of India outside the limits of British Burma who enters into a contract under this Act with any recruiter to proceed to British Burma for the purpose of labouring for hire shall be brought by such recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the District or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in that behalf or, if no such officer has been appointed, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the person produced by the recruiter, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to British Burma and to work for hire therein.

The certificate shall be in the form set forth in Schedule B. hereto annexed, and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Recruiter and emigrant to appear before Magistrate.

18. Every emigrant shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district or town within which the contract was entered into.

Examination by Magistrate of emigrants under contract.

19. The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the medical certificate, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the emigrant with reference to his contract, and if it appears that he understands the nature of the contract he has entered into as regards the place, term and nature of the service, the rate of wages and the price at which food is to be supplied, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register—

(1.) The name, the father's name, and the age of such emigrant:

(2.) The name of the village or place in which he resides:

(3.) The port of embarkation to which it is intended that he shall proceed:

(4.) The district in which he has contracted to labour:

(5.) The period of service; and

(6.) The rate of wages and the rate at which rice or other proper food is to be supplied to him.

The emigrant shall thereupon be deemed a registered emigrant.

If the Magistrate thinks that the emigrant does not understand the nature of the contract, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register the above particulars.

Examination of dependents on emigrants.

20. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on a registered emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions, as to his dependence upon the emigrant under contract whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

If the Magistrate is satisfied as to the said dependence and willingness, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt any such dependence or willingness he may object to register the alleged dependent.

Registration of emigrants.

21. The Magistrate shall furnish to every registered emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the registration under section nineteen.

And shall also furnish a like copy of every registration under section twenty to the emigrant whom the dependent desires to accompany.

Another authenticated copy of each registration under section nineteen and section twenty, together with the original certificate of the medical officer, shall be forthwith forwarded by the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation to which the emigrant is about to proceed.

Registration fee.

22. For each registration the recruiter shall pay to the officer making it a fee of *one rupee, eight annas.*

Should any registered emigrant desert before embarkation, the fee paid in respect of him shall be refunded by the officer who made the registration, upon a certificate of the fact of such desertion signed by the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation.

Care of emigrants on the journey to depôt.

23. All emigrants proceeding to a depôt shall be accompanied throughout the journey by the recruiter himself or by a competent person appointed by him, with the approval of the

Magistrate by whom such emigrants have been registered.

The Magistrate shall give to the person so appointed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been appointed to accompany certain emigrants during their journey to the depôt.

Every recruiter by whom any emigrant is forwarded to a depôt shall, throughout the journey, provide such emigrant with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

Penalties for infringing provisions as to recruitment.

24. Whoever, being a duly licensed recruiter, removes any emigrant whom he engages in any district or presidency town from such district or town without such emigrant having appeared before a Magistrate in order to be examined and registered;

and whoever by means of intoxication, violence, fraud or false pretences induces any Native of India to enter into a contract for labour to be performed in British Burma, or to proceed to or towards any seaport for the purpose of proceeding to British Burma without having entered into any contract;

and whoever wilfully neglects to supply any registered emigrant whom he has engaged, or any registered dependent, with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-treats such emigrant on his journey to the depôt;

and whoever forwards, sends or conveys any such emigrant or dependent with intent to contravene the provisions of this Act;

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Procedure on arrival of Emigrants at Depôt.

Notice of arrival of emigrants at depôt to be given to Protector.

25. The Emigration Agent shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival at the depôt of any emigrant, give to the Medical Inspector notice in writing of such arrival.

Medical Inspector to examine emigrants.

26. The copy of the registration and the medical certificate of every emigrant, received by the Emigration Agent as above provided, shall be shewn to the Medical Inspector at the port of embarkation, and all emigrants shall be inspected by the Medical Inspector immediately after their arrival at the depôt.

If he be satisfied of the fitness of an emigrant to proceed to, and to labour in, British Burma, he shall countersign the copy of the registration; if he be not satisfied thereof, he shall give a certificate to that effect to the Emigration Agent.

Emigration Agent to pay return expenses of rejected emigrants.

27. If the Medical Inspector certify that any emigrant is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma, or detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, or that he is unfit for labour in British Burma, the Emigration Agent shall pay to such emigrant such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered:

And any emigrant who, from his state of health, is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such journey shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector fit to undertake such journey.

If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Emigration Agent shall pay such dependent such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, as well as to feed and lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant in the depôt.

If the Emigration Agent wilfully omits to feed, lodge and attend to any emigrant, or dependent, in accordance with the provisions of this section, he shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Procedure in case of ill-treatment on the journey.

28. If, upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent on an emigrant at the depôt, it appear that he has suffered any ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide such emigrant or dependent with proper and sufficient food and lodging during the journey to the depôt, the Local Government may cause him to be removed from the depôt, and may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Ratification of contracts of emigrants passed by Medical Inspector.

29. In the case of every emigrant who is passed by the Medical Inspector as in a fit state of health, and able to journey to, and labour in, British Burma, the Emigration Agent shall ratify the contract into which the emigrant has entered.

Such ratification shall be made by countersigning the copy of the registration furnished to the emigrant under section twenty-one.

Registration of contracts

30. An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Emigration Agent for the purpose, and a copy of such entry or of the contract, authenticated by himself, shall be forwarded by him to the Immigration Agent at the port of British Burma, at which it is intended that the emigrant shall disembark.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to produce copy of contract for ratification.

31. Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to produce his copy of the contract for the purpose of being ratified by the Emigration Agent shall be punished with a fine equal in amount to the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying him to the depôt, and in default of payment of such fine with imprisonment which may extend to two months, and such emigrant shall forthwith be discharged from the depôt.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent that reasonable cause for refusing to produce the copy of the contract has not been shewn, shall be admissible as *primâ facie* evidence in any proceeding taken under this section.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent stating the cost incurred in engaging, registering,

and conveying the emigrant to the depôt shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such cost.

Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the Emigration Agent.

Procedure if Agent neglects to ratify contract.

32. If within thirty days after the arrival at a depôt of any emigrant engaged for labour the Emigration Agent does not offer to ratify such contract in manner aforesaid,

or if the Emigration Agent, without the consent of the Local Government, refuses to be bound by the contract made by the recruiter with the emigrant,

the Local Government may order the Emigration Agent to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as is necessary to enable him, together with the dependents (if any) upon him, to return to the place where he was registered, and in such case the emigrant shall be released from his contract.

Suit on behalf of emigrant for breach of contract.

33. The Local Government shall, in every case in which it seems proper to do so, cause a suit to be instituted, in the name of such officer as it thinks fit, on behalf of the emigrant against the Emigration Agent for the recovery of damages for any breach of contract.

In every such suit the contract entered into by the recruiter shall be deemed to have been entered into by, and to be binding on, the Emigration Agent.

Recovery of sums payable by Agent under sections 27, 28 and 32.

34. If the Emigration Agent, having been ordered under any of the provisions of section twenty-seven, twenty-eight, or thirty-two to pay any sum of money, omits for twenty-four hours to comply with such order, the Local Government may advance the amount so ordered to be paid to the person named in the order, and recover from the Emigration Agent the sum so advanced with interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the date of such advance,

and no further evidence shall be required by any Court in any suit for the recovery of money so advanced than that the Local Government made such order as aforesaid and advanced the money as aforesaid.

Emigrant vessels and embarkation of Emigrants.

When contract is ratified emigrant may be forwarded to British Burma.

35. When the contract of any emigrant has been duly ratified as aforesaid, he may be forwarded to British Burma, together with his registered dependents if any.

No vessel to carry emigrants without a license.

36. It shall not be lawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry emigrants in such vessel has been obtained from the Local Government of the port of embarkation. The granting or withholding of any such license shall be in the discretion of the Local Government.

Licensee bound to comply with provisions of Act and Rules.

37. Every person obtaining a license under the last preceding section shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this Act and the rules made hereunder, so far as such provisions and rules relate to him.

And any such person failing to comply with any of such provisions or rules shall be liable to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Certificates from Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector.

38. Before leaving the port of embarkation, the master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants under this Act shall obtain from the Emigration Agent and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants certificates under their respective hands, to the effect that they have in respect of the emigrants proceeding in such vessel done all that is hereinbefore required to be done on the part of such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector, respectively, and that, to the best of their knowledge, all the directions herein contained for ensuring the health, comfort and safety of the emigrants have been duly complied with, as well as all rules for the time being in force under sections one hundred and five and one hundred and six.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.

39. If any emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent so to do, it shall not be lawful to compel such emigrant or his dependents (if any) to embark, or to put him or them on boardship against his will, or to detain him or them against his will at the depôt or elsewhere; but nothing in this section shall diminish or affect the civil or criminal liabilities which such emigrant incurs by reason or in respect of his refusal or neglect aforesaid.

Explanation.—The arbitrary refusal of any such dependent to embark shall not be deemed 'sufficient cause' within the meaning of this section.

Every case in which an emigrant is charged before a Magistrate of Police in a Presidency town shall be heard and determined in a summary manner, and every such emigrant shall on conviction, whether by such Police Magistrate or any other Magistrate, be punished in the manner provided in section 492 of the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of offences under that section.

Emigration Agent to ascertain health of emigrant upon embarkation.

40. The Emigration Agent may, if he think fit, ascertain that every emigrant is in a fit state of health to proceed to, and to labour in, British Burma.

If the Emigration Agent is of opinion that any emigrant is not in such a fit state of health, the Emigration Agent may prohibit his embarkation, and the dependents (if any) of such emigrant may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, thereupon refuse to embark.

The Emigration Agent shall also, before the embarkation of any emigrant, ascertain that he has in his possession the copy of the registration provided under section twenty-one. If it appears to the satisfaction of the Emigration Agent that any emigrant has lost such copy, the Agent may furnish him with another copy of such registration, to be made from the copy received by

the Agent from the Magistrate under section twenty-one, and shall thereupon allow such emigrant to embark.

Vessel sailing from Calcutta to depart within 24 hours after embarkation;

41. The master of every vessel carrying emigrants from the port of Calcutta shall proceed on his voyage within twenty-four hours after the embarkation of such of the emigrants as shall have first embarked.

and to take steam down the river.

Every such vessel shall, if not a steamer, proceed from the port of Calcutta to sea under tow of a competent steamer.

Copies of Act and rules to be kept on board.

42. Two copies of this Act and of all existing rules relating to the voyage made under section one hundred and six, and two copies of a translation of this Act and of such rules, in such language or languages as the Local Government may direct, shall be delivered to the master of every vessel carrying emigrants by the Emigration Agent at the time of clearance, and shall be kept on board of every such vessel during the whole voyage.

One of such copies or translations shall, upon request made at any reasonable time to the master of the vessel, be produced to any emigrant for his perusal.

Penalties for fraudulent acts whereby certificate becomes inapplicable to vessel.

43. If after having obtained a certificate in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-six, the master of any vessel cleared for any port of debarkation of emigrants, fraudulently does or suffers to be done any act, whereby such certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the vessel or other matter to which such certificate relates, he shall be liable to fine which may extend to *five thousand* rupees.

Penalty for proceeding to sea without steam.

44. If the master of any vessel sailing from the port of Calcutta, licensed under section thirty-six, and sailing with emigrants on board, causes or allows his vessel (not being a steamer) to leave the port of Calcutta without such vessel being in tow of a competent steamer,

or if such vessel has not left the port of Calcutta, and proceeded on her voyage within the time prescribed in section forty-one,

he shall be liable to fine which may extend to *one thousand* rupees.

PART III.—DISEMBARKATION AND TRANSIT TO DISTRICTS OF LABOUR.

Officers and Depôts at ports of debarkation.

Immigration Agent and Medical Inspectors of Immigrants.

45. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma shall, at each port of debarkation, appoint an Immigration Agent and a Medical Inspector of Immigrants, and shall, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, define the local limits within which every such Agent and Medical Inspector shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act.

Depôt at port of debarkation.

46. At every such port the local Immigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for immigrants under this Act, and provide them with proper and sufficient lodging, food, clothing and medical attendance in such depôt until they are despatched to the place of labour.

Such depôt shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

Procedure on arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.

Master to report arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.

47. Upon the arrival at any port of debarkation of any vessel carrying immigrants, the master of such vessel shall at once report his arrival to the Immigration Agent, and no immigrant on board shall be allowed to land without the permission of such Agent first obtained.

Any master of a vessel who allows any immigrant to land without such permission, shall be punished by a fine which may extend to *fifty* rupees for each person so landed.

Examination of immigrants by Immigration Agent and Medical Inspector.

48. Upon receipt of the report of arrival of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Immigration Agent and the Medical Inspector of Immigrants, shall forthwith go on board such vessel, and the Agent shall satisfy himself that the vessel has on board its proper list of immigrands, and shall compare the immigrants on board with the list, and shall note any births or deaths which may have occurred during the voyage.

The Medical Inspector shall further examine the immigrants, in order to ascertain whether any of them are suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Any immigrant suffering under any such disease may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

Examination of vessel and enquiry into treatment of immigrants on the voyage.

49. The Immigration Agent may if he think fit, and shall on complaint made by any of the immigrants, with the aid of the Medical Inspector, enquire into the general and medical treatment of the immigrants during the voyage, and submit a report thereon to the Chief Commissioner who shall thereupon decide whether the provisions of this Act and the rules framed under it in regard to the voyage appear to have been duly observed; or, if not, whether any and what action should be taken to enforce the liability of the master, either by civil suit or criminal prosecution.

Should the Chief Commissioner decide to take such action, the Immigration Agent may institute such suit or lodge such complaint as may be determined upon.

Transit to place of labour.

Assignment of immigrants to employers.

50. The Chief Commissioner shall make rules regulating applications to the Immigration Agent by persons desiring to employ immigrants, and the mode in which and extent to which the Agent shall assign immigrants to such persons respectively, and may from time to time alter and add to the rules so made.

All such rules, additions and alterations shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette.*

The person to whom any immigrant is so assigned shall be deemed to be the 'employer' of such immigrant within the meaning of the contract into which he has entered and of the provisions hereinafter contained and of the rules made hereunder.

Despatch of immigrants.

51. Immigrants may from time to time be despatched from the depôt to the place of labour by their respective employers, or by the agents of such employers, but subject always to the provisions of this Act.

Immigrants' passes.

No immigrant shall be so despatched unless the permission of the Immigration Agent has been first obtained, and the immigrant has received a pass in the form set forth in Schedule C hereto annexed, signed by the employer or his agent, and countersigned by the Immigration Agent, specifying his name and age, the name of his father, the place of his destination, and the name of his employer.

Immigrants not to be conveyed on any vessel without a license.

52. It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel, without a license granted by an Immigration Agent, to convey any immigrants as defined in this Act in or through British Burma, and it shall be in the discretion of the Immigration Agent to grant or withhold such license.

Such license shall be in force only for one voyage or trip, and shall specify the number of immigrants which the vessel is licensed to carry, and the number of persons, including the crew, other than immigrants, which such vessel is licensed to carry.

Penalty for conveying immigrants in vessel without a license.

The master of any vessel in which immigrants are conveyed without a license having been obtained as aforesaid, shall be punished with fine which may extend to *five hundred* rupees.

Penalty for fraudulent acts, whereby vessel becomes unfit for immigrants.

53. If the master of any vessel, after having obtained a license as aforesaid, fraudulently does or suffers to be done any act or thing whereby the state of the vessel is altered, so that such vessel is unfit for the accommodation of the number of immigrants mentioned in such license, he shall be liable to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Penalty for taking on board excessive number of passengers.

54. The master of any vessel licensed to carry immigrants who receives on board his vessel a greater number of immigrants, or of other persons, than is specified in his license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *fifty* rupees for every immigrant or other person so received in excess of the licensed number.

Two children under ten to count as one person.

In computing under this section the number of immigrants or other persons on board of any vessel, two children under the age of ten years shall be reckoned as one person only.

No immigrant to be taken on board without a pass.

55. The master of any vessel, whether licensed or not, shall not take on board any immigrant, unless such immigrant, or some person accompanying him, shews the pass prescribed in section fifty-one.

A master taking any immigrant on board without a pass shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding *ten* rupees for every such immigrant.

No immigrant to be allowed finally to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in his pass.

56. If the master of any vessel, save as hereinafter provided, causes or permits any immigrant finally to leave such vessel at any place other than that named as the destination of such labourer in his pass, such master shall be liable to fine not exceeding *ten* rupees for each such immigrant.

Proviso.

Provided that this section shall not be deemed to prevent the master of any vessel from permitting immigrants to disembark at any place or places on the voyage, so long as such disembarkation is not intended, or known to be likely to be final; nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any immigrants in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity, if such accident or necessity be forthwith reported to the Immigration Agent by whom the license of such vessel was granted, and to the nearest Magistrate in the district within which such accident occurs or necessity arises.

Magistrate may inspect vessel.

57. A Magistrate may at any time go on board of any such licensed vessel carrying immigrants within the local limits of his jurisdiction, and may inspect the vessel, the immigrants and all persons on board.

The master and officers of such vessel shall be bound to afford to such Magistrate all reasonable facilities for such inspection, and to give him all such information respecting the immigrants or other persons on board as may be reasonably required, and respecting any deaths which may have occurred on board, and respecting any other facts which may affect the health of the immigrants.

Penalty.

Any master or other officer who wilfully or negligently omits to give any such information to the Magistrate, shall be punished with fine which may extend to *five hundred* rupees.

Removal of immigrants in excess of licensed number.

58. If it appears to a Magistrate making an inspection of any such vessel, that the number of immigrants on board is larger than the number specified in the license, he may

remove the excess number and detain them until another opportunity of forwarding them to their destination is found.

The expense necessarily incurred on maintaining such immigrants and in conveying them to their destination shall be recovered from the master of such vessel.

Detainer of vessel for breach of Act or rules.

59. If it appears to a Magistrate making an inspection of any such vessel, that anything required to be done or provided, under the provisions of this Act or of any rule made hereunder, has not been done or provided, he may detain such vessel until the omission has been supplied.

Provision to be made for disembarked immigrants.

60. The Magistrate shall on the arrival at his station of any vessel licensed as aforesaid, give notice of such arrival to the respective employers of the immigrants on board, or to the agents of such employers, who shall forthwith take charge of their immigrants respectively.

The Magistrate shall ascertain whether reasonable provision has been made for the support and lodging of immigrants whose place of disembarkation may be at such station from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination;

and if their respective employers fail to make such reasonable provision, or if such employers or their respective agents are not present at the place of disembarkation, the Magistrate may order such arrangements to be made, and incur such expenses as under the circumstances seem to him necessary;

and the amount of expenses so incurred by him in the disembarkation, or in respect of the food, lodging, medicines, hospital attendance or clothing of the immigrants shall, with interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, be recoverable by the Magistrate from their respective employers.

Power to family of detained immigrant to remain with him.

61. Whenever an immigrant remains behind or is detained under the provisions of section fifty-eight or sixty, it shall be optional with the wife or husband of such immigrant, as the case may be, to remain with the immigrant so remaining behind or detained, or to be taken forward along with the immigrant so further conveyed, whether such wife or husband have contracted to work for hire or not.

The children (if any) of an immigrant so remaining or detained shall also be allowed to remain with him.

Magistrate to send detailed report to Immigration Agent.

62. The Magistrate shall, upon the arrival or detention of any immigrants belonging to a party of more than twenty, despatch without delay to the Immigration Agent by whose permission they were forwarded, a detailed report of the number of immigrants who have arrived or been detained, together with a copy of the report (if any) of the civil surgeon or other medical officer, and any observations which such civil surgeon or other medical officer or such Magistrate may think fit to make as to the state of health and general condition of the immigrants.

Penalty for wilful neglect to enforce rules.

63. Every master of a vessel, or medical officer in charge of immigrants on board of any vessel carrying immigrants, who wilfully and knowingly neglects or refuses to enforce on board of such vessel such rules as may from time to time be prescribed under this Act for his guidance, shall be liable to fine not exceeding *one thousand* rupees.

Jurisdiction over offences committed on board vessel.

64. Any offence against any of the provisions of this Act, or any rule passed under the provisions thereof, committed on board of any vessel, may be tried by any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in any place at which immigrants may have embarked on board such vessel, or may have disembarked from such vessel, or in any place in which such vessel may be detained under the provisions of this Act.

Provisions to be carried on every vessel.

65. There shall be laden, under the supervision of the Immigration Agent, on board of every vessel employed in carrying immigrants within British Burma at the time of the embarkation of such immigrants, proper and sufficient provisions for the consumption of the said immigrants, to the amount, or in the proportion, prescribed by any rule passed under section one hundred and seven, and for the time being in force.

Medical and other officers.

Any master who commences the voyage without having on board such provisions as aforesaid, or without having on board such medical and other officers, cooks, and other attendants, as the Immigration Agent orders, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to *five hundred* rupees.

Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Immigration Agent to order that a medical officer shall proceed with any number of immigrants less than fifty who may go together to the place of labour.

PART IV.

THE LABOUR DISTRICTS AND RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND IMMIGRANT.

Imported Labour Fund.

Yearly rate payable to provide for expenses of Act.

66. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma may, from time to time, by order published in the *British Burma Gazette*, fix a yearly sum, not exceeding *five rupees* per immigrant, for the purpose of defraying the expense of carrying out the purposes of this Act, and the sum so fixed shall be paid half-yearly by the employer of such immigrant on the last day of July and the last day of January in each year.

The amount so realised shall be credited to a fund which shall be called the British Burma Imported Labour Fund, and such fund shall be at the disposal of the said Chief Commissioner for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the Agents Recruiters, and Inspectors, and for otherwise carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Procedure when employer fails to pay the rate.

67. If any employer fails to pay the amount for which he is liable under the provisions of the last preceding section, the Deputy Commissioner shall notify such default to him; and if within one month from the receipt of such notification, or such longer period as may, under special circumstances, appear to the Deputy Commissioner reasonable, such employer fails to pay the amount, the Deputy Commissioner shall levy it by distress and sale of any moveable property found in the possession or under the charge of such employer.

If the full amount has not been recovered by distress and sale, the Inspector of Immigrants, or the Deputy Commissioner on behalf of the Government, may sue the employer liable for the same in any Civil Court having jurisdiction at any place where immigrants have been employed by such employer.

Inspectors of Immigrants.

Appointment of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

68. The Chief Commissioner may appoint, in any district in which this Act may be in force, so many Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of immigrants as he thinks proper, and may from time to time define, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the local limits within which each such Inspector and Assistant Inspector shall exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him by this Act.

Powers of Inspectors.

The Chief Commissioner may confer all or any of the powers of a Magistrate on such Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors; and they shall be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Return of immigrants to be sent in half-yearly by employer, &c., to Inspector.

69. Every employer of immigrants under this Act shall, on or before the last day of January and the last day of July in every year, make out in writing, and deliver to the Inspector of Immigrants, a return of the number of immigrants employed by such employer on the last day of the preceding month, and a return of the sickness and mortality among them during the preceding six months.

Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in return, or sending in incorrect return.

70. Any employer refusing, or wilfully omitting to send in any such return as mentioned in the last preceding section, or knowingly sending in an incorrect return, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to fine not exceeding *five hundred* rupees;

and a certificate under the hand of the Inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been sent, or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of the facts stated in such certificate.

Inspector's visits.

71. Every Inspector of Immigrants shall, so often as may be directed by the Chief Commissioner, visit all lands and houses within the limits of his authority on which any immigrant is employed, and inspect every hospital, tent, camp or building in any way used by any such immigrants, and investigate the condition of the immigrants employed, and for such purpose the Inspector may require that any immigrant shall be produced before him with his instrument of contract, and may make such enquiries as may to him seem proper.

Inspector's books.

Every such Inspector shall keep books, in which, from time to time, shall be entered,

(*a.*) the number of immigrants then under contract with each employer,

(*b.*) the number who shall then be sick or missing, or who shall have complained of ill-treatment,

(*c.*) the particulars of such complaints, and

(*d.*) such other particulars regarding the immigrants as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs.

Inspector's reports.

Each Inspector shall annually make a written report to the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner of the Division, of the aforesaid particulars;

and every such report, as regards the immigrants under any particular employer, shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of such employer or any person by him appointed in writing in that behalf, and the person so inspecting shall be entitled to take a copy of the report so far as it relates to such immigrants.

Power to inspect hospitals and make enquiries as to immigrants.

72. Any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, and any person authorized by him in writing in this behalf, may at any time

(*a.*) enter and inspect any hospital, tent or building, wholly or partially used by or for immigrants,

(*b.*) require that any immigrant be brought before him, and

(*c.*) make any enquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any immigrant.

Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

73. Any employer, and any person acting under his orders, or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs or impedes any entry, inspection or enquiry under either of the two preceding sections, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Regulation of Labour.

Power to fix daily tasks.

74. Every employer shall, from time to time, with the sanction of the Inspector previously obtain-

(*a*.) fix the daily tasks to be executed by the immigrants employed by such employer,

(*b*.) frame a schedule of such daily tasks,

(*c*.) publish the same by posting a copy thereof in the vernacular language of the majority of the immigrants upon the door of each place of payment of the immigrants employed by such employer, and by sending a copy thereof in the English language to the Inspector:

Provided that no immigrant shall be required to work more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours a day.

No deduction shall be made from the wages of an immigrant on account of the rest for one day in each week. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals, and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

Committee to revise schedule of tasks.

75. The Inspector shall, at any time on the application of an employer, summon a committee for the purpose of revising such schedule of daily tasks, if he declines to sanction such modification thereof as the employer desires.

The committee shall consist of the Inspector, of some employer to be nominated by him, and of some person to be nominated by the employer on whose application the committee is summoned.

Such committee, or the numerical majority thereof, shall have power, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to make any modification of the schedule which it may deem proper, and the schedule so modified shall be published in manner aforesaid, and every schedule published as aforesaid shall have effect as between the employer and immigrants in substitution for any former schedule.

Suspension or Cancellation of Contract.

Inspector may suspend contract of any immigrant temporarily unfitted for labour.

76. The Inspector of Immigrants, within the local limits of whose authority any labourer is employed, may suspend, for such period as he thinks fit, the contract of such immigrant, or any particular term thereof, if he or she be in the judgment of the Inspector temporarily incapacitated for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, pregnancy or other sufficient cause:

Provided that every such immigrant shall, during such incapacity, receive from his or her employer such subsistence money as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

Penalty for compelling immigrant to perform work for which he is unfit.

77. If any immigrant is compelled to perform anyspecies of labour for which he is at the time manifestly unfit, or for which he did not engage, the employer by whom he was so employed shall on conviction by a magistrate be liable to fine not exceeding *one hundred* rupees.

Power to discharge immigrants permanently unfitted for labour.

78. If, in the opinion of the Inspector of Immigrants any immigrant is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract or any material part thereof, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such immigrant or some one on his behalf, and from the date of such certificate the contract of such immigrant shall wholly cease and determine.

The Inspector shall make a return of all such cases of determination of contract in his report under section seventy-one.

Every immigrant whose contract has been determined as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the Inspector may award, and such sum shall be recoverable before a Magistrate in the manner hereinafter provided for the recovery of wages.

Provisions for the health and comfort of Immigrants.

Sufficient house accommodation, &c., to be provided.

79. Whenever any immigrants are employed in British Burma, their employer shall be bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements.

He shall also provide good rice or such food as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct, and the immigrant shall be entitled to purchase such food at the price specified in the contract into which he has entered under this Act.

Powers of Inspector as to house accommodation, &c.

80. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate, may institute within the local limits of his jurisdiction, on the lands in charge of any employer, or at some place within such limits not more than ten miles distant from such lands, an enquiry whether such employer has provided for his immigrants sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, or rice or other food.

On the complaint of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, a similar enquiry may be made by any Magistrate.

Every such enquiry, whether conducted by an Inspector or Assistant Inspector, or before a Magistrate on the complaint of an Inspector or Assistant Inspector, shall be dealt with and conducted as a case triable by a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Penalty for breach of rules as to house accommodation.

81. Any employer disobeying rules passed under section one hundred and seven, clause (*e*), and binding upon him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *five hundred* rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may order compliance with such rules within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

If the employer wilfully omits to comply with such order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees a day for every day that such omission continues.

In default of payment by the employer of the last-mentioned fine, the person on whose account such employer has been acting shall be liable to pay the fine.

Penalty for breach of rules as to hospital.

82. Wherever such hospital accommodation or medical charge, as required by rules made under section one hundred and seven, or medicines of such quality and kind, and according to such scale as aforesaid, have not been provided, the employer or other person through whose neglect such default has occurred shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *one hundred* rupees for every week during which any such default continues.

Procedure when Inspector believes any estate unfit for habitation.

83. If an Inspector of Immigrants has at any time reason to believe that any estate or portion of an estate situated within the local limits of his jurisdiction is in a condition so unhealthy, or in such a situation as to be unfit for the residence of immigrants, he shall report his opinion in writing to the Magistrate of the District.

On the receipt of such report the Magistrate shall forthwith summon a committee to enquire whether such estate or portion is unfit for the residence of immigrants.

Such committee shall consist of the Magistrate of the District, the Inspector of Immigrants, the Medical Officer of the district, and, if practicable, one or more employers of immigrants.

If the Magistrate is unable to procure the service on such committee of any employer of immigrants, he may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, appoint such other person or persons as he may deem qualified to serve on the committee.

Such committee shall proceed with as little delay as possible to enquire into the condition of the estate or portion of estate to which the order appointing the committee has reference, and shall hear such evidence on the subject as the owner of the estate or portion, or the employer, or Inspector, desires to place before it.

Effect of finding of unfitness.

If the committee, or the majority thereof, is of opinion that such estate or portion is in a condition so unhealthy or in such a situation as to be unfit for the residence of immigrants, it shall record a finding to that effect.

and the contract of every immigrant who has contracted to serve on such estate shall thereupon be void as regards such estate or portion as may be found unfit for the residence of immigrants:

Provided that every such contract shall continue valid in regard to any other portion of such estate or to any other estate belonging to the same employer.

Penalty for permitting immigrants to reside on unhealthy estates.

84. Every employer causing or permitting any immigrant to reside upon any such estate or portion of an estate as under the provisions of section eighty or section eighty-three has been found unfit for the residence of labourers, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five thousand rupees.

Provided that in case it appear to the Inspector that any such estate, or portion, or any part of such portion has become fit for the residence of immigrants, he shall, with the sanction of the Magistrate of the District, give under his hand a certificate of such fitness, and no employer shall be liable to fine by reason of his causing or permitting immigrants to reside in any place respecting which such certificate of fitness has been given.

Breaches of contract by Immigrants.

Penalty on immigrant absenting himself without sufficient cause.

85. Any immigrant who voluntarily and without reasonable cause absents himself from his labour,

or neglects or refuses to labour as required by his employer, the labour so required being reasonable and proper,

may, on conviction by a Magistrate, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during the period of such absence, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding *eight annas* for each day during which such absence has continued; and in case such absence has exceeded seven days, or in case such immigrant has been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, he may be further sentenced at the request of the employer to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

The employer of any immigrant convicted under this section may, by endorsement on his copy of the contract with such immigrant, transfer his rights thereunder to any other employer of immigrants in the same district; and such employer, on assenting in writing to such transfer, shall be deemed to be the employer of such immigrant within the meaning of the original contract.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such immigrant by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be 'reasonable cause' within the meaning of this section.

Immigrant deserting may be apprehended without warrant.

86. If any immigrant desert or attempt to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without first procuring a warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such immigrant wherever he may be found:

Proviso.

Provided that if he be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant:

Further proviso.

The employer or other person apprehending an immigrant under this section shall, within a reasonable time from the time of such apprehension, give him in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he has been apprehended.

Immigrant when made over to the police, to be taken before nearest Magistrate.

87. Any immigrant so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act.

If the place from which such labourer is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of

such Magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said labourer, under custody, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such place is situate, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

Punishment for desertion.

88. Every immigrant deserting from his employer's service shall be liable, upon conviction, to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one month.

Every immigrant who after having been convicted under this section again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Every immigrant who after having been twice convicted under this section again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to three months.

Such punishment may be imposed in addition to the forfeiture to which the immigrant is liable under section eighty-five.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

89. Whenever any immigrant has actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service the Inspector shall if the employer so desire cancel the contract of such immigrant by endorsing the word 'cancelled' on the immigrant's copy of the contract,

or the employer may, by endorsement on his copy of the contract, transfer his rights thereunder to any other employer of immigrants in the same district, and such employer, on assenting in writing to such transfer, shall be deemed to be the employer of such immigrant within the meaning of the original contract.

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

90. All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of immigrants shall apply to immigrants who desert while in transit to the district in which they have contracted to labour for hire; and such immigrants may be tried either in the district in which they may be apprehended, or in the district in which under their contracts they are bound to labour for hire.

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring, or employing immigrants under contract to another person.

91. Any person who knowingly and wilfully entices away, harbours, or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment any immigrant before such labourer has been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may award to the employer of such immigrant the whole or any portion of such fine.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if employer apply for return of immigrant.

92. The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer of any immigrant imprisoned for any offence under this Act, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time before the expiry of such sentence, that such immigrant be made over to him for the purpose of completing his contract, and the Magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over such immigrant to his employer, and in that case the Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on him, and shall endorse on the instrument of contract of such immigrant a memorandum signed by him of such cancellation.

On expiry of sentence immigrant to be made over to employer.

93. When any immigrant has been sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall (subject to the provisions of section eighty-nine) make over such immigrant on the termination of his imprisonment to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him;

Conviction not to operate as a release.

and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any immigrant from the terms of his contract:

The period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the immigrant at the expiry of his sentence; but such immigrant shall, in that case, be sent to the place, or principal place of business of such employer, and the expense of so sending him shall be levied from the employer in the manner herein provided for the recovery of rates.

Time of unlawful absence and of imprisonment to be included in term of immigrant.

94. The duration of every unlawful absence from labour, of which any immigrant may be convicted, and every sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall be endorsed by the convicting Magistrate on the employer's copy of the contract with such immigrant,

and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the immigrant is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as shall be equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

Breaches of contract or ill-usage by employer.

If immigrant desire to complain, employer to give notice to Inspector.

95. If any immigrant state to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector of Immigrants of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement has been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the Inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to fine not exceeding *one hundred* rupees.

Procedure on receipt of notice of complaint.

96. Whenever any Inspector of Immigrants receives such notice in writing as aforesaid,

or whenever any complaint of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid is made to him by any immigrant against his employer, or any person acting for such employer,

or whenever the Inspector has other reasonable grounds for believing that any such immigrant has

been injured by personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid,

such Inspector shall forthwith, if the place in which such offence has been committed is not situate within the local limits of his own authority, give notice thereof in writing to the Inspector within the limits of whose authority such place is situated; and if such place be situate within those limits, then such Inspector shall, so soon as conveniently may be, proceed to some place not more than ten miles in a direct line from the place, or principal place, of business of such employer, and make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

Procedure if complaint be untrue or frivolous.

97. If, upon such enquiry the Inspector finds that the complaint is untrue or frivolous, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his finding respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint,

and in such case shall endorse on the employer's copy of the contract of such complainant, the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such enquiry,

and such number of days shall be added to the period for which the complainant had contracted to serve,

and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such immigrant has absented himself from his labour without sufficient cause during the number of days which shall be so endorsed.

Procedure if the complaint be well founded.

98. If, upon enquiry as aforesaid, the Inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a Magistrate, dispose of the case in due course of law.

If the Inspector is not a Magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

Recovery of wages.

99. If, upon the complaint of any immigrant it is proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of his wages for two months, such Magistrate may award to the complainant the amount which appears to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as appears to the Magistrate to be just; and, in case of default, the Deputy Commissioner shall, upon the requisition of the Magistrate, levy the entire sum in the manner prescribed for the levy of rates under this Act.

Compensation if wages are due for more than two months.

Cancellation of contract.

100. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any immigrant by such employer, is convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such immigrant and triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session;

or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid is twice convicted of any such offence against such immigrant triable under the said Code by a Magistrate;

or if it be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such immigrant's wages for three months;

or if a Magistrate, on the report of the Inspector and after due enquiry, in the presence of the parties is satisfied that any immigrant has been compelled to perform any labour while he was to his employer's knowledge unfit for it, or has been subjected to ill-usage by such employer or any other person placed in authority over the immigrant by such employer,

the Magistrate may, if he think fit, on the application of the immigrant, in each of such cases cancel the contract of such immigrant, and award to him, in addition to the wages (if any) due for service performed, compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the instrument of contract.

The compensation may be recovered in the same way as rates leviable under section sixty-seven.

Determination of Contracts.

Immigrant who has completed his contract may have such completion registered.

101. Every immigrant on completing the term of his contract may appear before the Inspector, in order that the completion of the contract may be registered.

Any employer forcibly or fraudulently detaining an immigrant after the completion of his contract, or failing to give notice of such completion to the Inspector within one month after the date of such completion, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Power to redeem contract.

102. If any immigrant is able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by payment of a sum equivalent to the value thereof, he may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Inspector of Immigrants within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed, and on his depositing such sum in the hands of such Inspector, such Inspector shall give notice to the employer that such immigrant requires him, within one week, to shew cause why such immigrant should not be released from his contract;

and if no sufficient cause be shown, such Inspector shall require the production of the contract of such immigrant, and endorse thereon a certificate of release by purchase, and shall hold the sum in deposit on account of the employer of such immigrant.

If any employer, or other person authorised to act for him, neglect to comply with such demand as aforesaid, such employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

The value of the unexpired term of contract shall be deemed to be the aggregate amount of one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of

the first year, of two rupees for every such month of the second year, and of three rupees for every such month of the third year, of the original term of the immigrant's engagement.

Certificate of release from contract.

103. Every immigrant whose contract has been completed, determined, released by purchase as aforesaid, or rescinded by the mutual assent of the parties thereto, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Inspector a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner by an order to be published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

Return passage.

104. Any immigrant whose contract has been completed, determined, or rescinded by the mutual assent of the parties thereto, shall be entitled to be conveyed back to the port from which he embarked for British Burma at the expense of the employer with whom he may have contracted.

The Chief Commissioner shall, from time to time, determine what shall be taken to represent the cost of such re-conveyance, and to make rules for the care and protection of immigrants on their return journey.

The cost of such re-conveyance shall be recoverable from the employer liable in the same manner as rates leviable under section sixty-seven.

PART V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power of Government of India to make rules.

105. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

(*a*) the periodical returns to be made by the Emigration Officers, by Magistrates, by Immigration Agents, and by the Inspectors of immigrants;

(*b*) the books to be kept for the registration of emigrants and of their contracts;

(*c*) the dates between which no emigrants shall proceed to British Burma;

(*d*) what ports shall be ports of embarkation and debarkation respectively under this Act;

(*e*) the probable maximum length of the voyage from each port of embarkation to each port of debarkation;

(*f*) and generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Power of Local Government of port of embarkation.

106. The Local Government of every port of embarkation under this Act may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

(*a*) the fees payable under section seventeen;

(*b*) the form of notice of the arrival of emigrants at depôts;

(*c*) the management and regulation of depôts;

(*d*) the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts and during transport;

(*e*) the clothing to be supplied to emigrants during transport;

(*f*) the mode of applying for licenses under section thirty-six;

(*g*) the survey of emigrant vessels;

(*h*) the procedure on embarkation;

(*i*) the space to be provided for emigrants on board ships sailing from ports of embarkation under this Act;

(*j*) the provisions, fuel and water to be laden on board such vessels, and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant;

(*k*) the medical officers, medicines and medical requirements to be on board such vessels.

(*l*). the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey, the control of officers, cooks and other servants, and generally the accommodation of emigrants.

Power of Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

107. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

(*a*). the transport of immigrants from ports of disembarkation under this Act to the places of their respective employments, their medical inspection during such transport, their detainer at any place on the way on account of sickness and the accommodation, support and medical treatment of immigrants so detained;

(*b*). the diet, clothing, medical attendance and management of immigrants in transit;

(*c*). the hospital accommodation, medicine and medical attendance to be provided by employers for their immigrants at the place of employment;

(*d*). the periodical inspection of immigrants, and the books to be kept by Inspectors of immigrants;

(*e*). the house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and supply of suitable food to be provided by employers for their immigrants; and the price of such food;

(*f*). the hospital accommodation and medical care of labourers, and the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for them;

(*g*). and generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of immigrants.

Publication of rules.

108. All rules made under sections one hundred and five, one hundred and six, and one hundred and seven shall be published—

in the case of rules made under section one hundred and five, in the *Gazette of India*,

in the case of rules made under section one hundred and six, in the local official *Gazette*;

in the case of rules made under section one hundred and seven, in the *British Burma Gazette*;

and shall thereupon have the force of law.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 13.)

RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of the Emigration Agent for British Burma at

A. B. is hereby licensed under the British Burma Labour Contract Law, 1873, to act as a recruiter in the district of , for the purpose of inducing and engaging persons to proceed to British Burma for the purpose of labouring for hire.

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.

Dated the day of

(Sd.) C. D.,

Emigration Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

(Referred to in Section 17.)

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER AS TO HEALTH OF INTENDING EMIGRANT.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined A. B., and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to British Burma [and to work for hire there.]*

(Sd.) C. D.,

[Here add designation of examining officer.]

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

SCHEDULE C.

(Referred to in Section 51.)

PASS PERMITTING IMMIGRANT TO PROCEED TO DISTRICT OF LABOUR.

I hereby certify that the immigrant named below has obtained leave to proceed from to for the purpose of labouring for hire [or, in company with his/her (here state the relationship or connexion) who is under contract to labour for hire.]

(Countersigned) C. D., (Sd.) A. B.,

Superintendent of Labour Transport at [Employer, or agent as the case may be.]

Dated the

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Father's name.	District of destination.	Name of employer.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill, which has been prepared at the desire of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, is to regulate the transport of coolies to that Province, and their employment therein under contracts of service. It is divided into five Parts.

Part I contains the usual preliminary provisions, and repeals, so far as regards British Burma, Madras Act V of 1866.

Part II relates to emigration. It provides for the appointment at each port of embarkation of an Emigration Agent and a Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and describes the duties of those officers. It provides for the establishment and inspection of depôts for emigrants; it prescribes rules for (*a*) the recruiting emigrants, (*b*) the contracts into which they will enter, (*c*) their medical examination, (*d*) the ascertainment of their knowledge of the nature of their contracts, (*e*) their registration, (*f*) their journey from their homes to the depôt, (*g*) the procedure on arriving at the depôt, (*h*) emigrant vessels and the embarkation of emigrants. For the survey of vessels, procedure on embarkation, space, fuel, water, provisions, &c., to be provided on board, rules will be made by the Local Government of the port of embarkation.

Part III relates to the disembarkation of immigrants in Burma, and their transit to the districts in which they have contracted to labour. The Chief Commissioner will appoint at each port of debarkation an Immigration Agent and a Medical Inspector, and the former officer will establish a suitable depôt, and provide the immigrants with proper lodging, food, clothing and medical attendance until they are despatched to the place of labour. The Bill then provides a procedure on the arrival of vessels carrying immigrants, and regulates their assignment to employers, and their transit to the place of labour.

Part IV relates to the labour-districts and the relations of employer and immigrant. It begins with clauses empowering the Chief Commissioner to fix and realise a yearly payment not exceeding five rupees per immigrant, to be paid by the employers, and to be credited to a Labour Fund, which will be applied in carrying out the provisions of the proposed Act. It then provides for the appointment of Inspectors of Immigrants, and details their duties. It requires employers, with the previous sanction of the Inspector, to fix the immigrants' daily tasks It

empowers the Inspector in proper cases to suspend the execution of the contract of any immigrant, and (where the immigrant is permanently incapacitated for labour) to cancel his contract. It contains provisions for securing the health and comfort of the immigrants. It provides penalties for immigrants breaking their contracts, and for persons enticing away, &c., immigrants under contract to others. It lays down the procedure when immigrants desire to complain of breach of contract or ill-usage by their employers.

Part IV then contains three clauses relating to the determination of immigrants' contracts, and concludes with a clause entitling immigrants whose contracts have been completed, determined or rescinded by mutual assent of the parties, to a return passage at the employer's expense.

Part V empowers the Governor General in Council, the Local Governments, and the Chief Commissioner, to make subsidiary rules consistent with the Act.

Nothing in the Bill applies to contracts with, or the emigration of, native seamen, domestic servants, or skilled artizans.

SIMLA, *The 24th July* 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in four months :—

No. 16 of 1873.

THE EUROPEAN VAGRANCY BILL, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
3. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

PROCEDURE.

4. Power to require apparent vagrant to go before Magistrate.
5. Summary inquiry into vagrant's circumstances.
   Order to go to work-house.
6. Forwarding vagrant to place of employment.
7. Assistance to obtain employment.
8. Subsistence allowance.
9. Power to give certificates.
   Form of certificate.
10. Power to invest certain officials with jurisdiction of Justices under sections 5, 7, 8 and 9.

PART III.

GOVERNMENT WORK-HOUSES.

SECTIONS.

11. Provision of Government work-houses.
    Scale of diet.
12. Superintendence of work-houses.
13. Search of vagrants.
14. Discipline.
15. Refusal to accept employment.

PART IV.

REMOVAL FROM INDIA.

16. Removal of vagrants.
    Cost of removal.
17. Agreements with vagrants.
    Form of agreement.
18. Power to perform agreement.

PART V.

PENALTIES.

19. Refusal to go before Magistrate.
    Assaulting Police.
20. Escaping from Police.
    Quitting work-house without leave.
    Failing to return to work-house.
21. Failing to proceed to port of embarkation.
    Refusing to go on boardship.
    Escaping from ship.
22. Returning to India.
23. Begging.
24. Procedure on close of imprisonment.
25. Penalty on shipmaster bringing European convicts to India.
    Power to exempt certain shipmasters.
26. Recovery of fines.
    Payment of fines.
27. Prosecutions.
28. Limits of jurisdiction.
29. Validity of proceedings where Magistrate is not the nearest.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

30. Deprivation of privileges of European British subjects under Criminal Procedure Code.
31. Liability of importers of Europeans or employers of soldiers becoming vagrants.
    Recovery of charges.
32. Liability of consignee in case of Europeans who arrive in charge of animals and become vagrants.
    "Consignee" defined.
    "Agent" defined.
33. Exercise of powers conferred on Local Government.
34. Exercise in Native States of powers conferred on Magistrates, Justices and Police.
35. Power to make rules for guidance of officers.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE (form of Certificate).
THE SECOND SCHEDULE (form of Agreement).

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to European Vagrancy.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to persons of European extraction who wander in a destitute condition throughout India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The European Vagrancy Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India and to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once: Provided that sections four to sixteen (both inclusive), nineteen, twenty, twenty-four and twenty-nine shall not come into force in Coorg, or in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, or in any of the dominions of the Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty not situate within the limits of any Presidency, Lieutenant-Governorship or Chief Commissionership in British India, until such day or respective days as the Governor General in Council from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints in this behalf.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Acts No. XXI of 1869 *(to provide against European Vagrancy)* and No. XXVIII of 1871 *(to amend the European Vagrancy Act,* 1869), are hereby repealed.

But all appointments and orders made, work-houses provided, certificates given, powers conferred, rules prescribed and exemptions granted under the former Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively made, provided, given, conferred, prescribed and granted under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Person of European extraction."

"Person of European extraction" includes Americans and Australasians:

"Vagrant."

"Vagrant" means a person of European extraction found asking for alms, or wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence:

"Master of a ship."

"Master of a ship" includes any person in charge of a decked vessel:

"Magistrate."

And in Parts III and V of this Act "Magistrate" means, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police, and, outside those limits, a person exercising powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class.

PART II.

PROCEDURE.

Power to require apparent vagrant to go before Magistrate.

4. Any Police officer may within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, require any person who is apparently a vagrant to accompany him or any other Police officer to, and to appear before, the nearest Magistrate of Police, and may, without those limits, require any such person to accompany him or any other Police officer to, and to appear before, the nearest Justice of the Peace exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Summary inquiry into vagrant's circumstances.

5. The Magistrate of Police or Justice shall make a summary inquiry into the circumstances and character of the alleged vagrant; and if he is satisfied that such person is a vagrant, he shall record in his office a declaration to that effect.

Order to go to work-house.

If he is further of opinion that the vagrant is not likely to obtain employment at once, or if he has reason to believe that a declaration of vagrancy has on any former occasion been recorded in respect of such vagrant, he shall require the vagrant to go to a Government work-house and shall draw up an order to that effect.

The vagrant shall then be placed in charge of the Police for the purpose of being forwarded to the work-house, and the said order shall be a sufficient authority to the Police for retaining him in their charge while he is on his way to the work-house, and to the Governor of the work-house for receiving and detaining such vagrant.

Forwarding vagrant to place of employment.

6. Where the officer making the inquiry mentioned in section five is of opinion that the vagrant is likely to obtain employment in any place subject to the Local Government, or (when the vagrant is in any part of the said dominions) in any place subject to the nearest Local Government, such officer may in his discretion forward the vagrant to such place in charge of the Police and draw up an order to that effect.

Such order shall be a sufficient authority to the Police for retaining the vagrant in their charge while he is on his way to such place of employment.

Assistance to obtain employment.

7. Upon his arrival at the place of employment, the vagrant shall be taken before the nearest Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace exercising powers as aforesaid, to whom the order for transmission shall be delivered.

Such officer shall thereupon, to the best of his ability, assist the vagrant in seeking employment, and may in the meantime, if he think fit, keep the vagrant in the charge of the Police.

Should the vagrant fail to obtain suitable employment within a reasonable time not exceeding fifteen days from such arrival, such officer shall forward him to a Government work-house in the manner provided by section five.

Subsistence allowance.

8. Every person while in charge of the Police, whether before inquiry as to his vagrancy, or while he is on his way, under section five, to the work-house, or, under section six, to a place of employment, shall be entitled to an allowance for his subsistence at the rate of eight annas per diem.

The Magistrate of Police or Justice, before whom any vagrant is taken under section seven, may, if he think fit, order the vagrant to receive a similar allowance while he is seeking employment.

The Local Government shall cause such allowance to be paid out of such funds at its disposal and in such manner as it may from time to time direct.

Power to give certificates.

9. Any Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace exercising powers as aforesaid may, on being satisfied that any person of European extraction is not likely to become a vagrant, give such person a certificate under his hand stating that for a certain time (mentioning it) not exceeding six months from the date of the certificate, and within certain limits (mentioning them), nothing in sections four, five, six and seven shall apply to the holder of such certificate; and thereupon (subject to the provisions contained in sections twenty-three and twenty-four) nothing in sections four, five, six and seven shall apply to such person for such time and within such limits as aforesaid.

Form of certificate.

Every such certificate shall be in the form set forth in the first schedule to this Act annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit.

Power to invest certain officials with jurisdiction of Justices under sections 5, 7, 8 and 9.

10. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, invest any Justice of the Peace, District Superintendent of Police, or Assistant District Superintendent of Police with the jurisdiction and powers conferred by this Part on a Justice of the Peace exercising powers as aforesaid.

PART III.

GOVERNMENT WORK-HOUSES.

Provision of Government work-houses.

11. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may provide work-houses, with their necessary furniture and establishment, at such places as it may think proper, for the temporary reception of vagrants,

or may, by writing under the hand of a Secretary to such Government, certify any building, or part of a building not provided as a work-house under the former part of this section, to be fit for a work-house for the purposes of this Act. Every such certificate shall be published in the local official *Gazette*, and thereupon such building or part of a building shall, until the Local Government otherwise orders, be deemed a Government work-house under this Act.

Scale of diet.

The Local Government shall allow the same scale of diet for the support of vagrants received in such work-houses as is for the time being allowed for Europeans confined in the local prisons or penitentiaries.

Superintendence of work-houses.

12. Every such work-house shall be under the immediate charge of a Governor, who shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed, by the Local Government.

Every such Governor shall, if the Local Government think fit, be subject to the orders of a Committee of Management appointed from time to time by such Government, or, in the absence of a Committee, to the orders of such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Search of vagrants.

13. Every such Governor may order that any vagrant admitted to the work-house under his charge shall be searched, and that the vagrant's bundles, packages and other effects shall be inspected, and may direct that any money then found with or on the vagrant, shall be applied (subject to the orders of the Local Government) towards the expense of carrying this Act into execution, and may order that all or any of the said effects shall be sold, and that the produce of the sale be applied as aforesaid, but subject to the like orders.

Discipline.

14. Vagrants admitted to work-houses under this Act shall be subject to such rules of management and discipline as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Any Governor of a work-house (if authorised in this behalf by the Local Government) may punish any vagrant who knowingly disobeys or neglects any such rule—

(*a.*) by imprisoning him in solitary confinement for any time not exceeding seven days,

(*b.*) by ordering him for any time not exceeding three days to close confinement, to be there kept upon a diet reduced to such extent as the Local Government shall prescribe, or

(*c.*) by hard labour for any time not exceeding seven days.

And any such vagrant shall also, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Refusal to accept employment.

15. The Governor and the Committee of Management (if any) of every such work-house shall use his and their best endeavours to obtain outside the work-house suitable employment for the vagrants admitted thereto.

When such employment is obtained, any such vagrant refusing or neglecting to avail himself thereof, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

PART IV.

REMOVAL FROM INDIA.

Removal of vagrants.

16. If after the lapse of a reasonable time no suitable employment is obtainable for any such vagrant, the Local Government may either (when he has entered into such agreement as hereinafter mentioned) cause him to be removed from British India in manner hereinafter provided, the cost of such removal being paid by Government;

Cost of removal.

or it may cause sections twenty-three and thirty to be read to him and may then release him

Agreements with vagrants.

17. Any vagrant or other person of European extraction may enter into an agreement in writing with the Secretary of State for India in Council, binding himself—

(*a.*) to proceed to such port in British India as shall be mentioned in the agreement;

(*b.*) there to embark on board such ship and at such time as is directed by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government of the territories in which such port is situate, for the purpose of being removed from India at the expense of the said Secretary of State in Council;

(*c.*) to remain on board such ship until she has arrived at her port of destination; and

(*d.*) not to return to India until five years have elapsed from the date of such embarkation.

Form of agreement.

Every such agreement may be on unstamped paper and shall be in the form set forth in the second schedule to this Act annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

Power to perform agreement.

18. The Local Government of the territories in which the said port is situate, may enter into such contracts for conveyance or otherwise, and perform such other acts as may be necessary to carry out such agreement on the part of the said Secretary of State in Council.

PART V.

PENALTIES.

Refusal to go before Magistrate.

19. Any person refusing or failing to accompany a Police officer to, or to appear before, a Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace, for the purpose of preliminary inquiry, when required so to do under section four, shall be punishable, whether he be, or benot, an European British subject, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine, or with both.

Assaulting Police.

And any person who, when required under section four to accompany a Police officerto, or to appear before, a Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace, commits an offence punishable under section three hundred and fifty-three of the Indian Penal Code, may, whether he be, or be not, an European British subject, be tried by a Magistrate for such offence.

Escaping from Police.

20. Any vagrant who escapes from the Police while committed to their charge under the orders specified in sections five and six,

Quitting work-house without leave.

or who leaves a work-house, under this Act, without permission from the Governor,

Failing to return to workhouse.

or who having with such permission left a work-house for a limited time or a specified purpose, fails to return on the expiration of such time or when such purpose has been accomplished or proves to be impracticable,

shall for every such offence be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Failing to proceed to port of embarkation.

21. Any person entering into an agreement under section seventeen, and failing to proceed in pursuance thereof to the port therein mentioned,

Refusing to go on boardship.

or refusing to embark when directed so to do under the same section,

Escaping from ship.

or escaping from the ship in which he has so embarked before she has reached her port of destination,

shall for every such offence be punishable, whether he be, or be not, an European British subject, on conviction before a Magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

Returning to India.

22. Any person returning to India within five years of the date of his embarkation pursuant to any agreement entered into under section seventeen, unless specially permitted so to do by the Secretary of State for India, shall for every such offence be punishable, whether he be, or be not, an European British subject, on conviction before a Magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Begging.

23. Any person of European extraction found asking for alms when he has sufficient means of subsistence,

or asking for alms in a threatening or insolent manner,

or continuing to ask for alms of any person after he has been required to desist,

shall be punishable, whether he be, or be not, an European British subject, on conviction before a Magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month for the first offence, two months for the second, and three months for any subsequent offence.

Procedure on close of imprisonment.

24. Every person imprisoned under section nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two or twenty-three, shall, at the end of his term of imprisonment, be placed before the nearest Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace exercising powers as aforesaid, who shall, if he think fit, forthwith deal with him in the manner prescribed by sections five and six.

The order of transmission shall certify the fact of the previous conviction.

Penalty on shipmaster bringing European convicts to India.

25. Every master of a ship landing or allowing to land in any part of British India any person of European extraction who has been convicted in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions of felony, or of an offence which, if committed in England, would be felony, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable, for every such person so landed or allowed to land, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees and not less than one hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months,

unless the defendant satisfy the Magistrate by evidence (which the defendant is hereby declared competent to give), that he had made due enquiry as to the person so landed, or allowed to land, and that he had no reason to believe that such person had been convicted as aforesaid.

Power to exempt certain shipmasters.

The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt from the operation of the former part of this section the masters of any class of ships, on such terms as to the Governor General in Council seem fit, and either in respect of all or of any of the persons on board such ships.

The Governor General in Council may in like manner revoke any exemption made under this section.

Recovery of fines.

26. All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed outside the local limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the Police of such towns in force for the time being.

Payment of fines.

All fines recovered under this Act shall be paid to the credit of the Government of India, or as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs.

Prosecutions.

27. All prosecutions under this Act may be instituted and conducted by such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Limits of jurisdiction.

28. In imposing penalties under this Part and Part III of this Act, no person shall exceed the limits of jurisdiction prescribed for him by the Code of Criminal Procedure in the case of offenders not being European British subjects.

Validity of proceedings where Magistrate is not the nearest.

29. No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason only that the Magistrate of Police or Justice, before whom a person, apparently a vagrant, was required to appear, or before whom a person was placed under section twenty-four, was not the nearest.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Deprivation of privileges of European British subjects under Criminal Procedure Code.

30. Any European British subject who, upon the summary enquiry mentioned in section five, has been determined to be a vagrant, or who has been convicted under section twenty-two or section twenty-three, shall, so long as he remains in India, be subject, beyond the limits of the said towns, to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (other than those contained in Chapter XXXVIII of the same Code) applicable to an European not being a British subject.

If from any cause he is committed or held to bail by a Justice of the Peace to take his trial before a High Court, he shall not be at liberty to object to the jurisdiction of such Justice of the Peace or High Court on the ground of anything contained in the former part of this section.

An office copy of the declaration recorded under section five, shall be *primâ facie* evidence that the European British subject named therein has been, upon such enquiry, determined to be a vagrant.

Liability of importers of Europeans or employers of soldiers becoming vagrants.

31. Whenever any person of European extraction lands in India, or, being a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier in Her Majesty's Army, leaves that Army in India, under an engagement to serve any other person, or any Company, Association or body of persons in any capacity,

and whenever a sailor of European extraction not being a British subject, is discharged from his ship in any British Indian port,

and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant within one year after his arrival in India or leaving the Army, or discharge from his ship, as the case may be, then the person, or Company, Association or Body, to serve whom he has so landed in India or left the Army, or, in the case of a sailor, the person who is at the date of the discharge the owner or agent of the ship from which the sailor has been so discharged, shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of his removal under this Act, and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

Recovery of charges.

Such costs and charges shall be recoverable by suit as if an express agreement to repay them had been entered into with the Secretary of State for India in Council, by the person, Company, Association. Body, owner or agent chargeable.

Liability of consignee in case of Europeans who arrive in charge of animals and become vagrants.

32. When any person of European extraction lands in India, being or having been during his passage to India, or from one Indian port to another, in charge of, or in attendance upon, any animal, and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant within one year after his arrival in India, then

the consignee of such animal,

or the agents in India for the sale of such animal,

or, if such consignee or agent cannot be found, the agent to whom the ship in which such animal arrived in India was consigned,

shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of such person's removal under this Act, and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

Any such consignee or agent shall be entitled to charge the consignor or principal for any payment to the Government under this section.

"Consignee" defined.

For the purposes of this section 'Consignee' includes any person who undertakes to dispose of such animal for the benefit of the consignor, and

"Agent" defined.

'Agent' includes any person who undertakes the agency of such ship, though it may not have been consigned to him.

Exercise of powers conferred on Local Government.

33. The powers and duties conferred and imposed by sections sixteen and eighteen, on a Local Government, may be exercised and performed by such class of officers as the Local Government from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, appoints in this behalf.

Exercise in Native States of powers conferred on Magistrates, Justices, and Police.

34. The powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on Magistrates, Justices of the Peace exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and Police officers respectively may, in places beyond the limits of British India, be exercised and performed by such persons respectively as the Governor General in Council from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints in this behalf.

Power to make rules for guidance of officers.

35. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules, consistent with this Act, for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 9.)

WHEREAS *E. F.* of a person of European extraction and holder of this certificate, has appeared before me and satisfied me that he is not likely to become a vagrant within the meaning of the European Vagrancy Act, 1873, THESE ARE TO CERTIFY that for the space of months from the date hereof and within the Province [*or* District] of nothing in sections four, five, six and seven of the same Act shall be deemed to apply to him, unless he is found asking for alms when he has sufficient means of subsistence, or asking for alms in a threatening or insolent manner, or continuing to ask for alms of any person after he has been required to desist: IN ANY OF WHICH CASES he shall be liable to be imprisoned and otherwise dealt with as provided in sections twenty-three and twenty-four of the said Act.

(Signed) *G. H.*

Dated this day of 18 .

Magistrate of Police for the Town of *or* Justice of the Peace for exercising the full powers of a Magistrate.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 17.)

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this day of 18 BETWEEN the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and *C. D.* of, &c., [*the vagrant*] of the other part: Each of the parties hereto (so far as relates to the acts on his own part to be performed) hereby agrees with the other of them as follows:—

1. The said *C. D.* shall proceed forthwith to the port of [*the port of embarkation.*]

2. The said *C. D.* shall there embark on board such ship and at such time as an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government shall direct.

3. The said *C. D.* shall remain on board such ship until she shall have arrived at her port of destination.

4. The said *C. D.* shall not return to India until five years shall have elapsed from the date of such embarkation, unless specially permitted so to return by the said Secretary of State.

5 The said Secretary of State in Council shall defray the cost of the transit of the said *C. D.* to the said port, and of his lodging and subsistence during such transit and during his detention (if any) at the same port, and shall contract with the owner of the said ship, or his agent, for the passage of the said *C. D.* on board the said ship, and for his subsistence during the voyage for which he shall embark as aforesaid.

In witness whereof *A. B.* (by order of the Governor General of India in Council [*or* the Governor of in Council, *or* the Lieutenant-Governor of , *or* the Chief Commissioner of], on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council), and the said *C. D.* have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to make three amendments in the European Vagrancy Act (XXI of 1869), *first*, to enable the governors of workhouses to punish vagrants disobeying rules by solitary confinement, by reduction of diet, or by hard labour; *secondly*, to provide a punishment for vagrants who, with the governor's permission, leave a work-house for a limited time, or a specified purpose, but fail to return on the expiration of such time, or when such purpose has been accomplished or proves impracticable; and *thirdly*, to render the owners and agents of ships from

which foreign European sailors are discharged in British Indian ports, liable in case such sailors become vagrants.

These changes have been recommended by the Local Governments which have had most experience in the working of the Act.

The opportunity has been taken to amend section one of Act XXVIII of 1871, which does not provide for the case of an Australian who lands in India having been in charge of horses, not "during his passage to India," but during his passage from one port in British India to another.

As the Vagrancy Act has been already amended, it is thought preferable to adopt the method of repealing and re-enacting with the necessary modifications, rather than to add a third Act to the two in which the law on the subject is now contained.

SIMLA,
The 2nd August 1873. } E. C. BAYLEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three months.

No. 17 of 1873.

A Bill to explain and amend the law relating to certain Married Women, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make such provision as hereinafter appears for the enjoyment of wages and earnings by women married before the first day of January, 1866, and for insurances on lives by persons married before or after that day:

And whereas by the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section four, it is enacted that no person shall by marriage acquire any interest in the property of the person whom he or she marries, nor become incapable of doing any act in respect of his or her own property, which he or she could have done, if unmarried:

And whereas by force of the said Act all women to whose marriages it applies are absolute owners of all property vested in, or acquired by, them, and their husbands do not by their marriage acquire any interest in such property, but the said Act does not protect such husbands from liabilities on account of the debts of their wives contracted before marriage, and does not expressly provide for the enforcement of claims by or against such wives;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Married Women's Property Act, 1873:"

Extent and application.

2. It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

But nothing herein contained applies to any married woman who at the time of her marriage professed the Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Síkh, or Jaina religion, or whose husband, at the time of such marriage, professed any of those religions.

And the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order, either restrospectively from the passing of this Act or prospectively, exempt from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act the members of any race, sect or tribe, or part of a race, sect or tribe, to whom he may consider it impossible or inexpedient to apply such provisions.

The Governor General in Council may also revoke any such order, but not so that the revocation shall have any retrospective effect.

All orders and revocations under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India.*

The fourth section of the said Indian Succession Act shall not apply, and shall be deemed never to have applied, to any marriage one or both of the parties to which professed at the time of the marriage, the Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Síkh or Jaina religion.

Commencement.

3. This Act shall come into force on the passing thereof.

II.—Married Women's wages and earnings.

Married women's earnings to be their separate property

4. The wages and earnings of any married woman acquired or gained by her after the passing of this Act, in any employment, occupation or trade in which she is engaged, or which she carries on separately from her husband,

and also any money or other property so acquired by her through the exercise of any literary, artistic or scientific skill,

and all savings from and investments of such wages, earnings and property,

shall be deemed to be her separate property, and her receipts alone shall be good discharges for such wages, earnings and property.

III.—Insurances by Wives and Husbands.

Married woman may effect policy of insurance

5. Any married woman may effect a policy of insurance upon her own life, or the life of her husband, on her own behalf and independently of him; and the same and all benefit thereof, if expressed on the face of it to be so effected, shall enure as her separate property, and the contract evidenced by such policy shall be as valid as if made with an unmarried woman.

Insurance by husband for benefit of wife.

6. A policy of insurance effected by any married man on his own life, and expressed on the face of it to be for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, or any of them, shall enure and be deemed to be a trust for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, or any of them, according to the interest so expressed, and shall not, so long as any object of the trust remains, be subject to the control of the husband, or to his creditors, or form part of his estate.

When the sum secured by the policy becomes payable, it shall, unless special trustees are duly appointed to receive and hold the same, be paid to the Official Trustee of the Presidency in which the office at which the insurance was effected is situate, and shall be held by him upon the trusts expressed in the policy, or such of them as are then existing.

And in reference to such sum he shall stand in the same position in all respects as if he had been duly appointed trustee thereof by a High Court, under Act No. XVII of 1864 *(to constitute an Office of Official Trustee)*, section ten.

Nothing herein contained shall operate to destroy or impede the right of any creditor to be paid out of the proceeds of any policy of assurance which may have been effected with intent to defraud creditors.

IV.—Legal proceedings by Married Women.

Married women may take legal proceedings.

7. A married woman may maintain a suit in her own name for the recovery of property of any description which, by force of the said Indian Succession Act, 1865, or of this Act, is her separate property; and she shall have, in her own name, the same remedies, both civil and criminal, against all persons, for the protection and security of such property, as if she were unmarried.

V.—Liability for Wife's debts.

Husband not liable for wife's antenuptial debts.

8. A husband shall not, by reason of any marriage subsequent to the thirty-first day of December, 1865, be liable to the debts of his wife contracted before marriage, but the wife shall be liable to be sued for, and shall, to the extent of her separate property, be liable to satisfy, such debts as if she had continued unmarried:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall affect any suit instituted before the passing of this Act, nor invalidate any contract into which a husband may, before the passing of this Act, have entered in consideration of his wife's antenuptial debts.

Wife's liability for postnuptial debts.

9. If a married woman possesses separate property, and if any person enters into a contract with her with reference to such property, or on the faith that her obligation arising out of such contract will be satisfied out of her separate property, such person shall be entitled to sue her, and, to the extent of her separate property, to recover against her whatever he might have recovered in such suit had she been unmarried at the date of the contract and continued unmarried at the execution of the decree:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of a husband for debts contracted by his wife's agency express or implied, or render a married woman liable to arrest or to imprisonment in execution of a decree.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Indian Succession Act (X of 1865), section four, declares that no person shall by marriage acquire any interest in the property of the person whom he or she marries. This section, however, does not apply to marriages contracted before the 1st January 1866, and, in the case of persons married after that day, the Act does not protect the husband from liability from the debts of his wife contracted before marriage, nor does it expressly provide for the enforcement of claims by or against such wives.

The objects of the present Bill are, first, to extend the protection afforded to wives by section four of the Succession Act (so far as regards future wages and earnings and policies of insurance) to women married before 1st January 1866; secondly, to declare that a married woman may sue in her own name for any property which by force of the Succession Act, or the proposed Act, is her separate property; thirdly, to relieve the husband of a wife married after the 31st December 1865, from her antenuptial debts; and, lastly, to declare that any person entering into a contract with a wife (otherwise than as her husband's agent), shall be entitled to sue her, and, to the extent of her separate property, to recover against her whatever he might have recovered had she been unmarried.

Clause 4 (as to a wife's wages and earnings) is equivalent to the Married Women's Property Act (33 & 34 Vic., Cap. 93), section one.

Clause 5 is copied from the first paragraph of section ten of that Act. It declares that any married woman may effect a policy of insurance on her own life or on her husband's life, on her own behalf, and that the amount assured shall be her separate property. As the law stands, if a wife effects such a policy (otherwise than out of her separate estate), and dies in her husband's life-time, the husband, in the capacity of her administrator, becomes the absolute owner of the policy.

Clause 6 is equivalent to the second paragraph of the same section, the Official Trustee under Act XVII of 1864 replacing the trustee appointed in England by the Court of Chancery or the County Court. It provides that an insurance effected by a husband on his own life and expressed to be for his wife's benefit shall be deemed to be a trust for her benefit, and shall not be subject to the claims of his creditors, except, of course, when the transaction was intended to defraud them. This provision is necessitated by the doctrine that a husband as such has no insurable interest in his wife's life. It is true that, as the law stands, such a policy might be effected; but it would only be in the nature of

a voluntary settlement, and it would be liable to the dangers to which such settlements are exposed.

Clauses 7 (as to legal proceedings by married women) and 8 (as to the non-liability of a husband for his wife's antenuptial debts) are respectively equivalent to sections eleven and twelve of the Married Women's Property Act.

Clause 9 declares the law as to a wife's liability for her postnuptial debts in conformity with a recent decision of Mr. Justice Phear (*Archer* v. *Watkins*, 8 Ben. L. R., 372). This decision is binding only in Bengal: the Bill will extend its authority throughout British India.

The Bill does not apply to married women who are Hindús, Muhammadans, Buddhists, Sikhs or Jainas, and power is taken to exempt from its operation, either retrospectively or prospectively, the members of any race, sect or tribe to whom it is inexpedient to apply its provisions.

SIMLA,
The 24th July 1873.

A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three months.

No. 18 of 1873.

A Bill for the further amendment of Act No. I of 1859 *(for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen), and for other purposes.*

Preamble.

Whereas Act No. I of 1859 *(for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen)*, section one hundred provides that, in the cases of loss, abandonment, damage, or casualty therein mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Local Government, if a formal investigation appears to it to be requisite or expedient, to appoint two persons to make the same, and declares that one of such persons shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is held, and that the other may be any person conversant with maritime affairs:

And whereas it is expedient to amend the said section so as to enable the Local Government to add to the body so constituted either one or two members in each case as it thinks fit:

And whereas it is further expedient to provide more efficient means for enforcing the attendance of witnesses in investigations and trials under the said law and under Act No. XII of 1859, *(to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty)*, and the fourth and sixth sections of Act No. XV of 1863 *(to amend Act I of* 1859*)*, and to remove certain doubts which have arisen as to the manner in which proceedings under the said fourth section of Act No. XV of 1863 should be initiated;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of Act I of 1859, section 100.

1. The following clause shall be added to the said section:—

"In addition to the persons appointed under the former part of this section, the Local Government may also appoint to make the said investigation either one or two persons, as in each case it thinks fit, provided that such person or persons is or are conversant with maritime or mercantile affairs. The provisions of sections CI and CII of this Act shall apply to all persons so appointed."

Power to compel attendance of witnesses.

2. The authority conducting a trial or investigation under Act No. I of 1859, section one hundred, or under Act No. XII of 1859, or under section four or section six of Act No. XV of 1863, may, in addition to the powers conferred by the said Acts or any other law for the time being in force for compelling the attendance of witnesses, exercise all the powers in that behalf conferred on a Magistrate by the Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter XXVI.

Amendment of Act XV of 1863, section 4.

3. The said fourth section of Act No. XV of 1863 shall be read as if, after the word "authorized," the following words were inserted (that is to say): "on a report or statement of the case being submitted to it by the Local Government, or by such officer as the Local Government may have empowered in this behalf;" and as if, in the first proviso, for the words "Report, or a Statement," the words "Report or Statement" were substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act No. I of 1859, section 100, enables the Local Government, in cases where a ship has been lost or abandoned, to appoint two persons to make a formal investigation, one of whom is to be a Magistrate, and the other a person conversant with maritime affairs.

Cases have recently occurred which prove the desirability of strengthening these tribunals by adding a member conversant with mercantile affairs. And the principal object of this Bill (which has been prepared at the suggestion of the chief Local Governments) is to enable them to make this addition. Another object is to provide greater facilities for the attendance of witnesses at the investigation, and to clear up some ambiguity arising out of Act XV of 1863, by which Act I of 1859 was amended.

SIMLA,
The 24th July 1873.

A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three months.

No. 19 of 1873.

THE OUDH LAWS BILL, 1873.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.

PART II.

GENERAL LAWS TO BE ADMINISTERED IN OUDH.

3. Statutory laws to be administered in Oudh.
4. Validity of local customs and mercantile usages.

PART III.

SPECIAL LAWS.

CHAPTER I.—MINORITY.

5. Period of legal minority.
6. Minors may enforce their rights.
7. 'Guardian' and 'ward' defined.
8. Appointment by parent.
9. Appointment by Court.
10. Rules for awarding custody of minor European British subjects.
11. Duties of guardian of the person.
12. Ward's religion.
13. Guardian entitled to custody of ward.
14. Duties of guardian of property.
15. Guardian under direction of Court.
16. Death of joint guardian.
17. Removal of guardian.
18. Close of guardian's authority.
19. Supersession of power of guardian appointed by Court.

CHAPTER II.—COURTS OF WARDS.

20. Deputy Commissioners to be Courts of Wards.
21. Jurisdiction of Court of Wards.
    Bar of jurisdiction in certain cases.
22. Enquiry into minority, lunacy or idiocy.
23. Appeal to Judicial Commissioner.
24. Extent of jurisdiction.
25. Power to lease wards' estates.

CHAPTER III.—BETROTHAL OF HINDUS AND MUHAMMADANS.

SECTIONS.

26. Extinguishment of betrothal-contract.
27. Contract when voidable.
28. Suits for breach of betrothal-contract.
29. Defence to suit.
30. Breach of promise of marriage.

CHAPTER IV.—DOWER AMONG MUHAMMADANS.

31. Muhammadan dower-contracts how to be enforced.
    Rule applicable after husband's death.

CHAPTER V.—IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(1) *Pre-emption.*

32. Right of pre-emption.
33. To what transactions it extends.
34. Presumption as to its existence.
35. Its existence in towns to be proved.
36. Notice to pre-emptors.
37. Devolution of right when property to be sold is part of a village.
38. Share of certain immoveable property to be offered to co-sharers.
39. Suit by pre-emptor.
40. Decree to fix time for payment.
41. Effect of non-payment of purchase-money.
42. Party to sale by joint owners.

(2) *Partition.*

43. Act XIX of 1863 in force with modifications.
    Act to apply to certain under-proprietary rights.
44. Prohibition of partition of estates.

CHAPTER VI.—PROCEDURE OF THE COURTS.

(a) *Law of Limitation.*

45. Rule of limitation.
46. Bar of redemption-suits when mortgage executed before 13th February 1844.
47. Redemption-suits not barred where fixed term for redemption had not expired before 13th February 1856.
48. Act XXXII of 1871, section 28, to cease in any district where first regular settlement is sanctioned.

(b) *Insolvency.*

49. Power to invest Courts with insolvency-jurisdiction.
50. Petition for adjudication.
51. Procedure thereupon.
    Insolvent defined.
52. Power to imprison insolvent guilty of misconduct.
53. Fraudulent transfer.
54. Power to sell or administer insolvent's estate.
55. Power to give effect to compositions.
56. When Court may order discharge of insolvent.
    Effect of order.
57. Sections 49 to 56 not to apply to persons admitted to benefit of insolvency-law in presidency towns.

SECTIONS.

58. Power to frame rules.
59. Saving of previous insolvency-proceedings. Pending cases.

(c) *Intestacy.*

60. Procedure in case of intestacies where moveables unclaimed.

(d) *Juries in Lucknow.*

61. Juries in civil cases in Lucknow.

(e) *Modifications of the Code of Civil Procedure.*

62. Extension of the term 'recognized agent.'
63. Rules for taking evidence.

Decrees concerning Land.

64. Copy of decrees affecting land to be forwarded to Deputy Commissioner.
65. Execution-sales of under-proprietary rights.
66. Execution-sales of land.
67. Power to make rules for custody and sale of attached property.

CHAPTER VII.—ESCHEATS.

68. Custody of nazúl property.
69. Appointment of local agents.

CHAPTER VIII.—HIDDEN TREASURE.

70. Procedure when hidden treasure is found.
71. Officer to maintain right of Government.
72. Procedure where claim preferred.
73. Procedure when no claim established.

CHAPTER IX.—CANTONMENTS AND MILITARY BÁZÁRS.

74. Servants of officers.
75. Registration of householders and shopkeepers.
76. Rules as to such registered persons.
77. Persons attached to bázárs of corps.
78. Rules as to such persons.
79. Persons entitled to privileges of such registration.
80. Registered persons subject to bázár regulations.
81. Arrests within Cantonments.
82. Commanding Officers not authorized to dispossess proprietors of land or houses.
83. Power to make regulations as to tenure of houses in bázárs.

CHAPTER X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

84. Power to invest taluqdárs with civil jurisdiction.
85. Honorary Police Officers.
86. Bands of armed men.
87. Foreign vagrants.
88. Procedure when they disobey Magistrate's orders.
89. Pasturage of Government lands.
90. Power to create new districts.

CHAPTER XI.—SUBSIDIARY RULES.

SECTIONS.

91. Power to make rules.
Publication of rules.
Annual republication of rules and circulars.
92. Penalty for breach of rules.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—

I.—Bengal Regulations.
II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

A Bill to declare and amend the laws to be administered in Oudh.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to declare and amend the laws to be administered in Oudh; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Oudh Laws Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh:

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of *January* 1874.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day, the Regulations, Acts, Rules and Orders mentioned in the first Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

PART II.

GENERAL LAWS TO BE ADMINISTERED IN OUDH.

Statutory law to be administered in Oudh.

3. The law to be administered by the Courts of Oudh shall be as follows:—

(1) All Statutes and Acts for the time being in force and expressly, or by necessary implication, applying to British India or Oudh, or some part of Oudh;

(2) all unrepealed existing Acts heretofore extended to Oudh or some part thereof, in exercise of a power conferred by the legislature, in so far as they are not repugnant to anything herein contained, and subject to the modifications (if any) with which they were so extended;

(3) the Regulations and Acts specified in the second Schedule hereto annexed, subject to the modifications mentioned in the third column of the same schedule;

(4) the laws for the time being in force regulating the assessment and collection of land-revenue;

(5) in questions regarding inheritance, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, dower, adoption, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family relations, wills, legacies, gifts, partitions or any religious usage or institution, the rule of decision shall be—

(a) any custom of any body or class of persons which is not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, and has not been declared to be void by any competent authority;

(b) the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindú law in cases where the parties are Hindús, except in so far as such law has been, by legislative enactment, altered or abolished, or is opposed to the subsequent provisions of this Act, or has been modified by any such custom as is above referred to;

(6) the rules contained in the third Part of this Act;

(7) the rules made in exercise of the power conferred by section ninety-one;

(8) in cases not provided for by the former part of this section, or by any other law for the time being in force, the Courts shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Validity of local customs and mercantile usages.

4. All local customs and mercantile usages shall be regarded as valid, unless they are contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, or have, before the passing of this Act, been declared to be void by any competent authority.

PART III.

SPECIAL LAWS.

And whereas it is also expedient to make certain special provisions regarding—

I.—Minority,

II.—Courts of Wards,

III.—Betrothal of Hindús and Muhammadans,

IV.—Dower of Muhammadans,

V.—Immoveable property,

VI.—The procedure of the Civil Courts,

VII.—Other miscellaneous matters,

it is hereby further enacted:

CHAPTER I.—MINORITY.

Period of legal minority.

5. Whoever has not completed the age of eighteen years according to the Gregorian calendar is a minor, and the status of such person is called 'minority.'

Minors may enforce their rights.

6. A minor may enforce his rights by civil suit or other legal proceeding in the same manner as a person of full age, except that a guardian must be appointed to conduct the same.

'Guardian' and 'ward' defined.

7. A guardian is a person appointed to take care of a minor's person or property or both. A minor under the custody of a guardian is called a ward.

Appointment by parent.

8. A guardian of the person, or property, or both, of a child born or likely to be born, may be appointed by will or other instrument to take effect upon the death of the parent appointing—

(a) if the child is legitimate, by the father, or by either parent if the other is dead or incapable of consent;

(b) if the child is illegitimate, by the mother.

Appointment by Court.

9. A guardian of the person, or property, or both, of a minor residing in Oudh, and a guardian of the property within Oudh of a minor not residing therein, may be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the minor resides, or the property is situate:

Provided that, in the case of a minor possessing immoveable property within Oudh, for which a revenue settlement has been made with his ancestor, every appointment under this section of a guardian of property shall be made with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner or of such officer as he appoints in this behalf:

Provided also that, in the case of persons not being European British subjects, the power conferred by this section shall be exercised subject to the restrictions contained in Act No. XL of 1858, (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), section twenty-seven.

Rules for awarding custody of minor European British subjects.

10. In awarding the custody of a minor European British subject, or appointing a guardian of such minor, the Court shall be guided by the following considerations:—

(a)—By what appears to be for the best interest of the minor in respect to its temporal and its mental and moral welfare; and if the child is old enough to form an intelligent preference, the Court may consider that preference.

(b)—As between parents adversely claiming the custody or guardianship, neither parent is entitled to it as of right; but if, other things being equal, the minor is of tender years, it should be given to the mother: if it is of an age to require education and preparation for labour and business, then to the father.

(c)—Of two persons equally eligible in other respects, preference is to be given as follows:—

(1) to a relative;

(2) to one who was indicated by the wishes of a deceased parent;

(3) to one who already stands in the position of a trustee of a fund to be applied to the minor's support.

Duties of guardian of the person.

11. A guardian of the person is charged with the custody of the ward, and must look to his support, health and education.

Ward's religion.

12. A ward is presumed to be of his father's religion; and the guardian, in the absence of the Court's direction to the contrary, must train the ward in such religion. If the child is old enough to form an intelligent preference for any religion, the Court, in giving such direction, shall attend to such preference.

Guardian entitled to custody of ward.

13. Any ward, who may desert its home, may be compelled by order of the Court to return. But such order shall be withheld by the Court if it appear—

(a) that the child has been subjected to any cruelty or gross maltreatment at the hands of its guardian.

(b) that the conduct of the guardian in other respects renders him unfit for the office, or

(c) that the ward is unwilling to return and is old enough to form an intelligent preference on such a subject.

Duties of guardian of property.

14. A guardian of the property must keep safely the property of his ward.

In the case of immoveable property, he must not suffer any waste, but must maintain the buildings (if any) thereon and their appurtenances out of the rents and profits of the property, and deliver the same to his ward at the close of his guardianship, in as good condition as he received them, inevitable decay and damage only excepted.

Guardian under direction of Court.

15. Every guardian who has the custody of property belonging to his ward, may be regulated and controlled by the Court, and must, when the ward ceases to be a minor, give him an account of his dealings with the property.

Death of joint guardian.

16. On the death of one of two or more joint guardians, the power continues to the survivor or survivors until a further appointment is made by the Court.

Removal of guardian.

17. A guardian may be removed by the Court for any of the following causes:—

(1) for abuse of his trust;

(2) for continued failure to perform its duties;

(3) for incapacity to perform its duties;

(4) for gross immorality;

(5) for having an interest adverse to the faithful performance of his duties;

(6) for removal from Oudh;

(7) in the case of a guardian of the property, for insolvency;

(8) when it is no longer proper that the ward should be under guardianship.

Close of guardian's authority.

18. The power of a guardian appointed by the parent ceases—

(a) by his removal or resignation,

(b) by the ward attaining majority, and

(c) in the case of a female ward, by her marriage.

Supersession of power of guardian appointed by Court.

19. The power of a guardian appointed by a Court is superseded—

(a) by the order of the Court;

(b) if the appointment was made solely because of the ward's minority, by the ward's attaining majority.

CHAPTER II.—COURTS OF WARDS.

Deputy Commissioners to be Courts of Wards.

20. Deputy Commissioners shall be Courts of Wards within their respective districts, but shall exercise the functions of such Courts subject to the control of the Commissioner and Chief Commissioner.

Jurisdiction of Court of Wards.

21. The Court of Wards may, at its discretion, take charge of and administer the estates of all unmarried females, minors, idiots and lunatics, who may inherit any beneficial interest in any estate for which a settlement was made with their ancestor, or in respect of which they would have been entitled to be settled with if they had been competent to make an agreement for the payment of revenue, or who are entitled by inheritance to any assignment of land-revenue:

Bar of jurisdiction in certain cases.

Provided that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of or administer any beneficial interest in an estate, in which more persons than one have a joint undivided interest, unless all such persons are so circumstanced as to be subject to the Court of Wards:

Provided also that the Court of Wards shall not deal with any property in charge of a guardian.

Enquiry into minority, lunacy or idiocy.

22. The Deputy Commissioner may make an inquiry into the minority, lunacy or idiocy of any person, who, he has reason to believe, would, if found to be a minor, lunatic or idiot, be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, and into the circumstances and property of any such person, and may make an order declaring such person to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards.

Appeal to Judicial Commissioner.

23. Any such person may appeal to the Judicial Commissioner against any such order on the ground that he is not, or has ceased to be, a minor, or that he is not, or has ceased to be, a lunatic, or that he is not an idiot,

and the decision of the Judicial Commissioner shall be certified to the Court of Wards, and shall be final.

Extent of jurisdiction.

24. The jurisdiction of the Court of Wards shall extend to the care and education, and to the management of the property, of the persons subject thereto.

25. The Court of Wards may let estates falling under its jurisdiction for any term not exceeding ten years, or may deal with any such estate in any other manner: provided that the minor's interest thereon be not assigned for a period exceeding the term aforesaid.

Power to lease ward's estates.

Lessees and others holding under the Court of Wards shall be subject to the same rules as are for the time being applicable to other persons holding tenures and interest under the Collectors of land-revenue.

CHAPTER III.—BETROTHAL OF HINDÚS AND MUHAMMADANS.

26. A contract of betrothal between Hindús or Muhammadans is extinguished by the death of either of the betrothed parties.

Extinguishment of betrothal-contract.

27. If a man, betrothed to a woman before his marriage with her, marries another woman, the contract of betrothal becomes voidable at the option of the betrothed woman, or of any person entitled by law to dispose of her in marriage.

Contract when voidable.

28. If a contract of betrothal, legally entered into on behalf of a child by its parent or guardian, is broken by such child on attaining majority, or by the parent or guardian before such child attains majority, a suit for damages will lie against such child or such parent or guardian, as the case may be.

Suits for breach of betrothal-contract.

If a marriage has been solemnized during the minority of the parties, and has not been actually consummated, and if either of the parties on attaining majority refuses to consummate the marriage, or contracts another marriage, a like suit will lie against both the party so refusing, and the parent or guardian by whose consent the marriage was so solemnized.

In either case the suit may be brought either by the aggrieved party, or by his or her parents or guardians or jointly by both.

29. The defendant to any suit under section twenty-eight may adduce reasons for non-fulfilment of the contract of betrothal or of marriage, such as that the time for the marriage had not elapsed before the suit was brought, that the parties had mutually rescinded the contract, denial that the contract was made, immorality or physical incapacity on the part of the plaintiff, and the like, and the Court shall decide whether these reasons are sufficient, either for mitigation of damages, or for the dismissal of the suit.

Defence to suit.

In no case shall the Court compel either party to complete the marriage against his or her will.

30. In the case of adults, a suit will lie for breach of promise of marriage, and damages may be given for the loss of the marriage, but any of the grounds specified in the last preceding section may be urged in defence of such suit.

Breach of promise of marriage.

A general promise to marry, without any express stipulation as to time, is a promise to marry within a reasonable time.

CHAPTER IV.—DOWER AMONG MUHAMMADANS.

31. Where the amount of dower stipulated for in any contract of dower by a Muhammadan is excessive with reference to the means of the husband, the entire sum provided in the contract shall not be recoverable in a suit to enforce the contract, but the amount of the dower to be allowed by the Court shall be reasonable with reference to the means of the husband.

Muhammadan dower-contracts how to be enforced.

This rule shall be applicable, whether the suit to enforce the contract be brought in the husband's lifetime or after his death.

Rule applicable after husband's death.

CHAPTER V.—IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(1).—*Pre-emption.*

32. The right of pre-emption is a right of the persons hereinafter mentioned or referred to, to purchase, in the cases hereinafter specified, immoveable property in preference to all other persons.

Right of pre-emption.

33. The right of pre-emption extends to all permanent dispositions of property, but it does not affect transfers made in good faith by way of gift, nor temporary dispositions of property.

To what transactions it extends.

34. The right of pre-emption shall be presumed to exist, whether recorded in the settlement-record or not, in all village-communities, however constituted, unless the existence of any custom or contract to the contrary can be proved.

Presumption as to its existence.

It shall be presumed to extend to the village site, to the houses built upon it, to all lands and shares of lands within the village-boundary, and to all transferable rights of occupancy affecting such lands.

35. The right of pre-emption shall not be presumed to exist in any town or city or any sub-division thereof, but may be shown to exist therein, and to be exerciseable therein by such persons and under such circumstances as the local custom prescribes.

Its existence in towns to be proved.

36. When any person proposes to sell property, in respect of which any persons have a right of pre-emption, he must give notice to such persons of the price at which he offers to sell such property.

Notice to pre-emptors.

37. If the property to be sold is a proprietary or under-proprietary tenure situate within a village, or is a share of such a tenure, the right to accept such offer belongs, in the absence of a custom to the contrary,—

Devolution of right when property to be sold is part of a village.

First, to co-sharers in the tenure in order of their relationship to the vendor;

Secondly, if no relation of the vendor claim pre-emption, to the land-owners of the pattí or other sub-division of the village in which the property is situated, jointly;

Thirdly, to any member of the village-community; and

Fourthly, if the property is a proprietary tenure, to the under-proprietors in the village, if any, and if the property be an under-proprietary tenure, to the superior proprietor.

Share of certain immoveable property to be offered to co-sharers.

38. If the property to be sold is a share in joint undivided immoveable property, other than land, the offer to sell must be made to the co-sharers.

Suit by pre-emptor.

39. Any person claiming a right of pre-emption over any property which has been sold, may bring a suit against the vendor or purchaser on the ground, either that no previous offer of the property sold was made to him, or that any such offer to sell made to him was not made in good faith;

and if the Court is of opinion that the plaintiff has a right of pre-emption over such property, and that no such offer was made, or that the offer was not made in good faith, it shall make a decree directing the defendant to sell such property to the plaintiff at such a price as appears to the Court to be the fair market-value of the property.

Decree to fix time for payment.

40. The decree shall specify a day on or before which the purchase-money shall be paid.

Effect of non-payment of purchase-money.

41. If the purchase-money is not paid before sunset on that day, the decree shall become void, and the plaintiff shall lose his right of pre-emption over the property to which it relates.

Party to sale by joint owners.

42. In case of a sale by joint owners, no person who has been a party to the sale can withdraw his own share and claim a right of pre-emption as to the rest.

(2).—*Partition.*

Act XIX of 1863 in force with modifications.

43. Act No. XIX of 1863 *(to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal)* is hereby declared to be, and from the fifteenth day of September 1868 to have been, in force in Oudh.

The powers of a Collector under that Act shall be exercised by all officers invested with the powers of a Collector under the Oudh Rent Act, 1868.

The powers of a District Court under the said Act No. XIX of 1863 shall be exercised by Commissioners of Divisions.

And the powers of the Sadr Court under the same Act, shall be exercised by the Judicial Commissioner.

Act to apply to certain under-proprietary rights.

The same Act shall apply to the partition of the rights of under-proprietors in villages, of which they have been decreed the sub-settlement.

Prohibition of partition of estates.

44. Nothing in the said Act No. XIX of 1863 shall be deemed to prohibit partitions of estates, when such partitions do not affect the joint responsibility of the entire community.

CHAPTER VI.—PROCEDURE OF THE COURTS.

(*a*) *Law of Limitation.*

Rule of limitation.

45. The Judicial Commissioner's circular, No. 104 of July 1860, shall be held to have been a notification within the meaning of section twenty-four of Act No. XIV of 1859; and such Act shall be deemed to have been in force in Oudh from the fourth day of July 1862; and all orders and decrees passed under the rules contained in the said circular or under the said Act shall be deemed to have been passed under a law in force for the time being.

Nothing in this section affects the provisions of sections one hundred and two, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, one hundred and six, one hundred and seven, and one hundred and eight of the Oudh Rent Act (XIX of 1868) with regard to the limitation of suits under that Act

Bar of redemption-suits when mortgage executed before 13th February 1844.

46. When a mortgagee shall, under or by virtue of a mortgage executed before the thirteenth day of February 1844, have obtained possession of any land comprised in his mortgage, the mortgagor or any person claiming through him shall not bring a suit to redeem the mortgage of such land.

Redemption-suits not barred where fixed term for redemption had not expired before 13th February 1856.

47. Nothing herein contained shall be taken to bar a suit for redemption in any case where, by the instrument of mortgage, a term was fixed within which the property comprised therein might be redeemed, and such term had not expired before the thirteenth day of February 1856:

Provided that if any such term had expired before that day, the suit shall be barred, whatever may have been the date on which the instrument was executed.

Act XXXII of 1871, s. 28, to cease in any district where first regular settlement is sanctioned.

48. The provisions of the Oudh Civil Courts' Act, 1871, section twenty-eight, shall cease to have effect in any district from the date on which the first regular settlement is sanctioned therein.

(*b*) *Insolvency.*

Power to invest Courts with insolvency-jurisdiction.

49. The Chief Commissioner may invest any Court or any classes of Courts with insolvency-jurisdiction in any specified local area.

Petition for adjudication.

50. Any debtor, whose debts amount to five hundred rupees or upwards, and any creditor or creditors, to whom an aggregate sum of not less than five hundred rupees is due from any such debtor, may petition the Court having local insolvency-jurisdiction that the debtor be adjudicated an insolvent.

Procedure thereupon.

51. If it appear that the debtor's liabilities amount to more than five hundred rupees, the Court may—

(1) call upon the debtor to make a statement of the amount, kind and particulars of his assets and liabilities, with the names and residences of his creditors, so far as they are known or can be ascertained by him;

(2) invite by proclamation or otherwise the appearance of persons to record claims against the debtor;

(3) register all claims so recorded;

(4) call upon the debtor to give reasonable security for his appearance, or, on default of such security, order his confinement in the Civil Jail;

(5) attach all the debtor's property in Oudh moveable or immoveable;

(6) pass an order exempting the person and property of the debtor from further legal process, pending inquiry and the final orders of the Court.

Insolvent defined.

A debtor on whom the order referred to in clause six of this section is passed, is deemed an insolvent.

Power to imprison insolvent guilty of misconduct.

52. The Court shall make full enquiry into the origin, nature and circumstances of the debts and the conduct of the insolvent in relation thereto; and if he be shown to have been guilty of concealment, fraud, recklessness or other gross misconduct in reference to the debts, and if his discharge, for that reason, is opposed by any of the creditors, the Court may, at its discretion, punish him with imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding one year.

Fraudulent transfer.

53. If it appears that the insolvent, after becoming unable to meet his liabilities, or in expectation of becoming so, has transferred his property, or any part thereof, with a view to defrauding his creditors, or to giving one or more creditors a fraudulent preference over the others, the Court shall annul such transfer, and treat the property transferred as the other property of the insolvent.

Power to sell or administer insolvent's estate.

54. The property of the insolvent (whether mentioned in the statement made under section fifty-one or subsequently discovered) shall be sold or administered, under the direction of the Court (either through the agency of its own officers or of an assignee to be appointed by the Court) in the manner most conducive to the interest of the creditors, and the proceeds shall be divided rateably amongst them according to their several rights, and the surplus (if any) shall be delivered to the insolvent.

The assignee so appointed shall be subject to the control of the Court until his final discharge by its order.

Power to give effect to compositions.

55. The Court shall give effect to any composition or arrangement agreed upon between the debtor and the majority of the creditors: Provided that no injustice or injury appears to be inflicted by such composition or arrangement on any of the parties concerned, and that no fraud nor collusion is suspected.

If any creditor objects to such arrangement, the Court shall decide as to the reasonableness of the objection.

When Court may order discharge of insolvent.

56. When the sale or administration of the insolvent's property is complete, the Court may order the insolvent to be discharged, on his signing an agreement to liquidate, from any property which he may subsequently acquire, such portion of his debts as remains unpaid.

Effect of order.

Such order of discharge shall preclude any creditor whose claim is registered from suing the debtor in respect of such claim, unless it be shown that the debtor has acquired property since the order of discharge, out of which the claim might have been defrayed.

Sections 49 to 56 not to apply to persons admitted to benefit of insolvency-law in presidency towns.

57. Nothing in sections forty-nine to fifty-six shall apply to persons who may have been admitted to the benefit of any insolvency-law at a Presidency town, nor shall any order passed under those sections affect the remedy of any creditor against his debtor in respect of property which, at the time of the insolvency of such debtor, was not in Oudh.

Power to frame rules.

58. The Judicial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act, for the better administration of insolvent estates.

All such rules shall be published in the official *Gazette* and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Saving of previous insolvency proceedings.

59. No proceedings of any Court in the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction, had before the passing of this Act, shall be held to have been invalid solely on the ground that such Court did not possess such jurisdiction.

Pending cases.

All cases pending in any Court of Insolvency when this Act comes into force, shall be subsequently conducted, so far as may be, in conformity with the rules now prescribed.

(c) *Intestacy.*

Procedure in case of intestacies where moveables unclaimed.

60. Every Deputy Commissioner, on receiving information that any person within his jurisdiction has died intestate leaving moveable property, and that there is no claim to such

property, shall take such measures as may be necessary for the temporary care of the property, and shall issue an advertisement in the vernacular, requiring the heir of the deceased or any person entitled to receive charge of his effects to attend for this purpose.

Such advertisement shall be published on the spot where the property was found, at the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, and at the dwelling place of the deceased, where such place is ascertainable.

If any person attend and satisfy the Deputy Commissioner of his title to the property, or to receive charge thereof as executor, administrator or otherwise, the same shall be delivered up to him on repayment of the expenses, if any, necessarily incurred in care of it.

Should no such claim be established within the twelve months next after the death of the intestate, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause an inventory of the property to be made, and shall send the same, together with a report of the circumstances of the case, to the Chief Commissioner for his orders.

Where the deceased is neither a Hindú, Jaina, Síkh, Buddhist, nor a Muhammadan, the Deputy Commissioner, instead of issuing and publishing an advertisement as aforesaid, shall report the circumstances of the case to the Administrator General of Bengal and otherwise act in accordance with the law relating to the Administrator General for the time being in force.

(d) Juries in Lucknow.

Juries in civil cases in Lucknow.

61. In the city of Lucknow, civil cases may be tried before the Deputy Commissioner and a jury consisting of five, seven, nine, eleven or thirteen persons.

When the jury are not unanimous, the verdict of the majority shall be binding.

The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time make rules for—

(*a*) the preparation and publication of a list of persons qualified to serve as jurors;

(*b*) the occasions on which a jury shall be summoned;

(*c*) the number of the jury;

(*d*) the summoning of persons to act as jurors;

(*e*) the choice and challenging of jurors;

(*f*) the delivery of the verdict;

(*g*) the remuneration of jurors;

and all other matters relating to such trials.

(e) Modifications of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Extension of the term recognized agent.

62. Section seventeen of Act VIII of 1859, is hereby declared to be in force in Oudh with the following additional proviso:—

The term 'recognized agent' includes a woman's nearest male relation, if specially empowered by her to act as her recognized agent; and persons may be specially appointed with the sanction of the Local Government to act as recognized agents of any of the taluqdárs, whose names are or may be entered in List No. I, prepared under the provisions of the Oudh Estates' Act, 1869, and such persons may appear and act on behalf of their respective principals in all suits instituted in the Court or Courts in which they may be authorised by the Local Government to appear.

Rules for taking evidence.

63. Section one hundred and seventy-two, of Act No. VIII of 1859, is hereby repealed, so far as the province of Oudh is concerned, and the following section is substituted therefor:—

"On the day appointed for the hearing of the suit, or on some other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the evidence of the witnesses in attendance shall be taken orally in open Court in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge.

A note of the essential points of the evidence of each witness is to be taken at the time, and, in the course of oral examination, by the officer who tries the case, in his own language, and such note shall be filed, and shall form part of the record of the case.

If the evidence be taken down in a different language from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the witness may require his deposition as taken down to be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given.

It shall be in the discretion of the Court to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there appear any special reason for so doing, or any party or his pleader requires it.

If any question put to a witness be objected to by either of the parties or their pleaders, and the Court allow the same to be put, the question and the answer shall be taken down, and the objection and the name of the party making it shall be noticed in taking down the depositions, together with the decision of the Court upon the objection.

The Court shall record such remarks as it may think material respecting the demeanour of the witness while under examination.

If the Judge be prevented from making a note as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such note to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court and shall sign the same, and such note shall form part of the record".

Decrees concerning Land.

Copy of decrees affecting land to be forwarded to Deputy Commissioner.

64. Every Judge of a Civil Court in which a decree affecting the proprietary right in, or possession of, land is passed, shall cause a certified copy of such decree to be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the District within a month from the making of such decree.

Execution-sales of under-proprietary rights.

65. So much of section two hundred and five, Act VIII of 1859, as renders land liable to sale in execution of a decree, shall be subject to the following restriction:—

No under-proprietary right in land shall be sold in satisfaction of a decree for arrears of rent under section one hundred and twenty-five Act XIX of 1868 (Oudh Rent Act), without the sanction of the Local Government.

Execution-sales of land.

66. The owner of land sold in execution of a civil decree shall, in respect of the land in his cultivating occupancy at the time of such sale, be deemed to be a tenant with a right of occupancy under the provisions of the Oudh Rent Act (No. XIX of 1868).

Power to make rules for custody and sale of attached property.

67. The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the custody and sale of property attached in execution of decrees of Civil Courts.

CHAPTER VII.—ESCHEATS.

Custody of nazúl property.

68. The general superintendence of all nazúl properties or escheats is hereby vested in such officer as the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time appoint.

Such officer shall inform himself fully, through the channel hereinafter mentioned, of all property of that description, and report to the Chief Commissioner whether it should, in his opinion, be sold on the public account, or in what other mode it should be disposed of.

Appointment of local agents.

69. To facilitate the performance of such duty, the Chief Commissioner shall appoint local agents in each district, subject to the authority of the said officer.

The Deputy Commissioner shall be *ex officio* one of those agents, and they shall obtain information as to all such property and report the same to the Superintendent appointed under section sixty-eight.

CHAPTER VIII.—HIDDEN TREASURE.

Procedure when hidden treasure is found.

70. Whenever any hidden treasure, consisting of gold or silver coin, or bullion, or of precious stones, or other valuable property, is found buried in the earth or otherwise concealed, the finder shall give notice thereof to the Deputy Commissioner, as soon as is reasonably practicable, and shall deposit the same with the Deputy Commissioner, or as he shall direct, and, in default of such notice and deposit, the treasure shall become the property of the Government.

Officer to maintain right of Government.

71. On receiving such notice and deposit, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause public notice to be given of the finding in or near the place where the treasure was found, and shall communicate with the Chief Commissioner; and such officer as the Chief Commissioner in any case thinks proper to appoint shall bring forward and support any claim of right which Government may appear to possess to such treasure.

Procedure where claim preferred.

72. In the event of any claim of right being preferred, either on the part of individuals or of Government, the Deputy Commissioner shall institute a summary enquiry into the claim, and if the title of Government, or other person so claiming the treasure in deposit, or any part thereof, be clearly established, he shall adjudge the same accordingly, subject to reimbursement of the actual expense incurred by the finder of the treasure, as well as to such compensation, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the amount, as may, in such case, appear reasonable.

Procedure where no claim established.

73. If no claim of right be preferred either by Government or by an individual within six months from the date of the said notice, or, if any claim so preferred does not, on a summary inquiry, appear to be well founded, the Deputy Commissioner shall adjudge the treasure to Government, subject only to the reimbursement of the actual expense incurred by the finder and to such compensation, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the amount, as may in each case appear reasonable.

CHAPTER IX.—CANTONMENTS AND MILITARY BÁZÁRS.

Servants of officers.

74. Native menial servants of officers within the precincts of any cantonment, garrison or military station or military bázár, although they are not in the receipt of public pay, shall at all times be subject to all such regulations as are made by the Commanding Officer or other competent authority for the maintenance of good order in such cantonment, garrison, station or bázár, and shall be liable to be tried by a Native Court Martial for any breach thereof.

Registration of householders and shopkeepers.

75. The names of all Natives having houses, shops or other buildings or fixed places within the limits of the garrison, cantonment or station, in which they carry on trade, or otherwise seek a livelihood by supplying or serving the troops, shall be entered in a register to be kept in the office of the Brigade-Major or other station staff officer, and to be open to inspection at all reasonable hours.

The name of each person shall be entered both in English and in the language and character commonly used in the district in which the station is situated, and the occupation of the person written opposite to it, in like manner, with the place of his residence and the date of the registration.

Rules as to such registered persons.

76. No person shall be registered as attached to the station bázár without his free consent, and any person so registered may at any time demand his discharge from the registry.

Persons registered shall be entitled to the privileges of registry so long only as they continue to carry on trade or other employment relating to the supply or service of the troops at some house, shop or fixed place within the limits abovementioned,

and shall be subject, during such time, to all regulations made by the Commanding Officer or other competent authority for the maintenance of good order and fair dealing in the station bázár,

and shall be liable to be tried by a Native Court Martial for any breach thereof.

Persons attached to bázárs of corps.

77. The names of all persons attached to bázárs of corps shall, in like manner, be registered in a book, which shall be kept at the head-quarters of the corps, and shall be open to inspection at all reasonable hours;

the entries in such book shall be made in the same manner, in all respects, as those in the registers of station bázárs.

Rules as to such persons.

78. No person shall be registered as attached to the bázár of a corps without his free consent,

and any person so registered shall be entitled at any time to require his discharge, except when the corps is on actual service, or there is an immediate prospect of its being ordered to march, in which cases it shall be in the discretion of the Commanding Officer to withhold such discharge so long only as the immediate exigency of the public service requires.

Persons entitled to privileges of such registration.

79. No person registered as attached to the bázár of a corps shall be entitled to any of the privileges of such registry, except those who ordinarily carry on the trade or employment in respect of which they are registered, within the place allotted or commonly used for the bázár of the corps when it is stationary.

Registered persons subject to bázár regulations.

80. All persons registered as attached to bázárs of corps shall, while they continue so attached, be subject to such regulations as are from time to time made by the Commanding Officer or other competent authority for the maintenance of good order and fair dealing in the bázár, and for the prompt and efficient performance of such services as belong to their respective occupations.

Arrests within cantonments.

81. In all cases in which it may be necessary to execute any process of arrest, criminal or civil, within the limits of a garrison, cantonment, military station or military bázár, the officers entrusted with the execution of such process shall, in the first instance, carry the same to the Commanding Officer, or, if he be absent, to the senior officer actually present in the garrison, cantonment or station.

The Commanding Officer or such senior officer, upon the process being produced to him, shall back the same with his signature, and shall forthwith use his utmost endeavours to cause the person named in such process to be discovered, and, if within the limits of the garrison, cantonment, station or bázár, to be arrested and delivered, according to the exigency of the process, to the civil officer charged with the execution thereof.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the service by the civil officer, in the usual way, of summonses, or other process of mere citation without arrest.

Commanding Officers not authorized to dispossess proprietors of land or houses.

82. Nothing in this Chapter is to be construed to give any authority to Commanding Officers to dispossess proprietors of land or houses situate within the limits of military bázárs, although such persons refuse to be registered as attached to the bázár, or have lost or forfeited, or resigned, their privilege of registry.

Power to make regulations as to tenure of houses in bázárs.

83. In all cases in which the ground allotted to those bázárs, or any part of it, is the property of Government, and the occupation of individuals has been declared by Government merely permissive, the Commanding Officer is empowered to make such general regulations as he may think fit (subject to the approbation of the Governor General in Council), respecting the tenure or occupation of houses, shops or other fixed places situated upon such ground as belongs to Government.

Such regulations shall in all cases be reduced to writing, and shall, after receiving the approbation of the Governor General in Council, be published in station orders, with a translation in the language commonly used in the district, and the same shall not be in force until fourteen days after they shall have been so published within the limits of the station bázár.

CHAPTER X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Taluqdárs' civil jurisdiction.

Power to invest taluqdárs with civil jurisdiction.

84. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, invest such taluqdárs as he thinks fit with the powers of a Civil Court when the amount or value of the subject-matter of a suit is five hundred rupees or any sum less than five hundred rupees, and may, by the same or any other notification, declare what shall be in each such case the local limits of the jurisdiction so conferred.

Honorary Police Officers.

Honorary Police Officers.

85. The Chief Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, confer on any person any of the powers which may be exercised by a police officer under any Act for the time being in force.

Armed men and Foreign Vagrants.

Bands of armed men.

86. No band of armed men shall enter into any city or town, except with the consent and subject to rules to be from time to time, either generally or in any particular instance, prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

87. The Magistrate of the District may, if he considers that any band of foreign vagrants is likely to occasion a breach of the peace or to commit any offence under the Indian Penal Code, prohibit such band from entering his district, or, if they are already in his district, may require them within a given time to leave it.

Foreign Vagrants.

88. If any such band fail to comply with the orders of the said Magistrate within the prescribed period, he shall report the matter to the Chief Commissioner, and the Chief Commissioner may give such directions for the surveillance, control or deportation of such band as to him seems fit.

Procedure when they disobey Magistrates orders.

Pasturage of Government Lands.

89. No person shall make use of the pasturage or other natural product of any land being the property of the Government, except with the consent and subject to rules to be from time to time, either generally or in any particular instance, prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

Pasturage of Government lands.

Creation of new Districts.

90. The Governor General in Council may by notification in the *Gazette of India* create new Districts in any part of the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and may alter the limits of existing districts.

Power to create new Districts.

CHAPTER XI.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

91. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act as to the matters mentioned in sections eighty-six to eighty-nine (both inclusive) and as to the matters next hereinafter mentioned,

Power to make rules.

(*a.*)—Appointment, dismissal and remuneration of rural police, including permission to villages to dispense with chaukídárs on certain terms :

(*b*)—Public health and conservancy, and the maintenance of a proper watch and ward, at fairs and other large public assemblies :

(*c.*)—Imposing with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council taxes for those purposes only :

(*d.*)—The manner in which records, civil, criminal and revenue, shall be kept; the appointment and removal of the persons entrusted with the custody of records, and all other matters connected with such custody and the destruction from time to time of such records as it may be deemed unnecessary to keep :

(*e.*)—The appointment, duties, punishment and dismissal of Kánúngos and of all ministerial officers other than those employed in the Civil Courts.

(*f.*)—The manner in which, and the agents by which, the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards shall be exercised.

All such rules shall be published in the local official *Gazette*, and shall there upon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

And all such rules, and all rules and circulars made and issued by the Judicial Commissioner, shall, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be republished once at least in every year, and, upon such republication, shall be arranged in the order of their subject-matter; and all such alterations and amendments as may have been made in the course of the preceding year, or may have become necessary or advisable, shall be embodied therewith, and upon such republication, all such rules and circulars previously issued shall be repealed.

Annual republication of rules and circulars.

92. Whoever breaks any rule made under this Act shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or imprisonment not exceeding a period of six months, or with both.

Penalty for breach of rules.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 2.)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
	All Bengal Regulations now in force in Oudh, except those specified in the second schedule, or referred to in section three, clause (4).	
	and, except when expressly provided otherwise in this Act, all rules, laws and regulations made for the Province of Oudh, or any part thereof, which have acquired the force of law under the Indian Councils' Act.	
	Government Notification No. 4325 of 6th August 1861.	Provisos 2 and 5.
III of 1869 ...	The Rural Police (North-Western Provinces) Act.	The whole Act in so far as it has been extended to Oudh.
XXXII of 1871 ...	The Oudh Civil Courts' Act.	Sections 29, 30 and 31.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 3.)

PART I.—BENGAL REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
XXIII of 1803 ...	Fees to defray the expenses of Revenue Record Offices.	*Omit* sections I to VIII (both inclusive). In section XI, *for* "Board of Revenue" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section XIII, *omit* "sicca." In sections IX and XIV, *for* "Regulation XXV. 1793 or XXVI. 1795 and XXV. 1793 or XXVI. 1795 (according to the province in which the lands may be situated," *read* "Act No. XIX of 1863 as modified by the Oudh Law's Act 1873."
XXXIII of 1803 ...	Embezzlement by Native Officers.	In section II, *omit* the first sentence of the second clause, and in the second sentence of the same clause, *omit* "such" and "accordingly." In section III, *for* "Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah, the judge of which Court shall detain him" *read* "District, where he shall be detained," *for* "real or personal" *read* "moveable or immoveable;" *for* "Board of Revenue" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section IV, *omit* the words "or in either of the cities of Patna, Dacca, or Moorshedabad."
X of 1804 ...	Punishment by Courts Martial of certain State offences.	*Omit* section I. In section II, *for* "the British territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William" *read* "the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh."

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
		In section IV, *omit* "or before any special Court appointed for the trial of such offences under Regulation IV. 1799 and Regulation XX. 1803."
XI of 1806 ...	Assistance to troops and travellers passing through Districts.	*Omit* sections I. VII. X. to XX (both inclusive), and so much of the rest of the Regulation as authorizes collectors and their native officers, or magistrates and their police-officers to give their official aid in procuring coolies for the purpose of facilitating the march of troops or the progress of travellers. In sections II and III, *for* "the Company's territories" *read* "Oudh." In section IV, clause *Third*, *for* "Governor General in Council" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section V, *omit* "the Company's" and *for* "Board of Revenue" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section VIII, *for* "the Company's provinces" *read* "Oudh," and *omit* the words and figures ("under the rules prescribed by Regulation V. 1804.)" In section IX, *omit* clauses *First* and *Eighth*: *for* "the Company" *read* "Her Majesty": *for* "the Company's sepoys and lascars" *read* "sepoys and lascars of Her Majesty's Indian Army."
XVII of 1806 ...	Redemption and foreclosure of mortgages.	*Omit* sections I to VI (both inclusive). In section VII *for* "Zillah or City Court of Dewanny Adawlut," *read* "Court of the Deputy Commissioner."
III of 1812 ...	Apprehension of certain criminals.	*Omit* sections I—VIII (both inclusive) and section XII. In section IX, clause *First*, *for* "On the receipt of this Regulation, the Magistrates of the several zillahs and cities" *read* "The Deputy Commissioners," and *omit* the words "according to the forms hereunto annexed, Nos. 1, 2 and 3," and the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation IX. 1808." In the same section, clause *Second*, *omit* "shall commence from the 1st day of January 1812. They" and "in the Persian language." In the same section, clause *Third*, *for* "zillah and city Magistrates," *read* "Deputy Commissioners." In the same section, clauses *Fourth* and *Seventh*, *for* "Magistrates" *read* "Deputy Commissioners." In the same section, clause *Seventh*, *omit* "on the 30th June and 31st December in each succeeding year," and "according to the annexed form, No. 7." In the same section, clause *Eighth*, *omit* "during the preceding six months." In the same section, clause *Tenth*, *for* "zillah and city magistrates" *read* "Deputy Commissioners." In sections XI and XII, *for* "Magistrates of the several zillahs and cities" *read* "Deputy Commissioners." *Omit* the Forms numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, and 7.
III of 1818 ...	State Prisoners ...	In section IV, *omit* clause *First*. *Omit* section VIII, and the last twenty-five words of the preamble.

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
		In section IX, *for* "to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit and to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut" *read* "and to the Judicial Commissioner."
VI of 1819 ...	Ferries	*Omit* section II. *Omit* "or joint Magistrates," "and joint Magistrates" "or joint Magistrate," wherever they occur. In section III, clause *Second, omit* "by the Collectors, under the provisions of Regulation XIX. 1816". In section VII, *omit* "in no case exceeding without an indispensable necessity, the rates which prevailed previous to the enactment of Regulation XIX. 1816." In section X, *omit* from and including the words, "in the manner" down to the end of the section. In section XIV, *omit* the second sentence.
IV of 1821 ...	Powers and Duties of Collectors.	*Omit* sections II and III and clause *Fourth* of section VIII. *Omit* the words "joint Magistrate," "or joint Magistrate and city," or "city," wherever they occur. In section IV, *for* "Board of Revenue or the Board of Commissioners" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section VI, clause *Second, for* "Provincial Court of the Division in which such zillah or city may be included" *read* "Court of Commissioner to whom he is subordinate." In section VIII, clause *First, omit* "being covenanted servants of the Hon'ble Company": clause *Second, for* "Board of Revenue or other authority exercising the powers of that Board," and "the Board or other authority aforesaid," *read* "Chief Commissioner," and *for* "they" and "their" *read* "he" and "his;" clause *Third, for* "Board of Revenue, or the Boards of Commissioners" *read* "Chief Commissioner," and for the last thirteen words *read* "Chief Commissioner."
VI of 1825 ...	Supply of troops on the march.	In the preamble, *omit* the last twenty words. In section IV, *for* "Board of Revenue in whose jurisdiction the district may be situate" and "the Board" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section V, *omit* "on the stamped paper prescribed for other appeals to the Revenue Boards," and *for* "proper Board" and "the Board" *read* "Chief Commissioner."
XI of 1825 ...	Alluvion and Diluvion ...	*Omit* section I. In section III, *omit* "either" and "or the sea." In section IV, clause *First, omit* "whether" and "or of the sea," clause *Third, omit* "or in the sea" "or sea," clause *Fifth, omit* "or the sea". In section V, "*for* zillah and city Magistrates" *read* "Deputy Commissioners".
XX of 1825 ...	Military Courts of Requests	*Omit* sections I and III, and section II, clause *Sixth*. In section II, clause *First, omit* from the beginning down to and including "provided, that" and *for* "His Majesty or of the Hon'ble East India Company" *read* "Her Majesty", and *for* "a

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
		person attached to such body of troops in any of the capacities specified in sections XLV and LX of Statute IV, Geo. IV, cap. LXXXI" *read* "otherwise subject to the provisions of the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters for the time being in force." and *omit* "as directed in such cases in the Regulations above mentioned" and *for* "Act of Parliament" *read* "the Mutiny Act for the time being in force". In the same section, clause *Third*, *for* "Act of Parliament" *read* "Mutiny Act." In the same section, clause *Fourth*, *for* "zillah and city Magistrates" *read* "Deputy Commissioners," and *omit* "of the nature described in Section II of Statute IV. Geo. IV., cap. LXXXI" and "under the provisions of the said Act" and "under the provisions of the Regulations hitherto in force." In section IV, *for* "zillah or city Magistrate or Joint Magistrate" *read* "Deputy Commissioner," *for* "Magistrate or Joint Magistrate" *read* "Deputy Commissioner," and *for* "Regulation L. 1803" *read* "the Indian Oaths' Act, 1873."

PART II. ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
I of 1847 ..	Boundary Marks ...	In the title, *for* "the North-Western Provinces of Bengal" *read* "Oudh." In section 1, *for* "subject to the Government of the North-Western Provinces of Bengal" *read* "under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh," and for "Lieutenant Governor" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section 6, *omit* "under Act IV of 1840."
XXVI of 1854 ...	Education of wards ...	*For* "Presidency of Fort William" *read* "territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh" and *for* "Collector of Revenue" and "Collector" *read* "Deputy Commissioner."
XIII of 1857 ...	Opium	*For* "Presidency of Fort William in Bengal" *read* "administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh." In section 3, *omit* "being covenanted servants of the Company," and *for* "the Board of Revenue in Calcutta" and "the said Board" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In sections 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15 and 30 *for* "Board of Revenue" *read* "Chief Commissioner."
XXXI of 1858 ...	Settlement of Alluvion ...	In the title, *omit* "further" and *for* "Presidency of Fort William in Bengal" *read* "Oudh."
XL of 1858 ...	Minors	*Omit* "section 2," and in the title, *for* "the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal" *read* "Oudh."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill, which has been prepared at the desire of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, is to declare what laws are in force in that Province. Much doubt prevails (*a*) as to the extent to which the Bengal Regulations apply to Oudh, (*b*) as to the rules and orders which under the Indian Councils' Act, section twenty-five, gained the force of law in Oudh, and which are still operative, and (*c*) as to the extent to which the late Limitation Act (XIV of 1859) and some other Acts of the Governor General in Council apply to that Province. The present Bill, if it become law, will, it is hoped, preclude such doubts in future.

The Bill is divided into three Parts; The first contains the usual preliminary matter; the second (which is modelled on sections three, five, six and seven of the Panjáb Laws' Act. 1872) declares generally what enactments shall be deemed in force, provides that decisions in certain specified cases shall be according to Native law, and maintains local customs and mercantile usages.

Part III constitutes the bulk of the Bill, and contains seven chapters regarding, 1, Minority, 2, Courts of Wards, 3, Betrothal of Hindús and Muhammadans, 4, Dower of Muhammadans, 5, Immoveable property, 6, Civil Procedure, and 7, some other miscellaneous matters.

The chapter regarding minority corresponds in substance with the Panjáb Civil Code chapter 8, section eight, and is to a large extent copied from the New York Civil Code. It provides for the power of a minor to enforce his rights; for the appointment by a parent of a guardian of a child's person or property, for the appointment and removal of guardians by the Courts; for the jurisdiction over such guardians: their powers and duties, and the cessation of their authority. The second sentence of clause 12 (as to the ward's religion) embodies a recent ruling of the Privy Council (*Skinner* v. *Orde*, 8 Moo. P. C. C., N. S., 276). Care has been taken to avoid contravening the provisions of Act XL of 1858, in the case of persons not being European British subjects.

Chapter II relates to Courts of Wards and corresponds with sections thirty-four to thirty-eight inclusive, of the Panjáb Laws' Act, 1872.

Chapter III, as to the betrothal of Hindús and Muhammadans, and chapter IV, as to dowers among Muhammadans, correspond in substance with portions of the Panjáb Civil Code which have been regarded as being in force in Oudh. The provisions as to dower are said to be rendered necessary by the custom prevailing amongst certain Muhammadans of ostentatiously contracting to give dowers out of all proportion to their means.

Chapter V relates to immoveable property. The provisions as to pre-emption do not apply to sales under decrees, or to foreclosures; but in other respects they correspond with those contained in the Panjáb Laws' Act, sections nine to fourteen, sixteen to nineteen. The clauses as to partition extend to under-proprietors holding sub-settlement. They embody the modifications to which it was necessary to subject Act XIX of 1863, in extending it to Oudh, and meet the difficulty as to the exercise of the powers of the Sadr Court which has been caused by the repeal (by Act XXXII of 1871) of the Notification dated 3rd April 1871, No. 724 G.

Chapter VI relates to the procedure of the Civil Courts. It declares that the late Limitation Act (XIV of 1859) shall be deemed to have been in force in Oudh from 4th July 1862. The Bill also incorporates sections twenty-nine and thirty of the Oudh Civil Courts' Act, omitting the final clause of section twenty-nine.

The rules as to insolvency, contained in clauses forty-nine to fifty-nine, are copied with some modifications, from the Panjáb Laws' Act, sections twenty-two to thirty-one inclusive, and thirty-three. The power given to the Local Government by that Act, to exclude from the operation of these rules any particular class or race, is omitted as unnecessary.

Clause 60, as to intestacy, corresponds with Bengal Regulation III of 1803, section sixteen, clause 7, which is regarded as in force in Oudh. The last paragraph legalizes the present practice under the Administrator General's Act.

Clause 61, as to juries in civil cases in Lucknow, embodies a letter from the Foreign Department, dated 19th November 1859, which is held to have gained the force of law under the Indian Councils' Act.

Sections sixty-two and sixty-three embody certain modifications to which it is expedient to subject the Code of Civil Procedure, and the following sections make certain provisions as to decrees concerning land which the Chief Commissioner considers desirable.

Chapter VII relates to escheats, and is founded on Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810, section seven.

Chapter VIII deals with hidden treasure, and is taken, with some modifications, from Bengal Regulation V of 1817.

Chapter IX relates to cantonments and military bázárs, and corresponds with Regulation XX of 1810, sections four, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, nineteen, twenty and twenty-six. The Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869) seem to render it unnecessary to have clauses corresponding with sections two and three of that Regulation.

Chapter X deals with several miscellaneous matters, the honorary civil jurisdiction of taluqdárs, honorary police officers, armed men and foreign vagrants, and pasturage of government lands.

The last chapter empowers the Chief Commissioner to make subsidiary rules consistent with the proposed Act, as to rural police, conservancy at fairs, imposing taxes for such purposes, records and record-keepers, Kánúngos and other ministerial officers, and the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Courts of Wards.

The Bill ends with two schedules, one mentioning or referring to certain enactments and rules which it is desirable to repeal, the other specifying certain Regulations and Acts which are to be in force in Oudh with the modifications mentioned in the third column.

SIMLA,
The 20th August 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 35 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

COLLECTION OF FOSSILS AND MINERALS SENT BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT VIENNA.

Dated 16th July, 1873.

From—THOMAS OLDHAM, Esq., LL. D., Supdt., Geological Survey of India,

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of India, DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

I beg to report, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, that I have this day handed over the charge of the collection of fossils and minerals, sent by the Geological Survey of India to the International Exhibition at this place, to Mr. Ball, who arrived here a few days since, in conjunction with Mr. Bruce Foote, who has been here since the opening of the Exhibition.

2. Mr. Foote will be relieved on the arrival of Mr. W. King about the end of this month or beginning of August, and he will then return to India to resume his regular work there.

3. The whole collection is now successfully shown, but unfortunately not altogether. All the specimens illustrative of the mineral wealth of the Indian Empire and of its economical resources (mineral) have been, though with very considerable crowding, shown in the Exhibition building.

4. But there was not a single inch of space to be obtained for the exhibition of the fossils. By the favor of the Directors of the Geological Survey of Austria, Franz, Ritter Von Haner, a room has been given up for these fossils at the K. K. Geologische Reichs Anstalt, and the entire collection has been put out there, a notice to this effect having been placed in the Exhibition. As this collection is one interesting rather to a select few than to the general mass of the visitors, and therefore requires more careful study, there has, in some respects, been a gain in the present arrangement, although it is to be regretted that all the collections could not be placed together.

5. I would take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Government of India the very zealous and earnest aid which Mr. Foote has afforded in the preparation of these collections. His intimate acquaintance with the German language rendered his help most effective, and considering the great difficulties under which we were obliged to work, there being no place

in which the collections could be opened out other than the Exhibition gallery itself, and the delay and disappointments in getting shelves, cases, &c., naturally and almost inevitably arising from the great pressure for workmen of all kinds at the moment, the collections of the Geological Survey department could not have been ready by this time without Mr. Foote's effective assistance. Mr. Foote has been so entirely devoted to this work that he has not up to the present moment been able to visit any of the public collections in Vienna which are of great interest and value. And I have therefore, in anticipation of the entire sanction of His Excellency in Council, authorized him, on handing over his charge of the collections to Mr. King, to extend the time required for his rejoining his work in India to the second mail steamer after that by which he would proceed if obliged to return without delay. This slight indulgence he has certainly most fully earned.

6. I have also much pleasure in stating that we have been indebted for the most friendly aid and co-operation, so far as compatible with other demands, to Colonel Michael and Captain Campbell Walker, the Commissioners for India, now in Vienna, and to their staff.

7. It may be worth mentioning, as showing the importance attached to the Indian collection now shown, that in a series of articles specially devoted to a consideration of Geology and geological collections in the Exhibition, which appear in the "Newe Freie Presse," the leading Vienna paper, although the first place was naturally assigned to the extensive and admirable series exhibited by the Austrian Survey, the second place has been given to the Indian collection. I append a translation of this article for information, and when it is remembered that the writer, Dr. Tschermak, is the Director of the Imperial Mineral Cabinet, and is one of the most competent mineralogists of the day, the value of his opinion will be evident.

8. As authorized (No. 2172, Financial Department, dated 29th March 1873), I now avail myself of the sick leave granted to me, and hope that a little rest, of which we have had none here, may enable me to recruit my strength.

(TRANSLATION.)

INDIA'S MINERAL PRODUCTS.

VIENNA, 19*th June*.

As at the last Exhibition at Paris, so also do we here miss a show of the mining products of England. The few specimens, chiefly of coal, which are now exhibited, just save the existence of Group I in the English Division. But the Colonies have made good what the mother-country neglected. In the side gallery occupied by the Colonies we met numerous objects calculated to indicate the mineral wealth of the individual countries, and first of all, stands India, whose mining produce is in many respects of great interest.

The name of India will awaken in many minds the idea of enormous wealth in gold and gems, for which that country has been celebrated from of old. But they will be disabused, to a very great extent, of that idea by the sight of the black masses of coal and iron ore which here also occupy the foreground. It is no longer the sparkling treasures which make nations happy now-a-days; plain-looking substances now yield us the treasure whose diffusion constitutes wealth.

We proceed to the rich show prepared by the Geological Survey Department in Calcutta and arranged in a very instructive manner by Dr. Oldham, the Director of that Department, and Mr. B. Foote, one of the Geologists.

The rich results of the activity of that department are shown above all by the maps exhibited; a general geological map of the Indian Peninsula, a special map of the Salt Range in the Punjab, &c., &c.; then the nine volumes of the "Memoirs," which contain both geological treatises and technical articles on kindred branches of industry.

Among the mineral products now exhibited the salts engage our interest most of all. A block of pale red rock-salt, on which lies another of similar color and showing cubical cleavage, strikes the eye of every passer-by. Besides these, is the collection of sea-salts, lake-salts and specimens illustrating the occurrence of the rock-salts and potash salts in the Salt Range of the Punjab. Since the time when treasures, till then undreamt of, were discovered in the salt-beds of Stassfurt, when industry was presented suddenly with immense quantities of the potash salts of which there had till then been a very great lack, the discovery of similar beds in less known salt-mines was reasonably to be expected, and in fact the discovery of potash salts at Kalusz in Gallicia followed, while to-day we meet with a new find of which the Exhibition has brought us the first tidings.

The Salt Range, which stretches itself through the northern part of the Punjab in a west-north-westerly direction, lies between 32° 30′ and 33° 20′ North latitude. The salt-mines which now supply North-Western India and Affghanistan with this indispensable material have been worked from very remote times. The wealth of salt is very considerable, and in many places the salt is exposed on the surface, as at Kalabagh, where the road is cut through it. This salt is very interesting, also, from the fact that it appears to be the oldest of all salt formations known at present, it being situated among the beds of the Silurian system. Lately, attention was drawn to the occurrence in the Mayo mine of a variety of salt of unusual

hardness, which on examination by Dr. Warth, the chemist employed there, proved to contain a considerable quantity of magnesia and potash. The specimens of this mixed salt here exhibited do in fact contain Syloin (chloride of potassium) and Kieserite (sulphate of magnesia). Besides these Kainite may possibly be present, although I have hitherto been unable to satisfy myself as to its presence. From a scientific point of view this is a most interesting discovery, but European industry has no cause to fear that it will give rise to any competition.

Besides the salts above named, specimens of Anhydrite Gypsum, Glauberite and Epsom salt are also exhibited and all from the same mines. The specimens of artificial salt remind us of the extensive industry in the Peninsula by which the required salt is obtained by natural evaporation, in salt-pans, of the waters of the sea and salt-lakes. The annual quantity thus obtained amounts to about 12 millions hundred weights, in addition to which a small quantity is also imported from Ceylon. The whole yield of salt, including rock-salt, gives the state a net income of about 50 millions of florins (Rupees).

The salt-pans are particularly numerous on the Eastern Coast. The salt-lakes lie on the margin of, or within, the Indian desert, which extends itself eastward from the lower course of the Indus river and represents a dried-up marine gulf. The best known salt-lake is the Sambher lake. These lakes dry up in the hot season or deposit salt along their margins, where it is easily collected. Natron lakes are also not wanting in that region, where they yield soda under similar circumstances. Soda, however, also appears in many places as an efflorescence on the surface, as it also does in Hungary.

Another important product is coal, which is worked at several places, but chiefly in Bengal and the Nerbudda Valley. The most important coal region and which yields nearly all the coal raised in India is the Raneegunge coalfield, the importance of which is proved by its being traversed by a special branch of the Great East Indian Railway. In 1868, the quantity of coal raised in India amounted to 547,971 tons, while the consumption came to 564,933, so that about 17,000 tons were imported, chiefly from England, but a small quantity also from Australia.

Of iron ores and their products a considerable variety are shown. India is uncommonly rich in iron ores of various kinds. An interesting example is the Kunja Mallai near Salem, a lofty hill of magnetic irons in which the beds of that mineral, which are conspicuous even from long distances, attain a thickness of as much as 100 feet in parts. The production of iron is unimportant, compared with the quantity of iron-wares imported from England, and the processes adopted by the natives are very rude. A model of a small native smelting work shows a furnace with two bellows; it shows also that the natives employ women and children for the lighter kinds of work.

The iron manufactures have as may readily be imagined very primitive shapes. The specimens of the famous Indian steel, called "Wootz" are interesting. Its production is attained by exposing rod iron cut into small pieces and mixed with about 10 per cent. of dry chips of "*Cassia Auriculata*" wood, and a few green leaves of "*Asclepias Gigantea*" or "*Convolvulus laurifolia*" in small crucibles to a suitable degree of heat. Chemical analyses have not hitherto shown anything that would explain the excellent qualities of this steel.

Of copper ores some fine pyrites from Nepaul are exhibited, besides other ores from different parts. The production of copper is not an important industry and the only smelting work worth mentioning is in Sikkim, (and Ulwar, Rajpootana).

The simple process of getting copper from oxydizable ores, as practised by the natives is also represented in a model. Some castings of grotesque forms give an idea of the often laborious but ingenious work of the natives.

Tin ore appears in the form of tin-stone and stream-tin; the collection contains further, a decomposing granite rich in tin, also castings of figures in native taste. The production of tin in Malacca is not very great; it is stated to be about 200,000 cwt. per annum.

Of other ores we particularize the argentiferous galena from the mines near Puttiala, chromite from Ladak, (and from Salem), antimonite from Ava, sulphur from Barren Island and Puga in Ladak. The Travancore graphite is a material much esteemed for the production of Hessian crucibles. Gold and gems are, suitably to their rank, exposed under glass. The specimens of washed gold from Malabar, Malacca and other regions appear to indicate that the search for gold in India is pursued by the same processes as in former times. Nearly all the Indian rivers are gold-bearing. In many places the quantity of gold amounts to about 2 oz per 100 cwt. of gravel, but is generally less. The detritus swept down from the mountains during the rainy season affords a constant supply of fresh material for the gold-washers, but it is only as long as labour continues cheap that the gold workings will continue. At present the earnings are still sufficient to keep a man, for in several gold districts the washer can earn three annas or more a day. Now and then a somewhat unusually large lump, a nugget, rouses the industry afresh and India still maintains the name of a gold-yielding country, although quite put in the shade by California or Australia. Diamonds also stand in a similar position to gold. A little tray of small diamonds reminds one of the great past India has had, of the time of the Koh-i-noor and of the great Mogul. But those times are past; the Nabob and his Golconda have played out their parts. The diamonds of Brazil came in their turn, and now a new and rich diamond field has appeared in Africa. Still small diamonds

are constantly being found in India, especially in Poona and Sumbulpoor. The polishing works are in Madras, which for a long time past has been the centre of the Indian gem-trade. Besides the diamonds, spinels found loose in the sands of the province of Ava are exhibited, as well as berylls found in granite veins at Kangyam in Coimbatoor district. A few cut specimens of the latter are also shown. Some handsome sword-hilts and other objects of luxury carved in jade are also worth attention. Formerly they were of enormous value, but are not very greatly esteemed at present. Finally, we notice an emerald green quartz with glittering scales (Avantursill) which might be used as an ornamental stone.

We turn again to the show of common minerals and there meet with a block of corundum from Rewah, a valuable article commercially and largely used in India itself by the lapidaries. Further on plates of mica from the Godavery valley, also an article of commerce now worked up in Europe, and of which protecting glasses (spectacles) and lamp-shades, &c., &c., are manufactured.

Of the minerals which only serve to ornament museums there are some show-pieces of apophyllite and desmine from the Bore Ghât near Poona. Of the useful minerals several specimens of clays, as well as of alum-shales, are exhibited. India possesses many and very various deposits of clay, and among them many of excellent quality, as may be inferred from the pottery exhibited. Under the name of Laterite are comprehended in India red-clays and red conglomerates of various origin, which are used as building-stones. Of the remaining building-stones many, as the granites, eievrites and basalts, remind us of the gigantic rock-cut temples of ancient India, which are represented in the Exhibition by photographs, and whose details are illustrated by a plaster-cast of a pillar.

Besides the technical specimens is a series of scientifically interesting minerals, some of which illustrate the geological structure of the areas which have been surveyed, while others offer special peculiarities, such as the flexible sandstone from Kalyana near Gúrgaon, which in this singular property equals (? excels) the Brazilian Itacolumite. A moment's consideration may also well be given to the dark rock which covers so large an area in the Peninsula—the melaphyre or basalt, which stretches in horizontal beds from Bombay all across the Deccan and occupies a surface as large as that of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the grandest example in the world of the occurrence of trappean rocks. In this formation, which is at present considered to be of the age of the uppermost cretaceous rocks are found the beautiful zeolites of the Bore Ghât.

In conclusion, we must allude to a collection, which is certainly more of ethnographical interest, and which consists of a large number of implements and weapons of the stone ages. The implements are identical with those found in France and other countries. (1).

G. TSCHERMAK.

(1). This collection was made and is exhibited by Mr. Foote of the Geological Survey of India.
(From the 'International Ausstellungs Zeitung' of the "Neue Freie Presse" of the 20th June 1873).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

PURCHASE BY FIVE COOLIES OF A SUGAR ESTATE IN TRINIDAD.

EMIGRATION.

No. 75, dated India Office, London, the 10th July 1873.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I forward herewith, for the consideration of Your Excellency in Council, copy of a letter* from the Colonial Office, with its enclosures, relative to the purchase by five coolies of a sugar estate in Trinidad.

* 4th June 1873. Three enclosures.

2. I at the same time transmit copy of the reply† which I have caused to be addressed to the Colonial Office upon the subject.

† Dated 5th July 1873.

Dated Colonial Office, London, the 4th June, 1873.

From—R. W. HERBERT, Esq., Under-Secy. of State for the Colonies,
To—Her Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for India.

SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India, a copy of a despatch* from the Governor of Trinidad, reporting that five Indian immigrants had combined to buy a sugar estate of some extent.

* No. 74, 19th April, 1873, with enclosure.

No. 74, dated Trinidad, the 19th April, 1873.

From—The Hon'ble W. H. RENNIE, Acting Governor of Trinidad,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MY LORD,—In my despatch No. 72 of the 14th instant, reporting on the Blue Book for the past year, I had the honor to allude, in the concluding paragraph, to the late purchase by *five coolies*, in association, of a sugar estate of some extent situated in North Napainna, which is to be worked by a coolie manager, and, probably to a certain extent, with indentured labour.

2. This is a very interesting feature in the immigration system, and one which will do more to show the immense benefits accruing to immigrants coming to this colony than even the large savings which return coolies have carried to India. It will show that the Asiatics are not treated here as an inferior race, but that they may be employers of labour as well as the employed, and that, with industry and perseverance, they may be ranked with the magnates of the land.

Dated Immigration Office, Trinidad, the April 1873.

From—DR. H. MITCHELL, Agent General of Immigrants, Trinidad,

To—The Right Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to note, for His Excellency's information, a circumstance connected with immigration which was accidentally omitted from the annual Report for 1872, but which deserves to be recorded as indicating the gradual change of sentiment among our Indian population in business matters.

2. Not quite a year since, a coolie tradesman of San Fernando, named Buna Sing, in company with Gulab Sing and three others, bought the Canal Estate in the ward of Savanna Grande for $ 18,000, $ 9,000 in cash paid down, and the balance in annual instalments. This property is a sugar estate of about 260 acres, with steam-mill and the other usual appliances for manufacture. It had been for some time much neglected, and will therefore make only 150 hogsheads this year; but with anything like good management will soon double the present crop. This transaction has been so complete in all its points that the five co-partners have appointed a coolie manager, and although too late for this year, have signified to the immigration department that they mean to apply next season for an allotment of coolie laborers. It is unnecessary to dwell on the successful career of the purchasers, which must have preceded this transaction, because the money carried off by each return coolie ship in succession would have more than sufficed if judiciously laid out to have purchased the best estate in the colony yearly, and a series of such investments, accompanied by the co-operation of labor on the part of the investors, might by this time have transferred a very large proportion of the landed wealth of Trinidad to Indian owners. What merits special attention in this purchase of the Canal Estate is the social change it indicates as slowly but surely taking place in the almost fixed traditions of the Asiatic; the seemingly ineradicable semi-patriotic, semi-religious ties which bound him to return to India have been fairly ruptured; the conviction that his darling dollars are not only secure but may be increased in connection with landed property in the colony is complete, and last, though not least, mutual confidence established to such an extent as to lead many Indians to join in partnership. This last is the only weak element in the speculation. If the co-partnership consist of one clever leader, guiding four less able, the result will be doubtful at the best, but if the partners be equally matched in means and intelligence, success is certain.

The estate will procure the best labour at nominal prices by hiring out unoccupied lands, the heavy charges of management and attorneyship will be avoided, while the personal expenses of the owners will be simply *nil*.

3. It may be mentioned in connection with this matter, that year after year, as successive ships left for India, the Agent General pointed out to the monied men how, by the co-operative union of some 25 or 30 of their number, almost any estate on which they worked might have been easily purchased and paid for. But these suggestions were received with smiles of hopeless incredulity or waggish remarks as to the value of the bird in hand. Time and circumstances seem, however, to have at last succeeded where argument failed.

Dated the 23rd May 1873.

MINUTE,—By Sir T. W. C. Murdoch.

The purchase of the Canal Estate by a party of Indian immigrants is the most conclusive proof yet given of the prosperity to which well-conducted industrious coolies may attain in the West Indies. The Immigration Agent's report on that point should be communicated to the India Office.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports

	Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.	QUANTITIES					
		Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Mediterranean Ports.	Other Countries in Europe.
		Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	391 0	1,875 0	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.	Coconada, Godavery District	753 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Krishna ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly ditto	11,236 68	...	...	...	...	...
	Beypore, Malabar ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Tanjore ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Madura ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Vizagapatam ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of South Arcot ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	49,899 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay and Sindh.	Bombay	124,921 84	29,437 56	...	...	9,826 28	1,050 0
	Karachi	2,035 56	...	...	...	350 0	...
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vingorla	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Viziadroog	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah.	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-Phyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports in the Ramree District	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	189,236 96	31,312 56	...	...	10,176 28	1,050 0

OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

of India to British and Foreign Countries for the Month of July 1873.

F COTTON EXPORTED TO

Suez.	Red Sea and Arabian Gulf.	Other Countries in Africa.	Aden.	Persian Gulf.	Mauritius.	Ceylon.	Straits Settlements.	China.	Australia.	North America.	TOTAL.
Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
...	...	...	...	...	87 0	...	...	32,013 0	...	...	34,366 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	753 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 24	...	...	...	...	11,236 92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803 0	...	...	50,702 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,240 84	...	...	167,493 84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,875 0	...	...	14,260 56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 56	...	...	...	...	87 0	0 24	...	46,931 84	...	...	278,812 8

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

APPEALS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dated Council Office, Whitehall, 1st July 1873.

From—HENRY REEVE, Esq., Registrar, Privy Council,

To—The Secretary to the Government, of India, Home Department.

I am directed by the Lord President of the Council to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General of India, six copies of an Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 26th June, 1873, requiring parties appellant, in causes pending before Her Majesty, to take effectual steps to set down their cases for hearing within a limited time from the registration of the appeal in England; and I am to request that you will move His Excellency to take the necessary steps to bring this Order to the knowledge of parties prosecuting appeals to Her Majesty in Council, and of the public in India.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE,

The 26th day of June 1873.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS in many Appeals now pending before Her Majesty in Council no effectual steps have been taken by the parties or their agents to set down their cases for hearing, although more than twelve months have elapsed since the arrival and registration of the transcript of Appeal in this country, and it is expedient to make further provision in that behalf, HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and upon a recommendation of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Solicitors or Agents for the party Appellant in all such Appeals now pending before Her Majesty in Council, are hereby required to take effectual steps to set down their cases for hearing within six months from the date of this Order, and in all other Appeals to Her Majesty in Council within a period not exceeding twelve months from the date of the arrival and registration of the transcript in this country.

And HER MAJESTY is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that it shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Privy Council to report to the Lords of the Judicial Committee the names of the parties and dates of the Decrees in Appeals in which no effectual steps have been taken within the aforesaid periods of time to set down the case for hearing; and the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council shall be at liberty to call upon the Appellant or his Agent in such cases to show cause why the said Appeal or Appeals should not be dismissed for non-prosecution, and (if they shall so think fit) to recommend to Her Majesty the dismissal of any such Appeal, or to give such directions therein as the justice of the case may require.

And HER MAJESTY is further pleased to order, that nothing in the present Order shall prevent the dismissal of an Appeal under the 5th of the Rules approved by Her Majesty on the 13th of June 1853, in cases to which that Rule is applicable.

Whereof the Governors of Her Majesty's Plantations and Dominions abroad, and the Judges or Officers of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice from which an Appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ARTHUR HELPS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL KHURREEF IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES UP TO 30th JUNE, 1873.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during the month of June 1873. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply, feet.	Actual throughout, feet.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full discharge.	Actual average throughout.
Ganges Canal — Northern ...	10·00	9·87	740	981
Meerut ...	8·30	7·93	969	997
Anoopshuhur ...	6·80	6·01	700	493
Boolundshuhur...	7·35	7·09	972	849
Allygurh ...	5·50	6·6	994	778
Etawah ...	4·80	2·5	771	785
Cawnpore ...	6·20	3·5	958	716
Total, Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	5,599
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	4·21	1,250	1,223
Doon Canals ...	...	...	...	48
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhund Canals ...	...	...	...	294
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	7,164

Navigation Return, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. Nos.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	800	...	56,943	...	57,743	...
Gram ...	...	...	2,253	...	2,253	...
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajhur or mixed Grain ...	...	...	9,218	...	9,218	...
Oorud ...	...	...	130	...	130	...
Moong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urhur ...	...	...	2,147	...	2,147	...
Musree ...	...	...	995	...	995	...
Jowar ...	...	...	26	...	26	...
Bajra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian Corn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	800	...	71,712	...	72,512	...
Cotton ...	...	...	6,695	...	6,695	...
Oil-seeds ...	7	...	1,435	...	1,442	...
Salts ...	1,282	...	1,800	...	3,082	...
Metals ...	1,818	...	578	...	2,396	...
Building Materials	2,300	...	27,950	...	30,250	...
Miscel. Goods ...	1,857	...	4,706	...	6,563	...
Firewood ...	200	...	43,619	...	43,819	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	78,574	...	78,574
Poles & unsquared Timber ...	...	...	...	2,521	...	2,521
Kurrees, squared Timber ...	...	...	...	27	...	27
Logs ...	...	12	...	245	...	257
Miscellaneous ...	...	1875	...	2,056	...	3,931
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	30	...	30
Grand Total ...	8,264	1887	158495	83,453	166759	85,340
Total during the corresponding month of Fusl Khurreef 72-73	21,757	2253	117508	1348625	139265	1350878
Increase ...	...	...	40,987	...	27,494	...
Decrease ...	13,493	366	...	1265172	...	1265538

Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 30th June 1873.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saharunpore ...	15,898	·8	6·66
Moozuffernuggur	31,790	·8	4·40
Meerut ...	56,689	·7	4·69
Boolundshuhur...	44,363	2·2	2·96
Allygurh ...	38,534	1·5	3·17
Muttra ...	5,643	2·2	3·86
Agra ...	625	3·6	3·23
Etah ...	8,679	1·6	3·01
Mynpoory ...	15,433	2·1	3·42
Furruckabad ...	6,888	·8	4·33
Etawah ...	21,100	2·0	4·23
Cawnpore ...	28,661	...	4·02
Dehra Doon ...	2,800	1·8	10·66
Bijnour ...	1,628	·8	6·15
Terai ...	1,340	2·8	9·81
Bareilly ...	11,227	·4	8·27
Jhansie ...	114	1·0	5·10
Humeerpore ..	325	2·6	3·50
Total ...	291,737	...	...
Total last Khurreef up to 30th June 1872 ...	248,675	...	...
Increase ...	43,062	...	...

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct — c. ft. per sec. 6,022

Volumes discharged :— c. ft. per sec.
Etawah Division Tail ... 12
" " Escapes... 22
Cawnpore " Tail ... 242
" " Escapes ... 147
— 423
Balance expended ... 5,599

Water in great demand for sugar and rice in the Northern Division. Large areas under indigo in the Boolundshuhur, Allygurh, Etawah, and Cawnpore Divisions.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—There was a very great demand for water during the month, especially for sugar-cane.

Dhoon Canals.—No remarks; but the area under irrigation this season is in advance of last khurreef.

Traffic.—Carriage of grain during the month, 'up' and 'down,' contrasts favourably with the corresponding returns of last khurreef.

The month's returns exhibit a decrease in rafting as compared with those of the same period last year, owing to obstructions in the navigation channels in the Northern Division.

Allahabad,
The 26th July 1873.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXVIII of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 19th July 1873.	For week ending 20th July 1872.	Total from 1st January to 19th July 1873.	Total from 1st January to 20th July 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
26th July 1873	East Indian, Main	3,44,488	3,43,769	1,52,59,737	1,56,92,649	...	4,32,912
Ditto	" Jubbulpore	18,742	18,377	10,85,257	13,90,073	...	3,04,816
2nd August 1873	Eastern Bengal	46,234	51,036	15,57,566	14,01,756	1,55,810	...
26th July 1873	Oudh and Rohilkhund	15,733	6,512	5,59,518	1,95,073	3,64,445	...
Ditto	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	82,000	74,555*a*	30,17,050	27,29,953*a*	2,87,097	...
19th July 1873	Madras	1,17,362	1,05,739	39,97,408	33,88,864	6,08,544	...
26th July 1873	Great Southern of India	14,432	13,710	6,59,696	4,35,968	2,23,728	...
Ditto	Carnatic	1,302	497	24,252	21,278	2,974	...
2nd August 1873	Great Indian Peninsula*	1,62,659	1,89,905	1,20,04,879	1,20,32,955	...	28,076
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	47,548	45,123	34,42,943	38,88,449	...	4,45,506
	TOTAL	8,50,500	8,49,223	4,16,08,306	4,11,77,018	4,31,288	...
	State.						
26th July 1873	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,306	1,174	56,404	48,961	7,443	...
2nd August 1873	Nulhatee	2,313	1,305*b*	50,054	22,765*c*	27,289	...
26th July 1873	Rajpootana	1,488	...	6,879*d*	...	6,879	...
	TOTAL	5,107	2,479	1,13,337	71,726	41,611	...
	GRAND TOTAL	8,55,607	8,51,702	4,17,21,643	4,12,48,744	4,72,899	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

(*a*) The figures for the first half of 1872 are exclusive of steamer earnings.

(*b*) For week ending 21st July 1872.

(*c*) From 1st April to 21st July 1872.

(*d*) From 1st to 19th July 1873.

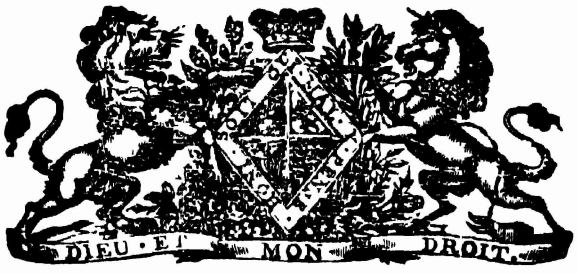
No. XXIX of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 26th July 1873.	For week ending 27th July 1872.	Total from 1st January to 26th July 1873.	Total from 1st January to 27th July 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd August 1873 ..	East Indian, Main	3,58,115	3,40,867	1,56,17,852	1,60,33,515	...	4,15,663
Ditto ...	" Jubbulpoor	18,479	16,624	11,03,736	14,06,697	...	3,02,961
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	51,878	45,119	16,08,732	14,46,876	1,61,856	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	15,812	6,758	5,75,331	2,01,832	3,73,499	...
Ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	1,26,600	67,281*a*	31,41,795	27,97,235*a*	3,44,560	...
26th July 1873 ...	Madras	1,15,748	1,04,389	41,14,176	34,93,253	6,20,923	...
2nd August 1873 ...	Great Southern of India	17,726	12,280	6,77,422	4,48,248	2,29,174	...
26th July 1873 ...	Carnatic	703	499	24,962	21,777	3,185	...
2nd August 1873 ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	1,56,457	1,55,549	1,21,61,373	1,21,88,504	...	27,131
9th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	47,726	46,761	34,92,514	39,35,210	...	4,42,696
	TOTAL ...	909,244	7,96,127	4,25,17,893	4,19,73,147	5,44,746	...
	State.						
26th July 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,541	1,083	57,946	50,044	7,902	...
2nd August 1873 ...	Nulhatee	1,260	1,757*b*	51,314	24,522*c*	26,792	...
Ditto ...	Rajpootana	625	...	7,504*d*	...	7,504	...
	TOTAL ...	3,426	2,840	1,16,764	74,566	42,198	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,12,670	7,98,967	4,26,34,657	4,20,47,713	5,86,944	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.
a. The figures for the first half of 1872 are exclusive of steamer earnings.
b. For the last 10 days of July 1872.
c. From 1st April to 31st July 1872.
d. From 1st to 26th July 1873.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or ten Rupees eight annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 28th August 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras prospects are now fair. In Sindh the river has nearly reached the average height, and prospects continue favorable. Throughout Bombay a considerable improvement has followed a general fall of rain. In Guzerat it has been most abundant, but most good has been done in the Deccan Districts and the Southern Mahratta country. In Bengal the state of the crops is generally satisfactory, but more rain is wanted for rice. In the North-Western Provinces a break in the rains, which at first did much good, is now causing some apprehension by its stately continuance; cholera appears to be spreading. In the Punjab hardly any rain has fallen. In the Central Provinces more rain is much needed in the rice districts. In Hyderabad there has been an opportune fall. Prospects have improved in Mysore, and more rain is expected. In Rajpootana and Central India there has been (as in Northern India) a break, which is in some parts unfavourable to the crops.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS	Kistna	August 27 ...	1·0 to 2·0	August 28 ...	Rain-fall 1·0 at Masulipatam; about 2·0 at Repalli, Bapetta, Palnad and Guntoor; little elsewhere; three feet of water over anicut; some taluqs received supplies; dry crops and paddy sown; standing crops generally g[illegible], but withering where no rain; prices [illegible]ng in four taluqs; markets fairly suppl[illegible]; pasture growing; dry fodder nearly exhausted; small-pox, fever, dysentery and guinea-worm prevalent; cattle disease reported.	
	Kurnool	" ...	1·46	" ...	Rain-fall 1·46 in Kurnool in five days; season favorable, except in Koilguntla and Markapur; markets tolerably supplied; prices high; cholum selling at fifteen Madras measures a rupee; fever in three taluqs; cattle unhealthy in a few villages; one foot water over Sunkesala anicut; good freshes in Hindry River.	

	Negapatam	" ...	1·82	"	Rain-fall 1·82 at Negapatam; good at other places; freshes decreasing; supply to tanks failing; cultivation progressing; crops in good order; no harvest; markets well supplied; prices almost stationary; pasture moderate; small-pox in several localities; cattle disease in some parts.	General prospects tolerably satisfactory.
	Trichinopoly... ...	" ...	Slight.	"	Rain-fall slight throughout the district; water supply slightly deficient for cultivation in some dry villages; crops in good order; outturn of rice below the average in one taluq; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture slightly deficient; health good but for small-pox in Trichinopoly; condition of cattle good.	
	Calicut	" ...	2·20	"	Rain-fall 2·20; want of rain unfavorable to second crop; first crop harvesting; markets well supplied; prices fluctuating; pasture abundant; small-pox slightly prevalent; cattle disease in Ernaad.	
	Sindh.					
	Kurrachee	" ...	.....	"	Ri[illegible]t Kotree on 25th instant 16 feet 7 inches against 17 feet 3 inches last year; locusts about, but no damage; Gaj came down on 12th instant; slight fever prevailing; wheat 12·12 sers; rice 7·46 sers.	
BOMBAY	Hyderabad	" ...	.....	" ...	Indus 16 feet 10 inches; floods rather below average; reports favorable; weather hot; locusts about, but no damage; districts healthy.	
	Shikarpoor	" ...	.....	...	Crops looking well; water supply abundant; days very close and nights damp; fever prevails.	
	Upper Frontier ...	" ...	.....	...	Floods subsiding rapidly; cantonment safe.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
	Gujerat.					
	Ahmedabad	August 27 ...	3·66	August 28	Crops in excellent condition; public health good.	
	Kaira	" ...	18·12	" ...	All crops in excellent condition; weather good; fever prevails in Anund.	
	Surat	" ...	3·33	"	Crops, weather and public health good; wheat 12·5 sers.	
	Broach	" ...	0·39	"	More rain wanted; fever still prevalent; bajra 17 sers.	
	Khandesh and Nasik.					
	Khandesh	" ...	2·51 At Dhulia.	"	Crops promising; fever prevalent; bajra 13·5 sers.	
	Nasik	" ...	3·4	"	Rain-fall throughout the district; prospects of early crops reassuring; public health good; rice 8 sers; wheat 12 sers.	
	Thana	" ...	10·44	"	Crops in Dhann, Mahim, Warra and Shahpur taluqs suffered from want of rain; fever and cattle disease prevail in Warra and Shahpur; small-pox to some extent in Warra; rice 7·5 to 11·2 sers; wheat 9·25 to 12 sers; bajra 15 to 16 sers.	
	Deccan.					
	Poona	" ...	5·1	"	Fall general throughout the district and beneficial to standing crops; weather and public health good; cattle disease slightly prevailing in Haveli taluq; bajra 15·39 sers.	
	Ahmednugger ...	" ...	6·36	"	Crops greatly benefitted by rain; public health good; bajra 23·8 sers.	

BOMBAY,—(*continued*) ...	Sholapoor	" ...	1·69	" ...	...	Crops that were suffering from drought said to be recovering; jowari 27·7 sers.
	Sattara	" ...	1·68	" ...	...	Rain seasonable and general; khureef crops thriving; fever and dysentery prevailed slightly in Walwa, Jaolie and Pattan taluqs; bajra 19 sers.
	Southern Mahratta Country.					
	Belgaum	" ...	1·18	" ...	...	Rain still wanted in Athri and Gokak taluqs; crops slightly improved by late rain; public health good.
	Dharwar	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Good rain in Ranibednur and Karranjghi taluqs; little elsewhere; in Nâlgund, Dambal, Konde and Roan sowing delayed; drinking water scarce in Nâlgund, and in the town of Dharwar.
	Kaladghi	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Rain-fall fair throughout the district; crops already sown will do well; public health good.
	Canara	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Rain-fall since 24th instant seasonable; in some places crops have suffered for want of rain; slight fever and cattle disease prevail.
	Kattiawar and Gaikwar's Territory.					
	Rajkote	" ...	·35	" ...	...	Crops good; warm during the day; bajra 13·53 sers.
	Wudwan	" ...	2·23	" ...	...	Crops good; public health fair; bajra 16·75 sers.
	Baroda	" ...	4·35	" ...	...	Crops healthy; public health good; bajra 14 sers.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
PUNJAB	Umballa	.....	Nil.	August 28	No rain; crops and health fairly good.	*General Remarks.* Local authorities report cessation of rain; agricultural prospects continue favorable; health of the province good.
	Lahore	.....	Nil.	"	No rain; health good; harvest prospects good.	
	Delhi	.....	Nil.	"	No rain; crops flourishing; health fair.	
	Julundhur	.....	1·2	"	Prospects favorable; health good.	
	Peshawur	.....	0·7	"	Ploughing nearly completed; health good.	
	Mooltan	.....	Nil.	"	No rain; in tahsils Mooltan, Shujabad and Serai Sidhu prospects of harvest good; in Mailsi indigo crops below average, and in Lodhran the cultivation of indigo and jowar is very much on the decrease owing to want of a timely supply of water; weather mild; health good.	
	Rawul Pindee ...	.....	.....	"	Rain-fall has been sufficient for a good khureef; health good.	
OUDH	Lucknow	August 27 ...	Nil.	" ...	In three districts more rain is wanted for the rice, but prospects generally continue excellent.	
	Fyzabad	" ...	3·0	"		
	Raipoor	August 23 ...	2·78	"	Prospects good; prices rising; health good.	
	Bilaspoor	" ...	0·12	"	Weather cloudy; prospects favorable; prices slightly risen.	
	Chindwara	August 25 ...	1·40	"	More rain wanted.	
	Sumbulpoor... ...	August 23 ...	0·38	"	Rain wanted; prices falling.	
	Upper Godaveri ...	August 22 ...	.....	"	No rain; crops have suffered considerably, and severe loss anticipated if rain holds off for another week; weather warm; health good.	

CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Wurdah	August 27 ...	3·27	"	Prospects excellent; dengue prevalent in Ashti pergunnah.	The rice in Bhandara seriously injured; in Seoni it is in a critical state; elsewhere prospects better, but rain everywhere wanted.
	Seoni	" ...	1·32	"	Anxiety regarding rice crop in Seoni tahsil continues; in Lucknadon tahsil prospects good; wheat 22 sers.	
	Nursinghpoor ...	" ...	.....	"	Light showers; prices stationary.	
	Saugor	" ...	.....	"	No rain; propects good; district healthy.	
	Nagpoor	" ...	2 88	"	Weather cloudy and warm; khureef crops, except rice, thriving well; prices falling.	
	Chanda	August 23 ...	0·3	"	Rice yet uninjured; other crops doing well; dengue continuing; cattle disease in Chimar pergunnah.	
	Bhandara	August 24 ...	0·44	"	Weather cloudy; early rice crop perished; transplanting stopped for want of heavy rain; prices stationary; health good.	
	Balaghat	August 25 ...	3·20	"	Transplanting rice in Katangi tahsil delayed; elsewhere progressing; prices slightly risen; small-pox prevailing.	
	Jubbulpoor	August 27 ...	0·61	"	Prices rising; health good.	
	Mundla	" ...	0·8	"	Prices rising; health good.	
	Nimar	" ...	0·30	"	Crops want rain; prices stationary; fever prevalent.	
	Hoshungabad ...	" ...	.....	"	Prospects fair; rain much needed.	
	Baitool	" ...	0·29	"	Prospects fair; rain wanted.	
	Damoh	" ...	0 20	"	Prospects fair; health good; prices stationary	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	East Berar	August 28 ...	3·80	"	The rain-fall has been general and was most opportune, for the crops were suffering; prospects now good; fever and ague still very prevalent.	
	West Berar	August 27 ...	From 2·00 to ·40	"	Prospects somewhat improved by the recent rain-fall, which has however been partial; none has fallen in taluqs Chiklie and Pusad, where the prospects of crops continue bad.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
Mysore and Coorg ...	Bangalore	August 28 ...	3·15	August 28	Much rain throughout the district; prospects of crops favourable; health good; no change in price.	*General Remarks.* Agricultural prospects good; except in the Chituldroog, Kadoor, Shimoga, and Hassan Districts; more rain expected; weather monsoonish.
	Kolar	August 26 ...	·67½	"	Prospects favorable; ragi, &c., thriving; cultivation of paddy progressing; health of people generally good.	
	Toomkoor	" ...	·82	"	Crops which were drooping have since revived, except in one taluq where no rain has fallen; public health generally good; murrain prevails in three taluqs. ...	
	Mysore	" ...	2·60	"	Slight fall in prices; tanks and wells received a small supply of water.	
	Hassan	" ...	·52½	"	No rain in some places; crops not thriving; dry crops in some places and partly in others altogether scorched; paddy in two taluqs withering; public health good; cattle suffer from murrain in two taluqs.	
	Shimoga	August 25 ...	·03¾	"	Crops reported withering in some parts of the districts; in others sowing not yet commenced; health of people generally good; cattle still suffering from disease.	
	Kadur	" ...	·40	"	Public health good; no rain elsewhere during the week except in a few portions of three taluqs; crops withering where no rain-fall; fodder scarce and cattle disease prevailing in two taluqs.	
	Chituldroog	August 23 ...	.....	"	Rain-fall at head quarters ·33; crops are reported to be generally withering; in some parts of three taluqs to have already died; in Heriur some crops are infected by insects; most lands have not yet been sown; health of people good; cattle suffering from disease.	

	Coorg	August 25 ...	9·79	"	Agricultural prospects good; transplanting of rice plants renewed.	
Rajpootana ...	Serohi	August 25 ...	... ..	"	Prospects of crops good; rain wanted; weather hot; health very good.	
	Meywar	" ...	.....	"	Crops most favourable in Oodeypoor and Hilly districts; in the plains there has been too much rain, but a break from the 13th to the 25th is having beneficial influence on crops; health very good.	
	Bickaneer ...	August 16 ...	·86	"	Crops flourishing; health good.	
	Kherwarra	" ...	3·12	"	Crops promise well; health good.	
	Harowtee States ...	" ...	.....	"	Crops injured by continuous rain; health good; tanks full; wells filling.	
	Jeypore ...	" ...	Nil.	"	Agricultural prospects unsatisfactory; public health good.	
	Ajmere ...	.....	.....	.....	Agricultural prospects and health good.	
Central India ...	Indore	.....	3·22	August 28	Health good; prospects favorable.	
	Gwalior	.....	Nil.	"	No rain; weather oppressive and feverish; general health good.	
	Rutlam	.....	2·00	"	Health good; crops flourishing.	
	Neemuch	.....	·36	"	Crops improving.	
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	.....	·01	"	Cholera at Sohawul.	
British Burmah ...	Rangoon	August 27 ...	.....	"	Public health generally good; crops promising except at Thayetmyoo, where rain is wanted.	
	Akyab	" ...	3·60	"		
	Toungoo	" ...	3·00	"		
Nepal	Katamandoo... ...	.....	8·6 From 7th to 20th August.	.....	Total rain-fall to 20th August, in 1873—40·94; in 1872—50·32.	

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. 75.]

No. 36 of 1873.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Govt Printing, and other Govt Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and corporations

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:

The Married Women's Property Bill.
The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill
The Oudh Laws' Bill.

SUPPLEMENT

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 3rd September 1873.

No. 2832.—Mr. H. R. Madocks, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State an extension of furlough for a period of three months.

The 5th September 1873.

No. 2875.—The services of 3rd Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Khurgessur Bose are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 5th September 1873.

No. 1028.—Mr. L. R. Gavin, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, in the Central Provinces, is granted twelve months' leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. Gavin has also been allowed subsidiary leave from the 1st to the 31st August 1873.

No. 1030.—Mr. C. F. Amery, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, having returned from leave on the 3rd April last, has been posted to the North-Western Provinces, and the under-mentioned Officers, who were officiating in higher grades during his absence, have reverted to their substantive appointments from the date of his return :—

Mr. W. Brereton, to his substantive appointment of Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. W. King, to his substantive appointment of Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

No. 1033.—Mr. F. H. C. Cox, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, in the Central Provinces, having overstayed the leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 351, dated 12th March 1872, which expired on the 23rd June 1873, has forfeited his appointment.

Mr. J. S. Mackay, Officiating as Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, will revert to his substantive appointment of Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, from the present date.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 2nd September 1873.

No. 1993.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. John Ferrie as Consular Agent at Bassein, for the United States of America.

The 5th September 1873.

No. 2033.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to direct that the names of the Officers composing the Mission to Yarkund be published in the *Gazette, viz.* :—

T. D. Forsyth, Esq., C. B., Envoy and Plenipotentiary on the part of the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command of the Mission.

Doctor H. W. Bellew, C. S. I., Bengal Medical Department.

Captain E. F. Chapman, Royal Artillery.

Captain H. Trotter, Royal Engineers.

Captain J. Biddulph, 19th Hussars.

Doctor F. Stoliczka.

GENERAL.

The 2nd September 1873.

No. 1895.—*Promotion.*—Tajuddeen Hussain, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate in the 2nd Class, with effect from the 30th May 1873, *vice* Mr. Knowlys.

No. 1897.—*Appointment.*—P. N. Purnaiya to be Assistant Commissioner of the 6th Class, in the Mysore Commission, to fill an existing vacancy.

The 4th September 1873.

No. 1921.—Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr, Officiating 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, officiated as Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant at Maunpore, in addition to his own duties from 9th April to 5th May 1873.

No. 1923.—*Appointment.*—With reference to Notification No. 1227 G, dated the 30th May last, Captain S. A. Swinley of the 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong, as a temporary measure.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 3rd September 1873.

No. 2756.—Mr. H. S. Groves, B. A., Probationer in the Sixth Class of the Financial Department, at present officiating in Class V, is transferred from the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, to that of the Accountant General, Punjab.

The 4th September 1873.

No. 2784.—The following Resolution is published for general information :—

Read—

The undermentioned papers relating to the issue of duplicates of lost Government Promissory Notes :—

Letter to the Accountant General to the Government of India, No. 5241, dated 17th September 1858.

Financial Abstract Proceedings (Accounts), May 1873, No. $\frac{2}{1 \text{ and } 2}$.

Letter from the Comptroller General, No. 1394, dated 20th May 1873, and enclosures.

Letter to the Comptroller General, No. 2804, dated 29th July 1873.

Letter from the Comptroller General, No. 3902, dated 14th August 1873, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that, at present, when the loss of a Government Promissory Note is reported, it is stopped in the loan and interest books of the Public Debt Office, and the applicant for a duplicate note is required to advertise the loss in three successive issues of the *Gazette of India*, as well as in the *Government Gazette* of the Province where he resides.

Should the note have been enfaced for payment of interest at any other Treasury than Calcutta, the loser is required to give the necessary information to the Treasury concerned, and two years after the date of the last advertisement of loss he has to apply to the Public Debt Office for a duplicate note.

Should the note alleged to be lost not be forthcoming, and the title of the claimant be fully proved, the Solicitor to Government is then instructed to prepare, in communication with the Standing Counsel, a bond of indemnity for execution by the owner and two sureties, the latter to be approved by the Solicitor to Government.

In case there is any doubt as to the title of the claimant, the case is submitted for the opinion of the Advocate General.

On receipt of the bond of indemnity duly executed, the Comptroller General gives the necessary orders to the Public Debt Office for the issue of a duplicate note.

His Excellency in Council does not wish to alter this procedure, saving to prescribe that in future, instead of giving final orders for the issue of a duplicate note, the Comptroller General shall submit each case, with his opinion, for the orders of the Government of India.

As a general rule, duplicate notes will not be issued until ten years after the last correct advertisement of loss, but, meanwhile, interest will be paid on the lost notes after the lapse of two years under a bond of indemnity.

The 5th September 1873.

No. 2881.—Baboo Shama Churn Dey is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General, during the absence of Mr. E. Gay, M. A., or until further orders.

Mr. E. W. Kellner is appointed to officiate as Assistant Comptroller General in the place of Baboo Shama Churn Dey.

EXPENDITURE.

(ADMINISTRATION.)

The 3rd September 1873.

No. 2834.—Mr. J. W. Gardiner received charge of the Office of Under Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, from Mr. D. Barbour, before noon on the 1st September 1873.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 4th September 1873.

No. 2788.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted after the word "grades" in Section 36 of the Acting Allowance Code:—

Assistant Patrol in the Inland Customs Department ... ... 100.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 5th September 1873.

No. 2882.—*Erratum.*—The rule published in Financial Notification No. 1230, dated 27th June 1873, is Rule 3, under Section 23 of the Civil Pension Code, not Rule 2.

No. 2883.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added as a note to Rule 3, under Section 23 of the Civil Pension Code:—

"NOTE.—This rule does not apply where the pay of the officers is a charge upon the Government.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
(OPIUM.)

The 5th September 1873.

No. 2879.—Opium revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1873-74.

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.			SIX SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND FIVE MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	420,000	433,913	13,913	2,520,000	2,642,243	122,243
Bombay	123,407	204,000	80,593	844,485	1,085,580	241,095
TOTAL ...	543,407	637,913	94,506	3,364,485	3,727,823	363,338

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd September 1873.

No. 933 *of* 1873.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 146, dated the 31st July 1873, is published for general information:—

> *Para.* 3.—On consideration of the circumstances, I have resolved that Military Officers who may be removed from civil employ on account of age, and for whom military employment cannot be found, shall be placed in the same position as Unattached Major-Generals, and be allowed to reside out of India, drawing English furlough pay, and qualifying for pension until such time as their services may be required in India, or they may retire from the Service, or may attain to the Colonel's allowance; provided that the period of residence out of India shall not exceed five years.

No. 934 *of* 1873.—The following corrections are to be made in the details of the Native Establishment of the Ordnance Department, laid down in G. G. O. No. 348, dated 24th March and No. 541 of 25th May 1870:—

> The number of cooper workmen to be *eleven*, instead of fifteen, that of Hand Bheesties to be *thirty-six*, instead of thirty-two, and that of Puckallies to be *one*, instead of three.

No. 935 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 873 of the 15th August 1873:—

41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry.

For "Havildar Shaick Jummar," read, Havildar Shaick *Jumal.*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 936 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant A. M. Muir, of the 4th Hussars, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, for employment on His Honor's Personal Staff.

No. 937 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major David Ward, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant William George Craigie Halkett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 938 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

1st Class Apothecary Henry David Cooper, of the Subordinate Medical Department,—for two years under the provisions of G. G. O. Nos. 207 of 1869 and 888 of 1872.

No. 939 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 819 of 1873, transferring certain short-service men to the Pension Establishment, under the head "21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry."

For Sepoy Uttan Singh, read Sepoy *Uttam* Singh.

For Sepoy Lankkoo, read Sepoy *Luckoo.*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 940 *of* 1873.—The furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868, granted to Lieutenant J. F. J. Miller, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Department Public Works, Punjab, by G. G. O. No. 393 of 1873, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 941 *of* 1873.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 25th July 1873, page 3494, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, the 25th July 1873.

Brevet.

The under-mentioned Warrant Officers of the Bengal Ordnance Commissariat Department to have honorary rank as follows, *viz.* :—

Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary John Charles Palphreyman to be Captain. Dated 20th March 1873.

Ensign and Assistant Commissary Thomas Ryan to be Lieutenant. Dated 20th March 1873.

No. 942 *of* 1873.—Havildar Rung Singh Manjee, of the 42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, declared unfit for further service, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the pension of his rank, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of the corps.

The stipend will be disbursed in the Presidency circle of payment.

No. 943 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Andrew Harry Spencer Neill,—20th August 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Frederick Theophilus Goad,—23rd August 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) John Randal Wilmer,—24th August 1873.

No. 944 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) H. Nicoll, of the Bengal Staff Corps' G. G. O. No. 904 of 1873,—per *Zambesi*, 22nd August 1873, from Bombay.

No. 945 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Serjeant Peter William Switzer, late of the 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery,—rate of pension per diem, 2*s*. (two shillings), from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

No. 946 *of* 1873.—The furlough to Europe on private affairs, under the regulations of 1868, granted to Captain J. Herschel, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, in G. G. O. No. 821 of 1873, is for a period of two years.

No. 947 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Andrews, Bengal Staff Corps,—27th August 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonels Charles Scott Elliot, Madras Staff Corps, and William Graves, Madras Staff Corps,—29th August 1873.

No. 948 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 508, of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Henry McDonell DeWendt Douglas,—29th August 1873.

No. 949 *of* 1873.—The services of Surgeon S. Brereton, of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 28th July 1873.

No. 950 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Joseph Seymour Biscoe, of the Royal Artillery, Assistant Controller 1st Grade, Public Works Department, Bengal,—9th May 1872.

The 5th September 1873.

No. 951 *of* 1873.—The following Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information :—

MILITARY.
No. 149.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 6th August 1873.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have to acquaint you that Major-General the Hon'ble A. E. Hardinge, C.B., has been placed upon the Staff of the Army in India with a view to his commanding a Division in the Bengal Presidency, in succession to Major-General McMurdo.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ARGYLL.

No. 952 *of* 1873.—The following appointment and promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army:—

16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Ramnead Tewary to be Subadar, from the 1st May 1873, *vice* Doorgah Pattuck, invalided.

Jemadar Dhyan Sing to be Subadar, from the 1st June 1873, *vice* Dewan Sing, invalided.

Havildar Chingun Sing to be Jemadar, from the 1st May 1873, *vice* Ramnead Tewary, promoted.

Havildar Madho Sing to be Jemadar, from the 1st June 1873, *vice* Dhyan Sing, promoted.

30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Narain Singh is appointed Subadar Major, from the 4th July 1873, *vice* Kan Sing, "Bahadoor," invalided.

38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Salig Ram Tewarry to be Jemadar, from the 28th May 1873, *vice* Gyadutt Sing Misser, deceased.

No. 953 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Punjab Frontier Force:—

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Jemadar Ram Sing to be Ressaidar, *vice* Kubeer Khan, invalided.

Kote Duffadar Mehboola Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Sing, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1873.

No. 954 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm Surgeon O. T. Duke, M. B., in the Medical charge of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Surgeon-Major R. Rouse, appointed to civil employ.

No. 955 *of* 1873.—First Class Apothecary James Farnon, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is dismissed from the service.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 29th August 1873.

No. 570.—Mr. B. W. Cantopher is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Holkar (State) Railway.

No. 571.—G. Thyria Pillay, Probationary Overseer, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade.

No. 572.—Honorary Ensign and Deputy Commissary J. Copeland, Barrack-Master, 1st Grade, is transferred to the Executive Establishment of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

The 3rd September 1873.

No. 574.—Baboo Agharlall Basu is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, with effect from the 25th August 1873.

The 4th September 1873.

No. 575.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department, received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the* 31*st August* 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Rajpootana ...	June 1873	22nd April 1873
2	" Bengal, for Port Blair ...	"	22nd "
3	" British Burmah	"	23rd Aug. 1873
4	" Oudh	"	25th "
5	" Mysore, for Coorg	"	29th "
6	" Hyderabad, for Berars	May 1873	24th July 1873
7	" Central Provinces	"	28th "
8	" Hyderabad ...	"	29th "
9	" Central India	"	29th "
10	" Bengal	"	7th Aug. 1873
11	" Mysore	"	7th "
12	" Bombay	"	12th "
13	" Punjab	"	23rd "
14	" Military Works	"	29th "
15	" Madras	Apr 1873	22nd July 1873
16	" N.-W. Provinces	"	2nd Aug. 1873
	TELEGRAPH.		
	Controller of Telegraph Accounts.		
	Indo-European	May 1873	28th July 1873
	Indian	"	6th Aug. 1873

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, British Burmah	June 1873	16th Aug. 1873
2	" Rajpootana	"	21st "
3	" Central Provinces	May 1873	10th July 1873
4	N.-W. Provinces	"	30th "
5	" Bengal	"	9th Aug. 1873
6	" Bombay	"	16th "
7	" Mysore	"	25th "
8	" Punjab	"	29th "
9	" Oudh	April 1873	13th May 1873
10	" Madras	"	22nd July 1873

STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Neemuch ...	July 1873	18th Aug. 1873.
2	Nagpore and Chutteesgurh	June 1873	28th July 1873.
3	Holkar	"	31st "
4	Scindia	"	11th Aug. 1873.
5	Delhi District, Rajpootana	"	18th "
6	Agra "	"	19th "
7	Northern Bengal	"	22nd "
8	Punjab Northern	"	22nd "
9	Western Rajpootana Survey	"	23rd "
10	Wurdah Valley	May 1873	7th July 1873.
11	Oudh	"	28th "
12	Indus Valley	"	29th "
13	Oomraotee	"	29th "
14	Khamgaum	"	29th "
15	Bengal	"	12th Aug. 1873.
16	Punjab	"	23rd "
17	Nizam's (State) Railway	April 1873	18th June 1873.
18	Central Provinces	"	25th "
19	Bombay	"	16th July 1873.
20	Hoobly and Carwar	"	16th "
21	Madras	"	22nd "
22	Calcutta and South-Eastern	March 1873	27th May 1873.
23	Nulhatee ...	"	10th June 1873.

No. 576.—Mr. C. Twidale, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, having passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, section iv, paras. 17 and 18, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from 27th May 1873.

No. 577.—Mr. A. G. Hardinge, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway to the Neemuch (State) Railway.

No. 578.—Mr. H. H. Gahan is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Sindia (State) Railway Survey.

The 5th September 1873.

No. 579.—Mr. C. Twidale, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway to Rajpootana.

No. 580.—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, passed the examination in the Native languages according to the Departmental standard on the 7th August 1873.

TELEGRAPH.

The 2nd September 1873.

No. 573.—Mr. T. R. M. Bence, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave for six months on medical certificate, in further extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 73, dated 6 February 1872.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R. A.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1873.

On and after the 3rd instant, Part I of the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the *Gazette* as well as the *Supplement* will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Communications relating to the other Parts, and remittances, should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 27th August 1873.

With reference to Government Notifications No. 1506G, dated 10th July 1873, and No. 1834G, dated 22nd August 1873, Surgeon L. F. Dickson, M.D., received medical charge of the Malwa Bheel Corps and the Bhopawur Political Agency on the forenoon of the 9th July 1873.

JOHN WATSON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Central India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Special Branch.

Simla, the 23rd August 1873.

No. 8.—Captain T. C. Manderson, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Special Branch in Notification No. 70 of the 9th instant, by the Inspector General of Military Works, is posted to the 8th Circle, Military Works. Captain Manderson will assume charge of the 2nd Peshawur Division, now about to be constituted, from the date of its ormation.

ALEX. TAYLOR, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Chief Engineer, Military Works.

The 1st September 1873.

No. 12*C*.—Mr. T. Lobb, C. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rawalpindee (Special Works) Division, has passed in the Departmental Standard of Hindustani contemplated by the Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section IV, para. 22.

J. DUNDAS, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. to Chief Engr., Military Works.

Simla, the 25th August 1873.

No. 81.—Private E. Lund, appointed to the Military Works Branch as Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, in Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 546, dated 20th August 1873, is posted to the Controller's Office.

The 27th August 1873.

No. 82.—The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Major W. R. Tucker, R. E., Executive Engineer, Fort William Division, in Inspector General's Notification No. 71 of 11th August 1873, is cancelled. Major Tucker returned to duty on the forenoon of 18th August 1873.

No. 83.—Captain G. E. Sandford, R. E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Allahabad, the 28th August 1873.

No. 17.—Sergeant W. Wilks, Overseer, 1st Grade, joined the Dinapore Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

C. M. BROWNE, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

Mooradabad, the 23rd August 1873.

No. 1830.—Two months' leave on medical certificate is granted to Teeka Ram, Sub-Overseer, Raneekhet Road Division, with effect from the 17th July 1873.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

Murree, the 30th August 1873.

Heera Lall, Sub-Surveyor, of the 1st Grade, reported his arrival in the Meean Meer Water Works Division on the 27th August 1873.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 1st September 1873.

No. 50.—Captain A. Sullan, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave from 25th instant to 10th November 1873.

List of Maps of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India for sale.

TITLE OF MAP.	SCALE OF MAP.	PRICE.
		Rs. A.
TURKESTAN, with the adjoining portions of the British, Russian, and Native Territories included between the Meridians of 46° and 86° and the parallels of 29° and 47°, mapped on the basis of the surveys made by British and Russian Officers up to 1872; in 4 sheets, 2nd Edition.	Inch Miles 1 = 32	6 0
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF KUMAON AND BRITISH GURHWAL, with and without hill shading.		
Sheets Nos. 17, 18, 23, and 32, comprising parts of Kumaon	Inch Mile 1 = 1	Rs. 1-8 to 2 per sheet.
Sheets Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14 and 24, comprising parts of Gurhwal.		
Sheets Nos. 9, 15 and 16, comprising parts of Kumaon and Gurhwal.		
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF KATTYWAR, Sheet No. 13, comprising parts of Kattywar, Ahmedabad, and Jhalawar.	Inch Mile 1 = 1	2 0
Sheets Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 16, comprising parts of Gohelwar		Rs. 1-8 to 2 per sheet.
Sheet No. 5, comprising parts of Ahmedabad and Gohelwar		1 8
Sheets Nos. 15 and 25, comprising parts of Gohelwar and Hallar.		2 0
Sheet No. 17, comprising parts of Gohelwar and Und Surveys.		2 0
Sheet No. 18, comprising parts of Gohelwar and Babriawar		2 0
Sheet No. 14, comprising parts of Ahmedabad and Gohelwar		2 0
Sheet No. 19, comprising parts of Gohelwar and Babriawar		1 4
Sheet No. 26, comprising parts of Gohelwar		2 0
Sheet No. 27, comprising parts of Soruth and Gohelwar ...		2 0
Sheet No. 28, comprising parts of Soruth, Gohelwar, and Babriawar.		2 0
Sheet No. 12, comprising part of Jhalawar		2 0
Sheet No. 29, comprising parts of Babriawar and Soruth...		1 12
Sheet No. 30, comprising part of Soruth		1 0
DEGREE SHEET OF THE KATTYWAR SURVEY, No. III, comprising part of Gohelwar.	Inch Miles 1 = 4	1 0
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF GUZERAT, Sheet No. 12, comprising part of Broach District.	Inch Mile 1 = 1	1 8
CHARTS OF SPIRIT LEVELED HEIGHTS in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, and Oudh, compiled from Canal, Railway, and other Surveys, and combined with the operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.	Inch Miles 1 = 2	2 0
Sheet No. 1, (2nd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Ambala, Saháranpur, Dehra Dún, and Thanesar.		2 0
Sheet No. 3, (3rd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Thanesar.		2 0
Sheet No. 5, (2nd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, and Paneeput.		2 0
Sheet No. 7, comprising parts of districts of Meerut, Bulandshahr, Delhi, Paneeput, and Rohtak.		2 0
Sheet No. 8, comprising parts of districts of Meerut, Muradabad, Bulandshahr, and Rampur.		2 0
Sheet No. 9, comprising parts of districts of Allygarh, Delhi, Bulandshahr, and Goorgaon.		1 12
Sheet No. 10, (2nd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Allygarh, Bulandshahr, Budaon, and Muradabad.		2 0
Sheet No. 11, comprising parts of districts of Muthra, Allygarh, and Goorgaon.		1 12

List of Maps of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India for sale,—continued.

TITLE OF MAP.	SCALE OF MAP.	PRICE
		Rs. A.
Sheet No. 12, (2nd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Allygarh, Etah, Muthra, and Budaon.	Inch Miles 1 = 2	2 0
Sheet No. 14, comprising parts of districts of Agra and Muthra.		1 4
Sheet No. 15, comprising parts of districts of Etah, Mainpuri, Muthra, Etawah, and Agra.		2 0
Sheet No. 16, comprising parts of districts of Mainpuri and Farakabad.		2 0
Sheet No. 17, comprising parts of districts of Etawah and Mainpuri.		1 4
Sheet No. 18, comprising parts of districts of Farakabad, Cawnpur, and Etawah.		2 0
Sheet No. 19, comprising parts of districts of Cawnpur and Oudh.		1 4
MAPS OF MASURI, within the municipal limits and Landour cantonment, published, with and without hill shading, in 20 sheets, numbered from 1 to 23, omitting 12, 18 and 21, which do not exist.	Inches Mile 12 = 1	Rs. 1-4 to 2 per sheet.
GUIDE MAP TO MASURI AND LANDOUR in one sheet ...	Inches Mile 6 = 1	2 0
MAP OF THE STATION OF RANIKHET, in 11 sheets, with and without hill shading.	Inches Mile 12 = 1	Rs. 1-4 to 2 per sheet.
MAP OF THE KOSI VALLEY, in 8 sheets, showing the ground on either side of the Kosi river to an average distance of 1½ miles, from Ramnagar thana up to the station of Ranikhet.	Inches Mile 6 = 1	Rs. 1-4 to 2 per sheet.
MAP OF DEHRA DUN	Inch Miles 1 = 2	1 4
TRANS-FRONTIER MAPS. Sheet No. 4, comprising Trans-Frontier states of Afghanistan, Kafiristan, Badakshan, Bokhara, Karatagin, Swat, Panjkora, Bajaur, and Chitral.	Inch Miles 1 = 16	2 0
Sheet No. 7, comprising Trans-Frontier states of Chilas, Gilgit, Yassin, Kunjut, Sirikul, Pamir Steppe, Kashgar, Yarkund, and Khotan, with part of Chinese Tibet.		2 0
ROUTE MAP for the Western Himalayas, Kashmir, Punjab, and Northern India (including the former Kashmir Route Map), with a pamphlet of names of halting places, distances, &c., &c.	Inch Miles 1 = 32	2 8

NOTE.—The above maps may also be obtained on the *Public Service* on application to the Office of the Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, Dehra Dún. They may be obtained by purchase at the rates mentioned, in addition to cost of packing, by application to that Office or to the following Agents :—

Calcutta—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

Allahabad—Curator of Books, N. W. P.

Nagpoor—Curator of Books Central Provinces.

Lahore—Manager, Panjáb Printing Company, Limited.

The Trigonometrical Survey Office does not undertake the mounting or binding of maps. Applicants are particularly requested to specify the maps wanted exactly as above described. Indexes of the maps of the Topographical Surveys and Charts of Levels to be had on application.

DEHRA DÚN.
August 1873.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

YARKUND MISSION.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th August 1873.

Arrangements having been made for the periodical despatch of a Post Bag between the Secretariat Office, Lahore, and the Camp of the Yarkund Mission, it is requested that all letters, parcels, &c., for any members of the Yarkund Mission may be addressed to the care of E. W. Trotter, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Lahore.

T. D. FORSYTH.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Major the Honourable William Murray Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps, died on the 22nd September 1872.

Thomas Brown, an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co., Merchants, Calcutta, died at Tittaghur on the 29th July 1873.

Walter Thomas Burr, *alias* Walter Thomas, formerly a Serjeant in the Royal Artillery, but late a Government Pensioner, died at Kentish Town, Middlesex, England, on the 4th February 1873.

Richard Barton Hill, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Infantry, died at Simla on the 19th April 1873.

Françis Housman, a Barrister-at-Law, and late Recorder of Rangoon, died at Rangoon on the 18th July 1873.

A. C. Man, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of Bassein, died at Ngathynekyoung, in British Burmah, on the 21st May 1872.

Lieutenant G. F. Thorp, of the Staff Corps, and Assistant Commissioner of Poungday, in the District of Promo, died at Poungday on the 10th March 1872.

James William Hefferan, a Clerk in the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's Office at Garden Reach, died at Calcutta on the 4th August 1873.

Miss Alice Blanche Showers, Certificate under Section 34, Act XXIV of 1867, granted to Mr. E. M. Showers, has been recalled.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 30th August 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

SCINDIA (STATE) RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 1st September 1873.

No. 9.—The privilege leave granted to Executive Engineer Mr. J. M. Span, in this Office Notifications No. 5 and No. 7, dated respectively the 28th June and 18th August 1873, is further extended to the 15th instant.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Superintending Engineer,
Scindia (State) Railway Survey.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 23rd August 1873.

No. 100.—Mr. C. Fraser, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from 18th August 1873.

The 30th August 1873.

No. 101.—Mr. A. Wallace, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Chenab Section, returned to duty from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 44, dated 26th April 1873, and which he availed himself of on the 10th May 1873, on the forenoon of the 10th August 1873.

G. J. H. GLINN,
Offg. Chief Engineer.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 27th August 1873.

No. 42.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 476, dated 18th July 1873, posting Sergeant G. Preece and Sapper R. Colcombe to the Neemuch (State) Railway, these subordinates reported themselves at Indore on the forenoon of the 27th August 1873, and are posted to the 1st Division, Neemuch (State) Railway.

A. E. DOWNING, *Captain,*
Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer,
Neemuch (State) Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 25th August 1873.

No. 217.—Baboo Jogendrolall Chatterjee, appointed an Overseer, 3rd Grade, and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 551, dated 22nd instant, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 11th idem, and is posted to the Indus Bridge Division.

No. 219.—Mr. Thos. Street, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge Division to the Indus Bridge Division.

No. 220.—The following transfers have been made in the Upper Sinde District :—

Lieutenant Hewson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, from the Rehtee Division to the Ghotkee Division.

Mr. J. A. D. Lloyd, Assistant Engineer, from the Ghotkee Division to the Larkhana Division.

Mr. W. Nelson, Assistant Engineer, from the Larkhana Division to the Ghotkee Division.

No. 221.—Baboo Gobind Chunder Mookerjee, temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Central Office of Accounts to the Khanpore Division, Mooltan District, as Divisional Accountant.

The 28th August 1873.

No. 222.—Mr. H. J. Allen is appointed a temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

No. 223.—Mr. D. G. Ottley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted two months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

WANTED

Immediately for the Neemuch (State) Railway, between Indore and Rutlam, the following establishments :—

Copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) together with a brief record of service, note of last pay, state of health, and age of each applicant should be sent prepaid to the undersigned at Indore.

Answers will be sent to successful candidates only, who will be at first appointed on probation.

No applications will be attended to for Clerkships above the 5th Grade, unless there has been previous experience in public office work, nor in any case without good testimonials are furnished and the terms of this advertisement complied with.

1 Office Superintendent,		average monthly pay		... Rs.	300
1 Second Grade Clerk		"	"	... "	150
2 Third "	Clerks	"	"	... "	105
3 Fourth "	"	"	"	... "	70
11 Fifth "	"	"	"	... "	45

DRAFTSMEN.

1 Draftsman, average monthly pay	... Rs.	90
10 Upper Subordinates ...	Accustomed to departmental work. Rates of pay fixed by the Public Works Department.	
9 Lower Subordinates ...		

SIMLA, *August* 1873.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
Supdg. Engr., Neemuch (State) Railway.

WANTED.

For the Office of the Executive Engineer, Kooldunna :—

1 Clerk, salary Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 100.
1 Ditto, salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60.
1 Draftsman, salary Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 80.
1 Ditto salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to the Executive Engineer, Murree.

NOTICE.

TO TREASURY OFFICERS AND OTHERS.—Two blank Cheques of the Public Works Department pattern, bearing Book No. 240 and Cheque Nos. 32 and 41, respectively, having been abstracted from the Cheque Book in use by the Executive Engineer, Ghotkee Division, Indus Valley (State) Railway, notice is hereby given, warning Treasury Officers and the public generally against cashing or otherwise negotiating such Cheques, should they be fraudulently filled in and circulated.

MOOLTAN,
The 26th August 1873.

D. C. GORDON,
Deputy Controller,
Indus Valley (State) Railway.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 30th August 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office will be closed as follows :—

From Friday, the 26th September, to Tuesday, the 7th October, both days inclusive, on account of Doorga Poojah and Luki Poojah Holidays.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd September 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,48,326	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,25,83,389 6 5	4,66,85,074	4	5
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	2,41,01,684 14 0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,42,02,107	8	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.		2,76,428	14	7
Sundries		5,74,178	2	3
TOTAL ...		9,52,86,115	6	5

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...		1,76,00,660	3	2
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		42,21,385	15	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		41,74,601	14	9
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...		2,02,50,994	13	7
Dead Stock		11,39,005	0	11
Stamps		12,960	6	0
Balances with other Banks ...		17,35,166	1	1
Sundries		3,18,634	7	4
Bullion		5,85,967	3	11
		5,00,39,376	2	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,50,96,515 0 4	4,52,46,739	4	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches...	3,01,50,224 3 9			
TOTAL ...		9,52,86,115	6	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 4th September 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer

Report of a Deserter from the B-19th Regiment of Royal Artillery,—dated at Ferozepore, this 29th day of August 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size. Feet.	Size. Inches.	Color of Complexion.	Color of Hair.	Color of Eyes.	Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Trowsers.	Remarks.
No. 1729; Driver; George Garrod.	25 years.	5	4¾	Ruddy.	Brown.	Grey.	24th August 1873.	Ferozepore.	18th November 1868.	Woolwich.	Nailing, Suffolk.	2. V. M. on right Arm—Cast in right Eye.	Baker.	Not known.	Ditto.	Not known whether white or blue.	Had with him a regimental great-coat.

H. M. FINLAY, *Major,*
Commanding B-19th Regt., Royal Artillery.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-14th Regiment of Foot,—dated at Calcutta, this 2nd day of September 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size. Feet.	Size. Inches.	Color of Complexion.	Color of Hair.	Color of Eyes.	Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Rem[illegible]
No. 914; Private; G[illegible] Wynne.	23 years.	5	6	Fresh.	Red.	Blue.	30th August 1873.	Fort William, Calcutta.	13th August 1867.	Cork.	Fermoy, Cork.	None.	None.	Regimental.	Ditto.	Ditto.	

D. WARREN, *Major,*
Commanding 1-14th Regiment.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-14th Regiment of Foot,—dated at Calcutta, this 2nd day of September 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size. Feet.	Size. Inches.	Color of Complexion.	Color of Hair.	Color of Eyes.	Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
No. 537; Private; Andrew Hill.	25 years and 10 months.	5	7	Fresh.	Brown.	Blue.	26th August 1873.	Fort William, Calcutta.	5th April 1867.	Liverpool, Lancaster.	Glasgow, Lanark.	None.	Plumber.	Regimental.	Ditto.	Ditto.	

D. WARREN, *Major,*
Commanding 1-14th Regiment.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
August 25th, 1873 ...	...	...	1,046	94,287	15,91,487
" 26th, " ...	...	...	1,046	94,287	15,91,487
" 27th, " ...	...	...	1,046	94,287	15,91,487
" 28th, " ...	...	...	1,046	94,287	15,91,487
" 29th, " ...	...	...	1,046	94,287	15,91,487
" 30th, " ...	...	...	1,046	94,287	15,91,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 1st September 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
79 ...	$\frac{B}{20}$70925 ...	20 ...	Mr. D. Falvey, Supervisor, Department Public Works, Courtalum, Tinnevelly District.
90 ...	$\frac{B}{55}$14431 wrongly joined " 14430 wrongly joined	50 ...	R. S. Thanigamalay Chetty, No. 8, Calapah Charry's Street, Pethnaidpettah, Madras.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 25th August 1873.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asst. to the Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

CALICUT CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note wholly lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
$\frac{J}{4}$ 37199 ...	50 ...	Allagirisami Naidu, cheroot merchant, Negapatam.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
$\frac{J}{3}$ 35266 ...	100 ...	R. Konary Chetty, of Vellore.
" 55036 ...	100 ...	
$\frac{J}{4}$ 40269 ..	50 ...	Ramalingem Chetty, of Vellore.
$\frac{J}{5}$ 15425 wrongly joined " 16653 wrongly joined	20 ...	M. Narasimha Charloo, Subadar of Cadapah.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALICUT,
The 21st August 1873.

P. A. COLE,
Deputy Collector,
In charge of Paper Currency.

NAGPORE CIRCLE

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Note wholly lost or destroyed.
F/8 29852	Rs. 20	Mohomed Anlea Sheriff, Sub-Surveyor, 2nd Division Survey, Jabalpur.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; NAGPORE, *The 25th August* 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accountant General, Central Provinces, In charge of Paper Currency.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

Register No.	No of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Note partially lost or destroyed.
1873-74. A/17 ...	C/68 43683 wrongly joined; „ 43682	Rs. 50 ...	Hajee Hasan Hajee Meetha, No. 99, Paidhownee, without the Fort, Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; BOMBAY, *The 27th August* 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Notes wholly lost or destroyed.
129 ...	E/9 26860 ...	Rs. 100 ...	Kunhya Lal, Gundee Gullee, Delhi.
	„ 35391 ...	100 ...	
	„ 35392 ...	100 ...	
130	A/13 95028 ...	10 ...	Mr. T. Hastings, Meean Meer.
			Notes partially lost or destroyed.
117 ...	E/9 18542 ...	Rs. 10 ...	Mr. J. A. B. Millar, Kunnah.
	E/5 40374 ...	20 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; LAHORE, *The 29th August* 1873.

C. J. O. MAYNE,
Assistant Accountant General, In charge of Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD CIRCLE.

Register No.	No of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Note wholly lost or destroyed.
168 ...	D/9 18927 ...	Rs. 5 ...	E. Morgan, Esq., Lucknow.
			Note partially lost or destroyed.
423 ...	D/5 33719 ...	Rs. 20 ...	Baboo Preonath Banerjee, Calcutta.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; ALLAHABAD, *The 28th August* 1873.

F. C. BARNES,
Assistant to Accountant General, In charge of Paper Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd September 1873.

No. 7.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF BRITISH BURMAH.

Mr. Jackson Walter Barwise has been appointed from 1st April 1873 to be Chief Inspector of Post Offices, British Burmah.

Mr. Charles Henry Antram has been appointed from 1st March 1873 to be Post Master, Rangoon.

By order of the Director General,
HUGH A. BROWN,
Personal Assistant to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

The 3rd September 1873.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar* will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 8th September, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Allepey, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Baghdad,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 8th September, at 7 P. M.

After Tuesday, the 23rd September 1873, the Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will be closed in the Calcutta General Post Office every Friday beginning with Friday, the 3rd October 1873.

The 4th September 1873.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 9th September 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 8th.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

The 5th September 1873.

Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia,* will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 12th September, at 7 P. M.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 30th August 1873.

Agent, Elgin Cotton Mills.
Badminton and Co.
Barker, Mrs. M. A.
Barty, J.
Beresford, W. J. C.
Biddle, J.
Browning, F. R.
Casey, Mrs. M.
Chadburn, R. F.
Cochrane, Mrs. E.
Cohen, J. S.
Courtney, J. H.
DaCosta, E. W.
DeCruze, S.
Dickenson, Mrs.
Drozario, Mr.
Druce, S. N.
Duffy, E.
Eeds, C.
Ferrier, G. A.
Fleming, Mrs.
Forbes, W. A. B.
Forster, Capt. J. E.
Frankgeb and Co., T. C.
French, H. G.
French, H. R.
Gomes, A.
Gomies, Miss T.
Grant, T. W.
Gregory, S.
Gubbys, E S.
Guise, C. A.
Guise, C. H.
Harrison, J. F.
Hearn, G. H.
Hobson, J. H.
Holland, Dr.
Huey, E.
Jenkins, Mr.
Johnstone, D.
Johnstone, W.
Junes, C. E. S.
King, W. H.
Landseer, Mrs.
Lavalette, A.
Logg, R. D.
Mason, Mrs. G. P.
Miles, Mrs. T. B.
Moore, H.
Nish, F. J.
Nolan, Mrs. M.
O'Brien and Co.
Philipe, J. B.
Plaff, A.
Poirel, C.
Pogson, R. H.
Plucknett, Mrs. M.
Pope, J. G.
Richards, Dr. V.
Rogers, A.
Rose, J. R.
Ryan, H. C.
Scott, G. C.
Scott, W.
Shrune, J.
Smith, E. W.
Smythe, W.
Stansfeld, Mrs.
Stephenson, A.
Stratford, G.
Swiney, W. S.
Takoordoss Law.
Watson, E.
Webb, Mrs. E.
Williams, M. J.
Williams, W.
Whiffen, Mrs. C. P.
Wright, Mrs. M. G.
Yeriah, C.
Young, H.
Zulfelder, F.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Blewitt, Mrs. G.
Brookes, G. H.
Carlyle, A.
Luis Sobungi.

Registered Letters.

Abdool Gofoor.
Afftabudeen.
Anya Mun Huck.
Baboo Probaud Chunder Chatterjee.
Gautah Sulluya.
Gunesh Dull Doss.
Hon'ble W. Ainslie.
Hunooman Paragee.
Lieut. L. Halstead.
Mohes Chunder Chatterjee.
Mr. A. Faithful.
Mr. Ed. Krauss.
Mr. Sheik Barratte.
Naya Muth Ally.
Norkoo Kobee Dass.
Proop Chund Surcur.
Ramlall Misseer.
Renowke Aucherjee.
Sheik Soref Meah.
Sheik Seekowry Surdar.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 7 annas.*

Just Published—New edition.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st June 1873. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 4 annas; payable in advance.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price 1 Rupee; packing and postage 4 annas.*

ARMY LIST—Reduced Price.

The price of the next and subsequent Numbers of the Bengal Official Quarterly Army List will be reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per copy for town subscribers, and from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 4-8 for copies sent by post.

Copies of the Number published on 1st July are still available at present rates—Rs. 5 and Rs. 5-8.

A Narrative of the Russian Military Expedition to Khiva, under General Perofski, in 1839. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 7 annas.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., half calf, cloth.

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the Orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M.A., M.D., LL.B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs. 10; packing and postage, Re. 1-6; payable in advance.*

Just Published.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Part II. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5; packing and postage Re. 1-12; payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage Re. 1-8; payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 18435 of 1859-60 of the 5½ per cent. Loan, dated the 31st May of 1859, for Company's Rupees 1,000, originally standing in the name of Cottah Ramasawmy Chetty, and last endorsed to S. N. Kantierana Charier, the proprietor, for standing in the name of S. N. Kantierana Charier, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and of interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note in favor of the proprietor.

MADRAS,
The 27th August 1873.

S. N. KANTIERANA CHARIER,
Conjeeveram, Chingleput District.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes, three pieces, Nos 038294, 038537, 039343 of the 4 per cent. Loan of the 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of Kartick Chunder Burral, and last endorsed to Loke Nauth Ghose, deceased, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

SARODAPROSHAD GHOSE,
Maloteepoor, Kalna.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three months.

No. 17 of 1873.

A Bill to explain and amend the law relating to certain Married Women, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make such provision as hereinafter appears for the enjoyment of wages and earnings by women married before the first day of January, 1866, and for insurances on lives by persons married before or after that day:

And whereas by the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section four, it is enacted that no person shall by marriage acquire any interest in the property of the person whom he or she marries, nor become incapable of doing any act in respect of his or her own property, which he or she could have done, if unmarried:

And whereas by force of the said Act all women to whose marriages it applies are absolute owners of all property vested in, or acquired by, them, and their husbands do not by their marriage acquire any interest in such property, but the said Act does not protect such husbands from liabilities on account of the debts of their wives contracted before marriage, and does not expressly provide for the enforcement of claims by or against such wives;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Married Women's Property Act, 1873."

Extent and application.

2. It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

But nothing herein contained applies to any married woman who at the time of her marriage professed the Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Síkh, or Jaina religion, or whose husband, at the time of such marriage, professed any of those religions.

And the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order, either restrospectively from the passing of this Act or prospectively, exempt from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act the members of any race, sect or tribe, or part of a race, sect or tribe, to whom he may consider it impossible or inexpedient to apply such provisions.

The Governor General in Council may also revoke any such order, but not so that the revocation shall have any retrospective effect.

All orders and revocations under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India.*

The fourth section of the said Indian Succession Act shall not apply, and shall be deemed never to have applied, to any marriage one or both of the parties to which professed at the time of the marriage, the Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Síkh or Jaina religion.

Commencement.

3. This Act shall come into force on the passing thereof.

II.—Married Women's wages and earnings.

Married women's earnings to be their separate property.

4. The wages and earnings of any married woman acquired or gained by her after the passing of this Act, in any employment, occupation or trade in which she is engaged, or which she carries on separately from her husband,

and also any money or other property so acquired by her through the exercise of any literary, artistic or scientific skill,

and all savings from and investments of such wages, earnings and property,

shall be deemed to be her separate property, and her receipts alone shall be good discharges for such wages, earnings and property.

III.—Insurances by Wives and Husbands.

Married woman may effect policy of insurance

5. Any married woman may effect a policy of insurance upon her own life, or the life of her husband, on her own behalf and independently of him; and the same and all benefit thereof, if expressed on the face of it to be so effected, shall enure as her separate property, and the contract evidenced by such policy shall be as valid as if made with an unmarried woman.

Insurance by husband for benefit of wife.

6. A policy of insurance effected by any married man on his own life, and expressed on the face of it to be for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, or any of them, shall enure and be deemed to be a trust for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, or any of them, according to the interest so expressed, and shall not, so long as any object of the trust remains, be subject to the control of the husband, or to his creditors, or form part of his estate.

When the sum secured by the policy becomes payable, it shall, unless special trustees are duly appointed to receive and hold the same, be paid to the Official Trustee of the Presidency in which the office at which the insurance was effected is situate, and shall be held by him upon the trusts expressed in the policy, or such of them as are then existing.

And in reference to such sum he shall stand in the same position in all respects as if he had been duly appointed trustee thereof by a High Court, under Act No. XVII of 1864 (*to constitute an Office of Official Trustee*), section ten.

Nothing herein contained shall operate to destroy or impede the right of any creditor to be paid out of the proceeds of any policy of assurance which may have been effected with intent to defraud creditors.

IV.—Legal proceedings by Married Women.

Married women may take legal proceedings.

7. A married woman may maintain a suit in her own name for the recovery of property of any description which, by force of the said Indian Succession Act, 1865, or of this Act, is her separate property; and she shall have, in her own name, the same remedies, both civil and criminal, against all persons, for the protection and security of such property, as if she were unmarried.

V.—Liability for Wife's debts.

Husband not liable for wife's antenuptial debts.

8. A husband shall not, by reason of any marriage subsequent to the thirty-first day of December, 1865, be liable to the debts of his wife contracted before marriage, but the wife shall be liable to be sued for, and shall, to the extent of her separate property, be liable to satisfy, such debts as if she had continued unmarried:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall affect any suit instituted before the passing of this Act, nor invalidate any contract into which a husband may, before the passing of this Act, have entered in consideration of his wife's antenuptial debts.

Wife's liability for postnuptial debts.

9. If a married woman possesses separate property, and if any person enters into a contract with her with reference to such property, or on the faith that her obligation arising out of such contract will be satisfied out of her separate property, such person shall be entitled to sue her, and, to the extent of her separate property, to recover against her whatever he might have recovered in such suit had she been unmarried at the date of the contract and continued unmarried at the execution of the decree:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of a husband for debts contracted by his wife's agency express or implied, or render a married woman liable to arrest or to imprisonment in execution of a decree.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Indian Succession Act (X of 1865), section four, declares that no person shall by marriage acquire any interest in the property of the person whom he or she marries. This section, however, does not apply to marriages contracted before the 1st January 1866, and, in the case of persons married after that day, the Act does not protect the husband from liability from the debts of his wife contracted before marriage, nor does it expressly provide for the enforcement of claims by or against such wives.

The objects of the present Bill are, first, to extend the protection afforded to wives by section four of the Succession Act (so far as regards future wages and earnings and policies of insurance) to women married before 1st January 1866; secondly, to declare that a married woman may sue in her own name for any property which by force of the Succession Act, or the proposed Act, is her separate property; thirdly, to relieve the husband of a wife married after the 31st December 1865, from her antenuptial debts; and, lastly, to declare that any person entering into a contract with a wife (otherwise than as her husband's agent), shall be entitled to sue her, and, to the extent of her separate property, to recover against her whatever he might have recovered had she been unmarried.

Clause 4 (as to a wife's wages and earnings) is equivalent to the Married Women's Property Act (33 & 34 Vic., Cap. 93), section one.

Clause 5 is copied from the first paragraph of section ten of that Act. It declares that any married woman may effect a policy of insurance

on her own life or on her husband's life, on her own behalf, and that the amount assured shall be her separate property. As the law stands, if a wife effects such a policy (otherwise than out of her separate estate), and dies in her husband's life-time, the husband, in the capacity of her administrator, becomes the absolute owner of the policy.

Clause 6 is equivalent to the second paragraph of the same section, the Official Trustee under Act XVII of 1864 replacing the trusteeap pointed in England by the Court of Chancery or the County Court. It provides that an insurance effected by a husband on his own life and expressed to be for his wife's benefit shall be deemed to be a trust for her benefit, and shall not be subject to the claims of his creditors, except, of course, when the transaction was intended to defraud them. This provision is necessitated by the doctrine that a husband as such has no insurable interest in his wife's life. It is true that, as the law stands, such a policy might be effected; but it would only be in the nature of a voluntary settlement, and it would be liable to the dangers to which such settlements are exposed.

Clauses 7 (as to legal proceedings by married women) and 8 (as to the non-liability of a husband for his wife's antenuptial debts) are respectively equivalent to sections eleven and twelve of the Married Women's PropertyAct.

Clause 9 declares the law as to a wife's liability for her postnuptial debts in conformity with a recent decision of Mr. Justice Phear (*Archer* v. *Watkins*, 8 Ben. L. R., 372). This decision is binding only in Bengal: the Bill will extend its authority throughout British India.

The Bill does not apply to married women who are Hindús, Muhammadans, Buddhists, Síkhs or Jainas, and power is taken to exempt from its operation, either retrospectively or prospectively, the members of any race, sect or tribe to whom it is inexpedient to apply its provisions.

SIMLA,
The 24th July 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three months.

No. 18 of 1873.

A Bill for the further amendment of Act No. I of 1859 *(for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen), and for other purposes.*

Preamble.

Whereas Act No. I of 1859 *(for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen)*, section one hundred provides that, in the cases of loss, abandonment, damage, or casualty therein mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Local Government, if a formal investigation appears to it to be requisite or expedient, to appoint two persons to make the same, and declares that one of such persons shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is held, and that the other may be any person conversant with maritime affairs:

And whereas it is expedient to amend the said section so as to enable the Local Government to add to the body so constituted either one or two members in each case as it thinks fit:

And whereas it is further expedient to provide more efficient means for enforcing the attendance of witnesses in investigations and trials under the said law and under Act No. XII of 1859, *(to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty)*, and the fourth and sixth sections of Act No. XV of 1863 *(to amend Act I of* 1859*)*, and to remove certain doubts which have arisen as to the manner in which proceedings under the said fourth section of Act No. XV of 1863 should be initiated;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of Act I of 1859, section 100.

1. The following clause shall be added to the said section:—

"In addition to the persons appointed under the former part of this section, the Local Government may also appoint to make the said investigation either one or two persons, as in each case it thinks fit, provided that such person or persons is or are conversant with maritime or mercantile affairs. The provisions of sections CI and CII of this Act shall apply to all persons so appointed."

Power to compel attendance of witnesses.

2. The authority conducting a trial or investigation under Act No. I of 1859, section one hundred, or under Act No. XII of 1859, or under section four or section six of Act No. XV of 1863, may, in addition to the powers conferred by the said Acts or any other law for the time being in force for compelling the attendance of witnesses, exercise all the powers in that behalf conferred on a Magistrate by the Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter XXVI.

Amendment of Act XV of 1863, section 4.

3. The said fourth section of Act No. XV of 1863 shall be read as if, after the word "authorized," the following words were inserted (that is to say): "on a report or statement of the case being submitted to it by the Local Government, or by such officer as the Local Government may have empowered in this behalf;" and as if, in the first proviso, for the words "Report, or a Statement," the words "Report or Statement" were substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act No. I of 1859, section 100, enables the Local Government, in cases where a ship has been lost or abandoned, to appoint two persons to make a formal investigation, one of whom is to be a Magistrate, and the other a person conversant with maritime affairs.

Cases have recently occurred which prove the desirability of strengthening these tribunals by adding a member conversant with mercantile affairs. And the principal object of this Bill (which has been prepared at the suggestion of the chief Local Governments) is to enable them to make this addition. Another object is to provide greater facilities for the attendance of

witnesses at the investigation, and to clear up some ambiguity arising out of Act XV of 1863, by which Act I of 1859 was amended.

SIMLA, *The 24th July* 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three months.

No. 19 of 1873.

THE OUDH LAWS BILL, 1873.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.

PART II.

GENERAL LAWS TO BE ADMINISTERED IN OUDH.

3. Statutory laws to be administered in Oudh.
4. Validity of local customs and mercantile usages.

PART III.

SPECIAL LAWS.

CHAPTER I.—MINORITY.

5. Period of legal minority.
6. Minors may enforce their rights.
7. 'Guardian' and 'ward' defined.
8. Appointment by parent.
9. Appointment by Court.
10. Rules for awarding custody of minor European British subjects.
11. Duties of guardian of the person.
12. Ward's religion.
13. Guardian entitled to custody of ward.
14. Duties of guardian of property.
15. Guardian under direction of Court.
16. Death of joint guardian.
17. Removal of guardian.
18. Close of guardian's authority.
19. Supersession of power of guardian appointed by Court.

CHAPTER II.—COURTS OF WARDS.

20. Deputy Commissioners to be Courts of Wards.
21. Jurisdiction of Court of Wards.
    Bar of jurisdiction in certain cases.
22. Enquiry into minority, lunacy or idiocy.
23. Appeal to Judicial Commissioner.
24. Extent of jurisdiction.
25. Power to lease wards' estates.

CHAPTER III.—BETROTHAL OF HINDUS AND MUHAMMADANS.

SECTIONS.

26. Extinguishment of betrothal-contract.
27. Contract when voidable.
28. Suits for breach of betrothal-contract.
29. Defence to suit.
30. Breach of promise of marriage.

CHAPTER IV.—DOWER AMONG MUHAMMADANS.

31. Muhammadan dower-contracts how to be enforced.
    Rule applicable after husband's death.

CHAPTER V.—IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(1) *Pre-emption.*

32. Right of pre-emption.
33. To what transactions it extends.
34. Presumption as to its existence.
35. Its existence in towns to be proved.
36. Notice to pre-emptors.
37. Devolution of right when property to be sold is part of a village.
38. Share of certain immoveable property to be offered to co-sharers.
39. Suit by pre-emptor.
40. Decree to fix time for payment.
41. Effect of non-payment of purchase-money.
42. Party to sale by joint owners.

(2) *Partition.*

43. Act XIX of 1863 in force with modifications.
    Act to apply to certain under-proprietary rights.
44. Prohibition of partition of estates.

CHAPTER VI.—PROCEDURE OF THE COURTS.

(a) *Law of Limitation.*

45. Rule of limitation.
46. Bar of redemption-suits when mortgage executed before 13th February 1844.
47. Redemption-suits not barred where fixed term for redemption had not expired before 13th February 1856.
48. Act XXXII of 1871, section 28, to cease in any district where first regular settlement is sanctioned.

(b) *Insolvency.*

49. Power to invest Courts with insolvency-jurisdiction.
50. Petition for adjudication.
51. Procedure thereupon.
    Insolvent defined.
52. Power to imprison insolvent guilty of misconduct.
53. Fraudulent transfer.
54. Power to sell or administer insolvent's estate.
55. Power to give effect to compositions.
56. When Court may order discharge of insolvent.
    Effect of order.
57. Sections 49 to 56 not to apply to persons admitted to benefit of insolvency-law in presidency towns.

SECTIONS.

58. Power to frame rules.
59. Saving of previous insolvency-proceedings. Pending cases.

(c) *Intestacy.*

60. Procedure in case of intestacies where moveables unclaimed.

(d) *Juries in Lucknow.*

61. Juries in civil cases in Lucknow.

(e) *Modifications of the Code of Civil Procedure.*

62. Extension of the term 'recognized agent.'
63. Rules for taking evidence.

Decrees concerning Land.

64. Copy of decrees affecting land to be forwarded to Deputy Commissioner.
65. Execution-sales of under-proprietary rights.
66. Execution-sales of land.
67. Power to make rules for custody and sale of attached property.

CHAPTER VII.—ESCHEATS.

68. Custody of nazúl property.
69. Appointment of local agents.

CHAPTER VIII.—HIDDEN TREASURE.

70. Procedure when hidden treasure is found.
71. Officer to maintain right of Government.
72. Procedure where claim preferred.
73. Procedure when no claim established.

CHAPTER IX.—CANTONMENTS AND MILITARY BÁZÁRS.

74. Servants of officers.
75. Registration of householders and shopkeepers.
76. Rules as to such registered persons.
77. Persons attached to bázárs of corps.
78. Rules as to such persons.
79. Persons entitled to privileges of such registration.
80. Registered persons subject to bázár regulations.
81. Arrests within Cantonments.
82. Commanding Officers not authorized to dispossess proprietors of land or houses.
83. Power to make regulations as to tenure of houses in bázárs.

CHAPTER X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

84. Power to invest taluqdárs with civil jurisdiction.
85. Honorary Police Officers.
86. Bands of armed men.
87. Foreign vagrants.
88. Procedure when they disobey Magistrate's orders.
89. Pasturage of Government lands.
90. Power to create new districts.

CHAPTER XI.—SUBSIDIARY RULES.

SECTIONS.

91. Power to make rules.
Publication of rules.
Annual republication of rules and circulars.
92. Penalty for breach of rules.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—

I.—Bengal Regulations.
II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

A Bill to declare and amend the laws to be administered in Oudh.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to declare and amend the laws to be administered in Oudh; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Oudh Laws Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh:

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of *January* 1874.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day, the Regulations, Acts, Rules and Orders mentioned in the first Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

PART II.

GENERAL LAWS TO BE ADMINISTERED IN OUDH.

Statutory law to be administered in Oudh.

3. The law to be administered by the Courts of Oudh shall be as follows:—

(1) All Statutes and Acts for the time being in force and expressly, or by necessary implication, applying to British India or Oudh, or some part of Oudh;

(2) all unrepealed existing Acts heretofore extended to Oudh or some part thereof, in exercise of a power conferred by the legislature, in so far as they are not repugnant to anything herein contained, and subject to the modifications (if any) with which they were so extended;

(3) the Regulations and Acts specified in the second Schedule hereto annexed, subject to the modifications mentioned in the third column of the same schedule;

(4) the laws for the time being in force regulating the assessment and collection of land-revenue;

(5) in questions regarding inheritance, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, dower, adoption, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family relations, wills, legacies, gifts, partitions or any religious usage or institution, the rule of decision shall be—

(a) any custom of any body or class of persons which is not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, and has not been declared to be void by any competent authority;

(b) the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindú law in cases where the parties are Hindús, except in so far as such law has been, by legislative enactment, altered or abolished, or is opposed to the subsequent provisions of this Act, or has been modified by any such custom as is above referred to;

(6) the rules contained in the third Part of this Act;

(7) the rules made in exercise of the power conferred by section ninety-one;

(8) in cases not provided for by the former part of this section, or by any other law for the time being in force, the Courts shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Validity of local customs and mercantile usages.

4. All local customs and mercantile usages shall be regarded as valid, unless they are contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, or have, before the passing of this Act, been declared to be void by any competent authority.

PART III.

SPECIAL LAWS.

And whereas it is also expedient to make certain special provisions regarding—

I.—Minority,

II.—Courts of Wards,

III.—Betrothal of Hindús and Muhammadans,

IV.—Dower of Muhammadans,

V.—Immoveable property,

VI.—The procedure of the Civil Courts,

VII.—Other miscellaneous matters,

it is hereby further enacted:

CHAPTER I.—MINORITY.

Period of legal minority.

5. Whoever has not completed the age of eighteen years according to the Gregorian calendar is a minor, and the status of such person is called 'minority.'

Minors may enforce their rights.

6. A minor may enforce his rights by civil suit or other legal proceeding in the same manner as a person of full age, except that a guardian must be appointed to conduct the same.

'Guardian' and 'ward' defined.

7. A guardian is a person appointed to take care of a minor's person or property or both. A minor under the custody of a guardian is called a ward.

Appointment by parent.

8. A guardian of the person, or property, or both, of a child born or likely to be born, may be appointed by will or other instrument to take effect upon the death of the parent appointing—

(a) if the child is legitimate, by the father, or by either parent if the other is dead or incapable of consent;

(b) if the child is illegitimate, by the mother.

Appointment by Court.

9. A guardian of the person, or property, or both, of a minor residing in Oudh, and a guardian of the property within Oudh of a minor not residing therein, may be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the minor resides, or the property is situate:

Provided that, in the case of a minor possessing immoveable property within Oudh, for which a revenue settlement has been made with his ancestor, every appointment under this section of a guardian of property shall be made with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner or of such officer as he appoints in this behalf:

Provided also that, in the case of persons not being European British subjects, the power conferred by this section shall be exercised subject to the restrictions contained in Act No. XL of 1858, (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), section twenty-seven.

Rules for awarding custody of minor European British subjects.

10. In awarding the custody of a minor European British subject, or appointing a guardian of such minor, the Court shall be guided by the following considerations:—

(a)—By what appears to be for the best interest of the minor in respect to its temporal and its mental and moral welfare; and if the child is old enough to form an intelligent preference, the Court may consider that preference.

(b)—As between parents adversely claiming the custody or guardianship, neither parent is entitled to it as of right; but if, other things being equal, the minor is of tender years, it should be given to the mother: if it is of an age to require education and preparation for labour and business, then to the father.

(c)—Of two persons equally eligible in other respects, preference is to be given as follows:—

(1) to a relative;

(2) to one who was indicated by the wishes of a deceased parent;

(3) to one who already stands in the position of a trustee of a fund to be applied to the minor's support.

Duties of guardian of the person

11. A guardian of the person is charged with the custody of the ward, and must look to his support, health and education.

Ward's religion.

12. A ward is presumed to be of his father's religion; and the guardian, in the absence of the Court's direction to the contrary, must train the ward in such religion. If the child is old enough to form an intelligent preference for any religion, the Court, in giving such direction, shall attend to such preference.

Guardian entitled to custody of ward.

13. Any ward, who may desert its home, may be compelled by order of the Court to return. But such order shall be withheld by the Court if it appear—

(a) that the child has been subjected to any cruelty or gross maltreatment at the hands of its guardian.

(b) that the conduct of the guardian in other respects renders him unfit for the office, or

(c) that the ward is unwilling to return and is old enough to form an intelligent preference on such a subject.

Duties of guardian of property.

14. A guardian of the property must keep safely the property of his ward.

In the case of immoveable property, he must not suffer any waste, but must maintain the buildings (if any) thereon and their appurtenances out of the rents and profits of the property, and deliver the same to his ward at the close of his guardianship, in as good condition as he received them, inevitable decay and damage only excepted.

Guardian under direction of Court.

15. Every guardian who has the custody of property belonging to his ward, may be regulated and controlled by the Court, and must, when the ward ceases to be a minor, give him an account of his dealings with the property.

Death of joint guardian.

16. On the death of one of two or more joint guardians, the power continues to the survivor or survivors until a further appointment is made by the Court.

Removal of guardian.

17. A guardian may be removed by the Court for any of the following causes:—

(1) for abuse of his trust;

(2) for continued failure to perform its duties;

(3) for incapacity to perform its duties;

(4) for gross immorality;

(5) for having an interest adverse to the faithful performance of his duties;

(6) for removal from Oudh;

(7) in the case of a guardian of the property, for insolvency;

(8) when it is no longer proper that the ward should be under guardianship.

Close of guardian's authority.

18. The power of a guardian appointed by the parent ceases—

(a) by his removal or resignation,

(b) by the ward attaining majority, and

(c) in the case of a female ward, by her marriage.

Supersession of power of guardian appointed by Court.

19. The power of a guardian appointed by a Court is superseded—

(a) by the order of the Court;

(b) if the appointment was made solely because of the ward's minority, by the ward's attaining majority.

CHAPTER II.—COURTS OF WARDS.

Deputy Commissioners to be Courts of Wards.

20. Deputy Commissioners shall be Courts of Wards within their respective districts, but shall exercise the functions of such Courts subject to the control of the Commissioner and Chief Commissioner.

Jurisdiction of Court of Wards.

21. The Court of Wards may, at its discretion, take charge of and administer the estates of all unmarried females, minors, idiots and lunatics, who may inherit any beneficial interest in any estate for which a settlement was made with their ancestor, or in respect of which they would have been entitled to be settled with if they had been competent to make an agreement for the payment of revenue, or who are entitled by inheritance to any assignment of land-revenue:

Bar of jurisdiction in certain cases.

Provided that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of or administer any beneficial interest in an estate, in which more persons than one have a joint undivided interest, unless all such persons are so circumstanced as to be subject to the Court of Wards:

Provided also that the Court of Wards shall not deal with any property in charge of a guardian.

Enquiry into minority, lunacy or idiocy.

22. The Deputy Commissioner may make an inquiry into the minority, lunacy or idiocy of any person, who, he has reason to believe, would, if found to be a minor, lunatic or idiot, be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, and into the circumstances and property of any such person, and may make an order declaring such person to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards.

Appeal to Judicial Commissioner.

23. Any such person may appeal to the Judicial Commissioner against any such order on the ground that he is not, or has ceased to be, a minor, or that he is not, or has ceased to be, a lunatic, or that he is not an idiot,

and the decision of the Judicial Commissioner shall be certified to the Court of Wards, and shall be final.

Extent of jurisdiction.

24. The jurisdiction of the Court of Wards shall extend to the care and education, and to the management of the property, of the persons subject thereto.

25. The Court of Wards may let estates falling under its jurisdiction for any term not exceeding ten years, or may deal with any such estate in any other manner: provided that the minor's interest thereon be not assigned for a period exceeding the term aforesaid.

Power to lease ward's estates.

Lessees and others holding under the Court of Wards shall be subject to the same rules as are for the time being applicable to other persons holding tenures and interest under the Collectors of land-revenue.

CHAPTER III.—BETROTHAL OF HINDUS AND MUHAMMADANS.

26. A contract of betrothal between Hindús or Muhammadans is extinguished by the death of either of the betrothed parties.

Extinguishment of betrothal-contract.

27. If a man, betrothed to a woman before his marriage with her, marries another woman, the contract of betrothal becomes voidable at the option of the betrothed woman, or of any person entitled by law to dispose of her in marriage.

Contract when voidable.

28. If a contract of betrothal, legally entered into on behalf of a child by its parent or guardian, is broken by such child on attaining majority, or by the parent or guardian before such child attains majority, a suit for damages will lie against such child or such parent or guardian, as the case may be.

Suits for breach of betrothal-contract.

If a marriage has been solemnized during the minority of the parties, and has not been actually consummated, and if either of the parties on attaining majority refuses to consummate the marriage, or contracts another marriage, a like suit will lie against both the party so refusing, and the parent or guardian by whose consent the marriage was so solemnized.

In either case the suit may be brought either by the aggrieved party, or by his or her parents or guardians or jointly by both.

29. The defendant to any suit under section twenty-eight may adduce reasons for non-fulfilment of the contract of betrothal or of marriage, such as that the time for the marriage had not elapsed before the suit was brought, that the parties had mutually rescinded the contract, denial that the contract was made, immorality or physical incapacity on the part of the plaintiff, and the like, and the Court shall decide whether these reasons are sufficient, either for mitigation of damages, or for the dismissal of the suit.

Defence to suit.

In no case shall the Court compel either party to complete the marriage against his or her will.

30. In the case of adults, a suit will lie for breach of promise of marriage, and damages may be given for the loss of the marriage, but any of the grounds specified in the last preceding section may be urged in defence of such suit.

Breach of promise of marriage.

A general promise to marry, without any express stipulation as to time, is a promise to marry within a reasonable time.

CHAPTER IV.—DOWER AMONG MUHAMMADANS.

31. Where the amount of dower stipulated for in any contract of dower by a Muhammadan is excessive with reference to the means of the husband, the entire sum provided in the contract shall not be recoverable in a suit to enforce the contract, but the amount of the dower to be allowed by the Court shall be reasonable with reference to the means of the husband.

Muhammadan dower-contracts how to be enforced.

This rule shall be applicable, whether the suit to enforce the contract be brought in the husband's lifetime or after his death.

Rule applicable after husband's death.

CHAPTER V.—IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(1).—*Pre-emption.*

32. The right of pre-emption is a right of the persons hereinafter mentioned or referred to, to purchase, in the cases hereinafter specified, immoveable property in preference to all other persons.

Right of pre-emption.

33. The right of pre-emption extends to all permanent dispositions of property, but it does not affect transfers made in good faith by way of gift, nor temporary dispositions of property.

To what transactions it extends.

34. The right of pre-emption shall be presumed to exist, whether recorded in the settlement-record or not, in all village-communities, however constituted, unless the existence of any custom or contract to the contrary can be proved.

Presumption as to its existence.

It shall be presumed to extend to the village site, to the houses built upon it, to all lands and shares of lands within the village-boundary, and to all transferable rights of occupancy affecting such lands.

35. The right of pre-emption shall not be presumed to exist in any town or city or any sub-division thereof, but may be shown to exist therein, and to be exercisable therein by such persons and under such circumstances as the local custom prescribes.

Its existence in towns to be proved.

36. When any person proposes to sell property, in respect of which any persons have a right of pre-emption, he must give notice to such persons of the price at which he offers to sell such property.

Notice to pre-emptors.

37. If the property to be sold is a proprietary or under-proprietary tenure situate within a village, or is a share of such a tenure, the right to accept such offer belongs, in the absence of a custom to the contrary,—

Devolution of right when property to be sold is part of a village.

First, to co-sharers in the tenure in order of their relationship to the vendor;

Secondly, if no relation of the vendor claim pre-emption, to the land-owners of the pattí or other sub-division of the village in which the property is situated, jointly;

Thirdly, to any member of the village-community; and

Fourthly, if the property is a proprietary tenure, to the under-proprietors in the village, if any, and if the property be an under-proprietary tenure, to the superior proprietor.

Share of certain immoveable property to be offered to co-sharers.

38. If the property to be sold is a share in joint undivided immoveable property, other than land, the offer to sell must be made to the co-sharers.

Suit by pre-emptor.

39. Any person claiming a right of pre-emption over any property which has been sold, may bring a suit against the vendor or purchaser on the ground, either that no previous offer of the property sold was made to him, or that any such offer to sell made to him was not made in good faith;

and if the Court is of opinion that the plaintiff has a right of pre-emption over such property, and that no such offer was made, or that the offer was not made in good faith, it shall make a decree directing the defendant to sell such property to the plaintiff at such a price as appears to the Court to be the fair market-value of the property.

Decree to fix time for payment.

40. The decree shall specify a day on or before which the purchase-money shall be paid.

Effect of non-payment of purchase-money.

41. If the purchase-money is not paid before sunset on that day, the decree shall become void, and the plaintiff shall lose his right of pre-emption over the property to which it relates.

Party to sale by joint owners.

42. In case of a sale by joint owners, no person who has been a party to the sale can withdraw his own share and claim a right of pre-emption as to the rest.

(2).—*Partition.*

Act XIX of 1863 in force with modifications.

43. Act No. XIX of 1863 *(to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal)* is hereby declared to be, and from the fifteenth day of September 1868 to have been, in force in Oudh.

The powers of a Collector under that Act shall be exercised by all officers invested with the powers of a Collector under the Oudh Rent Act, 1868.

The powers of a District Court under the said Act No. XIX of 1863 shall be exercised by Commissioners of Divisions.

And the powers of the Sadr Court under the same Act, shall be exercised by the Judicial Commissioner.

Act to apply to certain under-proprietary rights.

The same Act shall apply to the partition of the rights of under-proprietors in villages, of which they have been decreed the sub-settlement.

Prohibition of partition of estates.

44. Nothing in the said Act No. XIX of 1863 shall be deemed to prohibit partitions of estates, when such partitions do not affect the joint responsibility of the entire community.

CHAPTER VI.—PROCEDURE OF THE COURTS.

(*a*) *Law of Limitation.*

Rule of limitation.

45. The Judicial Commissioner's circular, No. 104 of July 1860, shall be held to have been a notification within the meaning of section twenty-four of Act No. XIV of 1859; and such Act shall be deemed to have been in force in Oudh from the fourth day of July 1862; and all orders and decrees passed under the rules contained in the said circular or under the said Act shall be deemed to have been passed under a law in force for the time being.

Nothing in this section affects the provisions of sections one hundred and two, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, one hundred and six, one hundred and seven, and one hundred and eight of the Oudh Rent Act (XIX of 1868) with regard to the limitation of suits under that Act

Bar of redemption-suits when mortgage executed before 13th February 1844.

46. When a mortgagee shall, under or by virtue of a mortgage executed before the thirteenth day of February 1844, have obtained possession of any land comprised in his mortgage, the mortgagor or any person claiming through him shall not bring a suit to redeem the mortgage of such land.

Redemption-suits not barred where fixed term for redemption had not expired before 13th February 1856.

47. Nothing herein contained shall be taken to bar a suit for redemption in any case where, by the instrument of mortgage, a term was fixed within which the property comprised therein might be redeemed, and such term had not expired before the thirteenth day of February 1856:

Provided that if any such term had expired before that day, the suit shall be barred, whatever may have been the date on which the instrument was executed.

Act XXXII of 1871, s. 28, to cease in any district where first regular settlement is sanctioned.

48. The provisions of the Oudh Civil Courts' Act, 1871, section twenty-eight, shall cease to have effect in any district from the date on which the first regular settlement is sanctioned therein.

(*b*) *Insolvency.*

Power to invest Courts with insolvency-jurisdiction.

49. The Chief Commissioner may invest any Court or any classes of Courts with insolvency-jurisdiction in any specified local area.

Petition for adjudication.

50. Any debtor, whose debts amount to five hundred rupees or upwards, and any creditor or creditors, to whom an aggregate sum of not less than five hundred rupees is due from any such debtor, may petition the Court having local insolvency-jurisdiction that the debtor be adjudicated an insolvent.

Procedure thereupon.

51. If it appear that the debtor's liabilities amount to more than five hundred rupees, the Court may—

(1) call upon the debtor to make a statement of the amount, kind and particulars of his assets and liabilities, with the names and residences of his creditors, so far as they are known or can be ascertained by him;

(2) invite by proclamation or otherwise the appearance of persons to record claims against the debtor;

(3) register all claims so recorded;

(4) call upon the debtor to give reasonable security for his appearance, or, on default of such security, order his confinement in the Civil Jail;

(5) attach all the debtor's property in Oudh moveable or immoveable;

(6) pass an order exempting the person and property of the debtor from further legal process, pending inquiry and the final orders of the Court.

Insolvent defined.

A debtor on whom the order referred to in clause six of this section is passed, is deemed an insolvent.

Power to imprison insolvent guilty of misconduct.

52. The Court shall make full enquiry into the origin, nature and circumstances of the debts and the conduct of the insolvent in relation thereto; and if he be shown to have been guilty of concealment, fraud, recklessness or other gross misconduct in reference to the debts, and if his discharge, for that reason, is opposed by any of the creditors, the Court may, at its discretion, punish him with imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding one year.

Fraudulent transfer.

53. If it appears that the insolvent, after becoming unable to meet his liabilities, or in expectation of becoming so, has transferred his property, or any part thereof, with a view to defrauding his creditors, or to giving one or more creditors a fraudulent preference over the others, the Court shall annul such transfer, and treat the property transferred as the other property of the insolvent.

Power to sell or administer insolvent's estate.

54. The property of the insolvent (whether mentioned in the statement made under section fifty-one or subsequently discovered) shall be sold or administered, under the direction of the Court (either through the agency of its own officers or of an assignee to be appointed by the Court) in the manner most conducive to the interest of the creditors, and the proceeds shall be divided rateably amongst them according to their several rights, and the surplus (if any) shall be delivered to the insolvent.

The assignee so appointed shall be subject to the control of the Court until his final discharge by its order.

Power to give effect to compositions.

55. The Court shall give effect to any composition or arrangement agreed upon between the debtor and the majority of the creditors: Provided that no injustice or injury appears to be inflicted by such composition or arrangement on any of the parties concerned, and that no fraud nor collusion is suspected.

If any creditor objects to such arrangement, the Court shall decide as to the reasonableness of the objection.

When Court may order discharge of insolvent.

56. When the sale or administration of the insolvent's property is complete, the Court may order the insolvent to be discharged, on his signing an agreement to liquidate, from any property which he may subsequently acquire, such portion of his debts as remains unpaid.

Effect of order.

Such order of discharge shall preclude any creditor whose claim is registered from suing the debtor in respect of such claim, unless it be shown that the debtor has acquired property since the order of discharge, out of which the claim might have been defrayed.

Sections 49 to 56 not to apply to persons admitted to benefit of insolvency-law in presidency towns.

57. Nothing in sections forty-nine to fifty-six shall apply to persons who may have been admitted to the benefit of any insolvency-law at a Presidency town, nor shall any order passed under those sections affect the remedy of any creditor against his debtor in respect of property which, at the time of the insolvency of such debtor, was not in Oudh.

Power to frame rules.

58. The Judicial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act, for the better administration of insolvent estates.

All such rules shall be published in the official *Gazette* and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Saving of previous insolvency proceedings.

59. No proceedings of any Court in the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction, had before the passing of this Act, shall be held to have been invalid solely on the ground that such Court did not possess such jurisdiction.

Pending cases.

All cases pending in any Court of Insolvency when this Act comes into force, shall be subsequently conducted, so far as may be, in conformity with the rules now prescribed.

(c) *Intestacy.*

Procedure in case of intestacies where moveables unclaimed.

60. Every Deputy Commissioner, on receiving information that any person within his jurisdiction has died intestate leaving moveable property, and that there is no claim to such

property, shall take such measures as may be necessary for the temporary care of the property, and shall issue an advertisement in the vernacular, requiring the heir of the deceased or any person entitled to receive charge of his effects to attend for this purpose.

Such advertisement shall be published on the spot where the property was found, at the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, and at the dwelling place of the deceased, where such place is ascertainable.

If any person attend and satisfy the Deputy Commissioner of his title to the property, or to receive charge thereof as executor, administrator or otherwise, the same shall be delivered up to him on repayment of the expenses, if any, necessarily incurred in care of it.

Should no such claim be established within the twelve months next after the death of the intestate, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause an inventory of the property to be made, and shall send the same, together with a report of the circumstances of the case, to the Chief Commissioner for his orders.

Where the deceased is neither a Hindú, Jaina, Síkh, Buddhist, nor a Muhammadan, the Deputy Commissioner, instead of issuing and publishing an advertisement as aforesaid, shall report the circumstances of the case to the Administrator General of Bengal and otherwise act in accordance with the law relating to the Administrator General for the time being in force.

(d) Juries in Lucknow.

Juries in civil cases in Lucknow.

61. In the city of Lucknow, civil cases may be tried before the Deputy Commissioner and a jury consisting of five, seven, nine, eleven or thirteen persons.

When the jury are not unanimous, the verdict of the majority shall be binding.

The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time make rules for—

(*a*) the preparation and publication of a list of persons qualified to serve as jurors;

(*b*) the occasions on which a jury shall be summoned;

(*c*) the number of the jury;

(*d*) the summoning of persons to act as jurors;

(*e*) the choice and challenging of jurors;

(*f*) the delivery of the verdict;

(*g*) the remuneration of jurors;

and all other matters relating to such trials.

(e) Modifications of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Extension of the term recognized agent.

62. Section seventeen of Act VIII of 1859, is hereby declared to be in force in Oudh with the following additional proviso:—

The term 'recognized agent' includes a woman's nearest male relation, if specially empowered by her to act as her recognized agent; and persons may be specially appointed with the sanction of the Local Government to act as recognized agents of any of the taluqdárs, whose names are or may be entered in List No I, prepared under the provisions of the Oudh Estates' Act, 1869, and such persons may appear and act on behalf of their respective principals in all suits instituted in the Court or Courts in which they may be authorised by the Local Government to appear.

Rules for taking evidence.

63. Section one hundred and seventy-two, of Act No. VIII of 1859, is hereby repealed, so far as the province of Oudh is concerned, and the following section is substituted therefor:—

"On the day appointed for the hearing of the suit, or on some other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the evidence of the witnesses in attendance shall be taken orally in open Court in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge.

A note of the essential points of the evidence of each witness is to be taken at the time, and, in the course of oral examination, by the officer who tries the case, in his own language, and such note shall be filed, and shall form part of the record of the case.

If the evidence be taken down in a different language from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the witness may require his deposition as taken down to be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given.

It shall be in the discretion of the Court to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there appear any special reason for so doing, or any party or his pleader requires it.

If any question put to a witness be objected to by either of the parties or their pleaders, and the Court allow the same to be put, the question and the answer shall be taken down, and the objection and the name of the party making it shall be noticed in taking down the depositions, together with the decision of the Court upon the objection.

The Court shall record such remarks as it may think material respecting the demeanour of the witness while under examination.

If the Judge be prevented from making a note as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such note to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court and shall sign the same, and such note shall form part of the record".

Decrees concerning Land.

Copy of decrees affecting land to be forwarded to Deputy Commissioner.

64. Every Judge of a Civil Court in which a decree affecting the proprietary right in, or possession of, land is passed, shall cause a certified copy of such decree to be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the District within a month from the making of such decree.

Execution-sales of under-proprietary rights.

65. So much of section two hundred and five, Act VIII of 1859, as renders land liable to sale in execution of a decree, shall be subject to the following restriction:—

No under-proprietary right in land shall be sold in satisfaction of a decree for arrears of rent under section one hundred and twenty-five Act XIX of 1868 (Oudh Rent Act), without the sanction of the Local Government.

Execution-sales of land.

66. The owner of land sold in execution of a civil decree shall, in respect of the land in his cultivating occupancy at the time of such sale, be deemed to be a tenant with a right of occupancy under the provisions of the Oudh Rent Act (No. XIX of 1868).

Power to make rules for custody and sale of attached property.

67. The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the custody and sale of property attached in execution of decrees of Civil Courts.

CHAPTER VII.—ESCHEATS.

Custody of nazúl property.

68. The general superintendence of all nazúl properties or escheats is hereby vested in such officer as the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time appoint.

Such officer shall inform himself fully, through the channel hereinafter mentioned, of all property of that description, and report to the Chief Commissioner whether it should, in his opinion, be sold on the public account, or in what other mode it should be disposed of.

Appointment of local agents.

69. To facilitate the performance of such duty, the Chief Commissioner shall appoint local agents in each district, subject to the authority of the said officer.

The Deputy Commissioner shall be *ex officio* one of those agents, and they shall obtain information as to all such property and report the same to the Superintendent appointed under section sixty-eight.

CHAPTER VIII.—HIDDEN TREASURE.

Procedure when hidden treasure is found.

70. Whenever any hidden treasure, consisting of gold or silver coin, or bullion, or of precious stones, or other valuable property, is found buried in the earth or otherwise concealed, the finder shall give notice thereof to the Deputy Commissioner, as soon as is reasonably practicable, and shall deposit the same with the Deputy Commissioner, or as he shall direct, and, in default of such notice and deposit, the treasure shall become the property of the Government.

Officer to maintain right of Government.

71. On receiving such notice and deposit, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause public notice to be given of the finding in or near the place where the treasure was found, and shall communicate with the Chief Commissioner; and such officer as the Chief Commissioner in any case thinks proper to appoint shall bring forward and support any claim of right which Government may appear to possess to such treasure.

Procedure where claim preferred.

72. In the event of any claim of right being preferred, either on the part of individuals or of Government, the Deputy Commissioner shall institute a summary enquiry into the claim, and if the title of Government, or other person so claiming the treasure in deposit, or any part thereof, be clearly established, he shall adjudge the same accordingly, subject to reimbursement of the actual expense incurred by the finder of the treasure, as well as to such compensation, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the amount, as may, in such case, appear reasonable.

Procedure where no claim established.

73. If no claim of right be preferred either by Government or by an individual within six months from the date of the said notice, or, if any claim so preferred does not, on a summary inquiry, appear to be well founded, the Deputy Commissioner shall adjudge the treasure to Government, subject only to the reimbursement of the actual expense incurred by the finder and to such compensation, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the amount, as may in each case appear reasonable.

CHAPTER IX.—CANTONMENTS AND MILITARY BÁZÁRS.

Servants of officers.

74. Native menial servants of officers within the precincts of any cantonment, garrison or military station or military bázár, although they are not in the receipt of public pay, shall at all times be subject to all such regulations as are made by the Commanding Officer or other competent authority for the maintenance of good order in such cantonment, garrison, station or bázár, and shall be liable to be tried by a Native Court Martial for any breach thereof.

Registration of householders and shopkeepers.

75. The names of all Natives having houses, shops or other buildings or fixed places within the limits of the garrison, cantonment or station, in which they carry on trade, or otherwise seek a livelihood by supplying or serving the troops, shall be entered in a register to be kept in the office of the Brigade-Major or other station staff officer, and to be open to inspection at all reasonable hours.

The name of each person shall be entered both in English and in the language and character commonly used in the district in which the station is situated, and the occupation of the person written opposite to it, in like manner, with the place of his residence and the date of the registration.

Rules as to such registered persons.

76. No person shall be registered as attached to the station bázár without his free consent, and any person so registered may at any time demand his discharge from the registry.

Persons registered shall be entitled to the privileges of registry so long only as they continue to carry on trade or other employment relating to the supply or service of the troops at some house, shop or fixed place within the limits abovementioned,

and shall be subject, during such time, to all regulations made by the Commanding Officer or other competent authority for the maintenance of good order and fair dealing in the station bázár,

and shall be liable to be tried by a Native Court Martial for any breach thereof.

Persons attached to bázárs of corps.

77. The names of all persons attached to bázárs of corps shall, in like manner, be registered in a book, which shall be kept at the head-quarters of the corps, and shall be open to inspection at all reasonable hours;

the entries in such book shall be made in the same manner, in all respects, as those in the registers of station bázárs.

Rules as to such persons.

78. No person shall be registered as attached to the bázár of a corps without his free consent,

and any person so registered shall be entitled at any time to require his discharge, except when the corps is on actual service, or there is an immediate prospect of its being ordered to march, in which cases it shall be in the discretion of the Commanding Officer to withhold such discharge so long only as the immediate exigency of the public service requires.

Persons entitled to privileges of such registration.

79. No person registered as attached to the bázár of a corps shall be entitled to any of the privileges of such registry, except those who ordinarily carry on the trade or employment in respect of which they are registered, within the place allotted or commonly used for the bázár of the corps when it is stationary.

Registered persons subject to bázár regulations.

80. All persons registered as attached to bázárs of corps shall, while they continue so attached, be subject to such regulations as are from time to time made by the Commanding Officer or other competent authority for the maintenance of good order and fair dealing in the bázár, and for the prompt and efficient performance of such services as belong to their respective occupations.

Arrests within cantonments.

81. In all cases in which it may be necessary to execute any process of arrest, criminal or civil, within the limits of a garrison, cantonment, military station or military bázár, the officers entrusted with the execution of such process shall, in the first instance, carry the same to the Commanding Officer, or, if he be absent, to the senior officer actually present in the garrison, cantonment or station.

The Commanding Officer or such senior officer, upon the process being produced to him, shall back the same with his signature, and shall forthwith use his utmost endeavours to cause the person named in such process to be discovered, and, if within the limits of the garrison, cantonment, station or bázár, to be arrested and delivered, according to the exigency of the process, to the civil officer charged with the execution thereof.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the service by the civil officer, in the usual way, of summonses, or other process of mere citation without arrest.

Commanding Officers not authorized to dispossess proprietors of land or houses.

82. Nothing in this Chapter is to be construed to give any authority to Commanding Officers to dispossess proprietors of land or houses situate within the limits of military bázárs, although such persons refuse to be registered as attached to the bázár, or have lost or forfeited, or resigned, their privilege of registry.

Power to make regulations as to tenure of houses in bázárs.

83. In all cases in which the ground allotted to those bázárs, or any part of it, is the property of Government, and the occupation of individuals has been declared by Government merely permissive, the Commanding Officer is empowered to make such general regulations as he may think fit (subject to the approbation of the Governor General in Council), respecting the tenure or occupation of houses, shops or other fixed places situated upon such ground as belongs to Government.

Such regulations shall in all cases be reduced to writing, and shall, after receiving the approbation of the Governor General in Council, be published in station orders, with a translation in the language commonly used in the district, and the same shall not be in force until fourteen days after they shall have been so published within the limits of the station bázár.

CHAPTER X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Taluqdárs' civil jurisdiction.

Power to invest taluqdárs with civil jurisdiction.

84. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, invest such taluqdárs as he thinks fit with the powers of a Civil Court when the amount or value of the subject-matter of a suit is five hundred rupees or any sum less than five hundred rupees, and may, by the same or any other notification, declare what shall be in each such case the local limits of the jurisdiction so conferred.

Honorary Police Officers.

Honorary Police Officers.

85. The Chief Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, confer on any person any of the powers which may be exercised by a police officer under any Act for the time being in force.

Armed men and Foreign Vagrants.

Bands of armed men.

86. No band of armed men shall enter into any city or town, except with the consent and subject to rules to be from time to time, either generally or in any particular instance, prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

87. The Magistrate of the District may, if he considers that any band of foreign vagrants is likely to occasion a breach of the peace or to commit any offence under the Indian Penal Code, prohibit such band from entering his district, or, if they are already in his district, may require them within a given time to leave it.

Foreign Vagrants.

88. If any such band fail to comply with the orders of the said Magistrate within the prescribed period, he shall report the matter to the Chief Commissioner, and the Chief Commissioner may give such directions for the surveillance, control or deportation of such band as to him seems fit.

Procedure when they disobey Magistrates orders.

Pasturage of Government Lands.

89. No person shall make use of the pasturage or other natural product of any land being the property of the Government, except with the consent and subject to rules to be from time to time, either generally or in any particular instance, prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

Pasturage of Government lands.

Creation of new Districts.

90. The Governor General in Council may by notification in the *Gazette of India* create new Districts in any part of the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and may alter the limits of existing districts.

Power to create new Districts.

CHAPTER XI.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

91. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act as to the matters mentioned in sections eighty-six to eighty-nine (both inclusive) and as to the matters next hereinafter mentioned,

Power to make rules.

(*a.*)—Appointment, dismissal and remuneration of rural police, including permission to villages to dispense with chaukídárs on certain terms :

(*b.*)—Public health and conservancy, and the maintenance of a proper watch and ward, at fairs and other large public assemblies :

(*c.*)—Imposing with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council taxes for those purposes only :

(*d.*)—The manner in which records, civil, criminal and revenue, shall be kept; the appointment and removal of the persons entrusted with the custody of records, and all other matters connected with such custody and the destruction from time to time of such records as it may be deemed unnecessary to keep :

(*e.*)—The appointment, duties, punishment and dismissal of Kánúngos and of all ministerial officers other than those employed in the Civil Courts.

(*f.*)—The manner in which, and the agents by which, the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards shall be exercised.

All such rules shall be published in the local official *Gazette*, and shall there upon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

And all such rules, and all rules and circulars made and issued by the Judicial Commissioner, shall, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be republished once at least in every year, and, upon such republication, shall be arranged in the order of their subject-matter; and all such alterations and amendments as may have been made in the course of the preceding year, or may have become necessary or advisable, shall be embodied therewith, and upon such republication, all such rules and circulars previously issued shall be repealed.

Annual republication of rules and circulars.

92. Whoever breaks any rule made under this Act shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or imprisonment not exceeding a period of six months, or with both.

Penalty for breach of rules.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 2.)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
	All Bengal Regulations now in force in Oudh, except those specified in the second schedule, or referred to in section three, clause (4).	
	and, except when expressly provided otherwise in this Act, all rules, laws and regulations made for the Province of Oudh, or any part thereof, which have acquired the force of law under the Indian Councils' Act.	
	Government Notification No. 4325 of 6th August 1861.	Provisos 2 and 5.
III of 1869 ...	The Rural Police (North-Western Provinces) Act.	The whole Act in so far as it has been extended to Oudh.
XXXII of 1871 ...	The Oudh Civil Courts' Act.	Sections 29, 30 and 31.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 3.)

PART I.—BENGAL REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
XXIII of 1803 ...	Fees to defray the expenses of Revenue Record Offices.	*Omit* sections I to VIII (both inclusive). In section XI, *for* "Board of Revenue" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section XIII, *omit* "sicca." In sections IX and XIV, *for* "Regulation XXV. 1793 or XXVI. 1795 and XXV. 1793 or XXVI. 1795 (according to the province in which the lands may be situated," *read* "Act No. XIX of 1863 as modified by the Oudh Law's Act 1873."
XXXIII of 1803 ...	Embezzlement by Native Officers.	In section II, *omit* the first sentence of the second clause, and in the second sentence of the same clause, *omit* "such" and "accordingly." In section III, *for* "Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah, the judge of which Court shall detain him" *read* "District, where he shall be detained," *for* "real or personal" *read* "moveable or immoveable;" *for* "Board of Revenue" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section IV, *omit* the words "or in either of the cities of Patna, Dacca, or Moorshedabad."
X of 1804 ...	Punishment by Courts Martial of certain State offences.	*Omit* section I. In section II, *for* "the British territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William" *read* "the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh."

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
		In section IV, *omit* "or before any special Court appointed for the trial of such offences under Regulation IV. 1799 and Regulation XX. 1803."
XI of 1806 ...	Assistance to troops and travellers passing through Districts.	*Omit* sections I. VII. X. to XX (both inclusive), and so much of the rest of the Regulation as authorizes collectors and their native officers, or magistrates and their police-officers to give their official aid in procuring coolies for the purpose of facilitating the march of troops or the progress of travellers. In sections II and III, *for* "the Company's territories" *read* "Oudh." In section IV, clause *Third*, *for* "Governor General in Council" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section V, *omit* "the Company's" and *for* "Board of Revenue" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section VIII, *for* "the Company's provinces" *read* "Oudh," and *omit* the words and figures ("under the rules prescribed by Regulation V. 1804.)" In section IX, *omit* clauses *First* and *Eighth*: *for* "the Company" *read* "Her Majesty": *for* "the Company's sepoys and lascars" *read* "sepoys and lascars of Her Majesty's Indian Army."
XVII of 1806 ...	Redemption and foreclosure of mortgages.	*Omit* sections I to VI (both inclusive). In section VII *for* "Zillah or City Court of Dewanny Adawlut," *read* "Court of the Deputy Commissioner."
III of 1812 ...	Apprehension of certain criminals.	*Omit* sections I—VIII (both inclusive) and section XII. In section IX, clause *First*, *for* "On the receipt of this Regulation, the Magistrates of the several zillahs and cities" *read* "The Deputy Commissioners," and *omit* the words "according to the forms hereunto annexed, Nos. 1, 2 and 3," and the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation IX. 1808." In the same section, clause *Second*, *omit* "shall commence from the 1st day of January 1812. They" and "in the Persian language." In the same section, clause *Third*, *for* "zillah and city Magistrates," *read* "Deputy Commissioners." In the same section, clauses *Fourth* and *Seventh*, *for* "Magistrates" *read* "Deputy Commissioners." In the same section, clause *Seventh*, *omit* "on the 30th June and 31st December in each succeeding year," and "according to the annexed form, No. 7." In the same section, clause *Eighth*, *omit* "during the preceding six months." In the same section, clause *Tenth*, *for* "zillah and city magistrates" *read* "Deputy Commissioners." In sections XI and XII, *for* "Magistrates of the several zillahs and cities" *read* "Deputy Commissioners." *Omit* the Forms numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, and 7.
III of 1818 ...	State Prisoners ...	In section IV, *omit* clause *First*. *Omit* section VIII, and the last twenty-five words of the preamble.

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
		In section IX, *for* "to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit and to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut" *read* "and to the Judicial Commissioner."
VI of 1819 ...	Ferries	*Omit* section II. *Omit* "or joint Magistrates," "and joint Magistrates" "or joint Magistrate," wherever they occur. In section III, clause *Second, omit* "by the Collectors, under the provisions of Regulation XIX. 1816". In section VII, *omit* "in no case exceeding without an indispensable necessity, the rates which prevailed previous to the enactment of Regulation XIX. 1816." In section X, *omit* from and including the words, "in the manner" down to the end of the section. In section XIV, *omit* the second sentence.
IV of 1821 ...	Powers and Duties of Collectors.	*Omit* sections II and III and clause *Fourth* of section VIII. *Omit* the words "joint Magistrate," "or joint Magistrate and city," or "city," wherever they occur. In section IV, *for* "Board of Revenue or the Board of Commissioners" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section VI, clause *Second, for* "Provincial Court of the Division in which such zillah or city may be included" *read* "Court of Commissioner to whom he is subordinate." In section VIII, clause *First, omit* "being covenanted servants of the Hon'ble Company": clause *Second, for* "Board of Revenue or other authority exercising the powers of that Board," and "the Board or other authority aforesaid," *read* "Chief Commissioner," and *for* "they" and "their" *read* "he" and "his;" clause *Third, for* "Board of Revenue, or the Boards of Commissioners" *read* "Chief Commissioner," and for the last thirteen words *read* "Chief Commissioner."
VI of 1825 ...	Supply of troops on the march.	In the preamble, *omit* the last twenty words. In section IV, *for* "Board of Revenue in whose jurisdiction the district may be situate" and "the Board" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section V, *omit* "on the stamped paper prescribed for other appeals to the Revenue Boards," and *for* "proper Board" and "the Board" *read* "Chief Commissioner."
XI of 1825 ...	Alluvion and Diluvion ...	*Omit* section I. In section III, *omit* "either" and "or the sea." In section IV, clause *First, omit* "whether" and "or of the sea," clause *Third, omit* "or in the sea" "or sea," clause *Fifth, omit* "or the sea". In section V, "*for* zillah and city Magistrates" *read* "Deputy Commissioners".
XX of 1825 ...	Military Courts of Requests	*Omit* sections I and III, and section II, clause *Sixth*. In section II, clause *First, omit* from the beginning down to and including "provided, that" and *for* "His Majesty or of the Hon'ble East India Company" *read* "Her Majesty", and *for* "a

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
		person attached to such body of troops in any of the capacities specified in sections XLV and LX of Statute IV, Geo. IV, cap. LXXXI" *read* "otherwise subject to the provisions of the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters for the time being in force." and *omit* "as directed in such cases in the Regulations above mentioned" and *for* "Act of Parliament" *read* "the Mutiny Act for the time being in force". In the same section, clause *Third*, *for* "Act of Parliament" *read* "Mutiny Act." In the same section, clause *Fourth*, *for* "zillah and city Magistrates" *read* "Deputy Commissioners," and *omit* "of the nature described in Section II of Statute IV. Geo. IV., cap. LXXXI" and "under the provisions of the said Act" and "under the provisions of the Regulations hitherto in force." In section IV, *for* "zillah or city Magistrate or Joint Magistrate" *read* "Deputy Commissioner," *for* "Magistrate or Joint Magistrate" *read* "Deputy Commissioner," and *for* "Regulation L. 1803" *read* "the Indian Oaths' Act, 1873."

PART II. ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
I of 1847 .	Boundary Marks .	In the title, *for* "the North-Western Provinces of Bengal" *read* "Oudh." In section 1, *for* "subject to the Government of the North-Western Provinces of Bengal" *read* "under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh," and for "Lieutenant Governor" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section 6, *omit* "under Act IV of 1840."
XXVI of 1854 ...	Education of wards ...	*For* "Presidency of Fort William" *read* "territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh" and *for* "Collector of Revenue" and "Collector" *read* "Deputy Commissioner."
XIII of 1857 ...	Opium	*For* "Presidency of Fort William in Bengal" *read* "administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh." In section 3, *omit* "being covenanted servants of the Company," and *for* "the Board of Revenue in Calcutta" and "the said Board" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In sections 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15 and 30 *for* "Board of Revenue" *read* "Chief Commissioner."
XXXI of 1858 ...	Settlement of Alluvion ...	In the title, *omit* "further" and *for* "Presidency of Fort William in Bengal" *read* "Oudh."
XL of 1858 ...	Minors	*Omit* "section 2," and in the title, *for* "the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal" *read* "Oudh."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill, which has been prepared at the desire of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, is to declare what laws are in force in that Province. Much doubt prevails (*a*) as to the extent to which the Bengal Regulations apply to Oudh, (*b*) as to the rules and orders which under the Indian Councils' Act, section twenty-five, gained the force of law in Oudh, and which are still operative, and (*c*) as to the extent to which the late Limitation Act (XIV of 1859) and some other Acts of the Governor General in Council apply to that Province. The present Bill, if it become law, will, it is hoped, preclude such doubts in future.

The Bill is divided into three Parts: The first contains the usual preliminary matter; the second (which is modelled on sections three, five, six and seven of the Panjáb Laws' Act, 1872) declares generally what enactments shall be deemed in force, provides that decisions in certain specified cases shall be according to Native law, and maintains local customs and mercantile usages.

Part III constitutes the bulk of the Bill, and contains seven chapters regarding, 1, Minority, 2, Courts of Wards, 3, Betrothal of Hindús and Muhammadans, 4, Dower of Muhammadans, 5, Immoveable property, 6, Civil Procedure, and 7, some other miscellaneous matters.

The chapter regarding minority correspond. in substance with the Panjáb Civil Code chapter 8, section eight, and is to a large extent copied from the New York Civil Code. It provides for the power of a minor to enforce his rights; for the appointment by a parent of a guardian of a child's person or property, for the appointment and removal of guardians by the Courts; for the jurisdiction over such guardians: their powers and duties, and the cessation of their authority. The second sentence of clause 12 (as to the ward's religion) embodies a recent ruling of the Privy Council (*Skinner* v. *Orde*, 8 Moo. P. C. C., N. S., 276). Care has been taken to avoid contravening the provisions of Act XL of 1858, in the case of persons not being European British subjects.

Chapter II relates to Courts of Wards and corresponds with sections thirty-four to thirty-eight inclusive, of the Panjáb Laws' Act, 1872.

Chapter III, as to the betrothal of Hindús and Muhammadans, and chapter IV, as to dowers among Muhammadans, correspond in substance with portions of the Panjáb Civil Code which have been regarded as being in force in Oudh. The provisions as to dower are said to be rendered necessary by the custom prevailing amongst certain Muhammadans of ostentatiously contracting to give dowers out of all proportion to their means.

Chapter V relates to immoveable property. The provisions as to pre-emption do not apply to sales under decrees, or to foreclosures; but in other respects they correspond with those contained in the Panjáb Laws' Act, sections nine to fourteen, sixteen to nineteen. The clauses as to partition extend to under-proprietors holding sub-settlement. They embody the modifications to which it was necessary to subject Act XIX of 1863, in extending it to Oudh, and meet the difficulty as to the exercise of the powers of the Sadr Court which has been caused by the repeal (by Act XXXII of 1871) of the Notification dated 3rd April 1871, No. 724 G.

Chapter VI relates to the procedure of the Civil Courts. It declares that the late Limitation Act (XIV of 1859) shall be deemed to have been in force in Oudh from 4th July 1862. The Bill also incorporates sections twenty-nine and thirty of the Oudh Civil Courts' Act, omitting the final clause of section twenty-nine.

The rules as to insolvency, contained in clauses forty-nine to fifty-nine, are copied with some modifications, from the Panjáb Laws' Act, sections twenty-two to thirty-one inclusive, and thirty-three. The power given to the Local Government by that Act, to exclude from the operation of these rules any particular class or race, is omitted as unnecessary.

Clause 60, as to intestacy, corresponds with Bengal Regulation III of 1803, section sixteen, clause 7, which is regarded as in force in Oudh. The last paragraph legalizes the present practice under the Administrator General's Act.

Clause 61, as to juries in civil cases in Lucknow, embodies a letter from the Foreign Department, dated 19th November 1859, which is held to have gained the force of law under the Indian Councils' Act.

Sections sixty-two and sixty-three embody certain modifications to which it is expedient to subject the Code of Civil Procedure, and the following sections make certain provisions as to decrees concerning land which the Chief Commissioner considers desirable.

Chapter VII relates to escheats, and is founded on Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810, section seven.

Chapter VIII deals with hidden treasure, and is taken, with some modifications, from Bengal Regulation V of 1817.

Chapter IX relates to cantonments and military bázárs, and corresponds with Regulation XX of 1810, sections four, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, nineteen, twenty and twenty-six. The Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869) seem to render it unnecessary to have clauses corresponding with sections two and three of that Regulation.

Chapter X deals with several miscellaneous matters, the honorary civil jurisdiction of taluqdárs, honorary police officers, armed men and foreign vagrants, and pasturage of government lands.

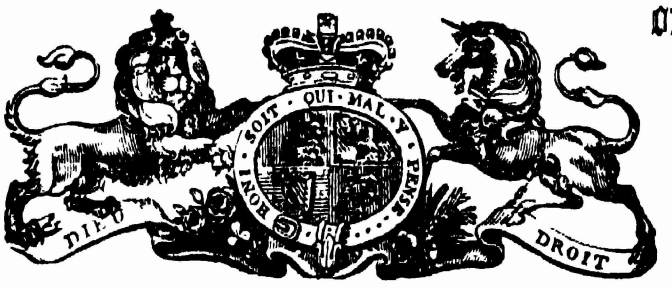
The last chapter empowers the Chief Commissioner to make subsidiary rules consistent with the proposed Act, as to rural police, conservancy at fairs, imposing taxes for such purposes, records and record-keepers, Kánúngos and other ministerial officers, and the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Courts of Wards.

The Bill ends with two schedules, one mentioning or referring to certain enactments and rules which it is desirable to repeal, the other specifying certain Regulations and Acts which are to be in force in Oudh with the modifications mentioned in the third column.

SIMLA,
The 20th August 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 36 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Madras	Vizagapatam	15·0	15·0	9·4	...	...	...	16·8	16·8	10·5	19·1	19·1	11·7
	Godavery	10·1	10·1	9·2	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	14·9	17·9	17·9	16·0
	Kistna	7·2	7·2	7·2	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	13·7	16·8	16·8	14·1
	Nellore	8·1	8·4	7·6	...	...	...	15·1	13·9	15·4	17·9	17·9	19·7
	Cuddapah	9·0	9·0	6·9	...	...	...	10·1	10·1	11·2	10·8	10·8	[illegible]
	Bellary	9·9	9·9	8·1	...	...	...	10·5	10·5	10·5	11·6	11·6	11·6
	Kurnool	9·5	9·5	7·1	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	10·6	13·4	13·4	12·1
	Madras	9·7	9·7	...	...	...	...	12·2	12·2	...	13·7	13·7	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	13·3	15·5	15·5	14·1
	North Arcot	8·7	9·5	9·5	...	...	...	14·9	15·7	15·7	15·8	16·7	17·6
	South Arcot	7·5	6·9	8·0	...	...	...	15·5	15·9	14·7	15·6	16·0	...
	Tanjore	8·0	8·0	8·7	...	...	...	14·3	14·3	12·1	...	...	12·6
	Trichinopoly	9·3	9·3	9·9	...	...	...	14·8	14·8	13·5	15·6	15·6	13·9
	Madura	8·8	8·8	8·2	...	...	...	14·9	14·5	10·7	15·8	15·4	12·6
	Tinnevelly	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	9·8	12·7	12·7	11·3
	Coimbatore	8·2	7·5	11·0	...	...	...	12·5	12·5	12·2	13·0	13·0	12·6
	Nilgiris	8·0	8·0	11·4	...	...	...	8·2	9·0	8·4	9·0	9·7	9·6
	Salem	8·3	9·0	11·8	...	...	...	14·6	14·6	15·4	15·5	15·5	16·7
	South Canara	8·9	8·5	...	...	...	...	9·5	10·0	...	12·9	12·0	...
	Malabar	8·5	8·8	...	...	...	...	13·7	13·3	...	14·4	14·1	...
Bombay	Bombay	11·1	11·1	...	23·0	23·0	...	7·4	7·4	...	12·9	13·8	...
	Ahmedabad	13·1	13·1	...	22·3	22·3	...	6·1	6·1	...	10·3	10·2	...
	Kaira	12·4	11·9	...	21·3	21·3	...	8·2	8·0	...	12·4	12·9	...
	Surat	12·6	12·0	...	6·9	6·8	...	8·2	7·7	...	11·2	9·8	...
	Broach	14·4	14·4	...	13·9	17·7	...	9·3	9·3	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Tanna	9·3	9·3	...	13·0	13·0	...	7·4	7·9	...	9·3	11·6	...
	Kolaba	8·5	9·4	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	12·1	13·0	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	12·5	12·5	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	10·0	10·0	...
	Nasik	11·6	12·7	...	...	...	...	5·3	5·3	...	10·6	10·0	...
	Ahmadnagar	15·0	16·8	...	32·2	32·2	...	7·6	7·6	...	8·8	8·4	...
	Poona	11·2	11·2	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	...	9·5	9·5	...
	Sholapur	17·5	16·0	...	19·7	19·2	...	8·7	8·0	...	10·4	9·6	...
	Kaladgi	11·3	11·3	...	...	...	...	7·2	7·2	...	7·4	7·4	...
	Satara	12·7	12·7	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	...	10·2	10·2	...
	Belgaum	11·1	11·1	...	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	...	9·7	9·7	...
	Dharwar	10·7	10·7	...	...	...	...	6·3	6·3	...	9·2	9·4	...
	Ratnagiri	8·4	8·4	...	...	...	...	13·4	13·4	..	14·7	14·7	...
	Kanara	9·3	9·3	...	...	...	...	9·4	9·3	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	8·0	8·0	...	...	...	...	8·0	8·0	...	10·0	10·0	...
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asirgarh	13·0	13·5	...	...	...	..	11·1	11·1	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Baroda	9·6	9·6	...	...	...	...	7·3	7·3	...	11·0	11·0	...
	Deesa	13·3	13·6	...	18·6	18·6	...	6·5	6·5	.	8·3	8·4	...
	Neemuch	11·4	11·4	...	17·7	17·7	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...
	Nasirabad	15·2	14·6	...	21·7	21·4	...	6·5	6·5	...	7·5	7·5	...
	Rajkot	16·8	17·3	...	...	...	...	4·7	4·7	...	9·3	9·3	...
	Upper Sind	15·7	16·7	...	24·2	28·9	...	9·3	9·3	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Karachi	12·5	12·4	...	20·9	20·5	...	7·4	7·4	...	9·3	9·3	...
	Haidarabad	11·1	12·1	13·1	22·3	22·3	28·0	6·5	6·5	6·08	8·3	9·3	9·35
	Shikarpur	14·1	14·8	16·7	20·4	25·6	26·04	9·3	11·1	9·3	14·8	19·6	14·8
Bengal	*Western Districts.*												
	Burdwan	12·29	12·06	13·91	24·12	23·20	19·94	14·84	14·84	18·55	15·77	15·77	19·48
	Bancoorah	12·29	12·06	13·69	20·41	20·41	18·55	14·14	13·91	12·06	16·23	15·54	13·69
	Beerbhoom	13·45	13·45	15·77	...	17·63	...	15·30	16·70	14·84	18·55	19·01	18·09
	Midnapore	11·59	11·13	12·06	...	...	...	17·63	16·73	15·77	22·27	22·27	19·48
	Hooghly	12·06	12·06	16·70	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	16·70	17·63	17·63
	Howrah	13·91	13·91	13·91	23·20	23·20	23·20	13·91	14·37	14·84	18·55	18·55	18·55
	Central Districts.												
	24-Pergunnahs	12·29	11·83	14·84	18·55	20·87	20·87	7·43	7·43	7·43	17·63	14·84	17·16
	Nuddea	19·94	22·74	14·84	29·69	29·69	29·69	14·14	14·84	14·84	15·77	16·47	16·47
	Jessore	13·45	12·99	16·70	...	...	...	17·86	17·63	16·70	23·20	23·66	23·20
	Moorshedabad	15·30	15·77	18·55	...	...	...	11·59	13·45	17·16	14·84	15·77	16·70

INDIA.

EVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of August 1873.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
29·8	29·8	14·9	30·3	32·3	18·2	27·5	26·4	16·5	...	...	...	26·6	24·7	20·9	13·3	13·3	15·5	
...	...	...	...	...	27·9	24·5	25·5	22·5	...	...	...	28·9	28·9	27·2	17·0	17·0	17·5	
..	...	...	16·1	14·6	19·3	19·2	19·2	17·2	...	...	...	22·1	24·8	24·8	16·9	16·9	16·1	
...	.	...	19·8	20·2	40·5	15·9	16·7	19·6	...	...	...	26·3	26·3	34·0	15·5	15·5	15·5	
23·1	24·5	21·8	19·2	19·2	23·7	19·3	19·3	20·9	...	...	...	22·4	25·2	28·0	16·8	16·8	17·8	
21·1	22·0	16·7	21·3	22·3	19·4	25·2	27·3	26·2	...	...	...	26·4	30·9	30·9	16·0	16·0	16·6	
21·1	19·9	16·4	21·8	21·8	23·0	21·0	21·0	22·4	35·4	35·4	...	20·6	20·6	19·4	14·6	14·6	16·2	
19·2	19·2	...	21·3	21·3	...	17·4	17·4	...	19·2	19·2	...	23·7	23·7		15·6	15·6	...	
19·8	19·8	...	21·6	21·6	...	16·8	16·4	19·1	...	...	...	23·0	24·3	28·5	16·9	16·9	15·5	
21·6	23·1	24·6	27·2	22·1	27·2	16·6	16·1	24·8	...	.	...	30·4	29·6	33·6	16·0	16·0	17·0	
18·4	20·2	24·5	...	...	..	17·1	16·7	17·1	...	...	...	21·6	23·1	29·0	16·0	15·6	17·2	
20·6	20·6	27·1	...	...	29·8	17·8	17·8	20·9	...	...	...	21·4	21·4	28·1	15·1	14·3	15·1	
23·8	23·8	26·2	...	...	...	20·2	23·0	24·5	15·7	16·9	16·9	24·6	24·6	32·0	16·5	16·5	17·4	
24·8	27·6	24·0	27·4	27·4	26·2	20·0	23·4	21·3	...	...	...	31·9	...	28·4	14·6	15·5	14·4	
14·8	14·8	16·0			...	13·1	13·1	17·5	...	...	...	17·9	17·9	...	14·2	14·2	17·0	
21·4	...	26·8	19·8	20·6	19·1	24·6	24·6	27·8	...	...	...	24·1	24·8	27·6	15·0	15·0	14·6	
15·8	15·8	19·8	20·2	19·4	25·2	17·2	16·4	20·7	...	...	...	19·0	19·0	24·5	10·7	10·7	11·1	
20·4	19·0	30·6	20·9	20·9	35·4	20·1	20·9	29·0	...	...	...	25·2	25·2	38·1	14·9	13·9	16·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·2	14·2	...	...	...	..	23·2	23·2	...	15·0	15·0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	20·5	20·5	...	...	...	...	26·2	27·6	...	16·0	16·0	...	
13·9	13·9	...	18·6	19·8	...	13·3	13·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·6	15·6	...	
16·3	16·2	...	17·9	17·9	...	15·1	14·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·5	15·4	...	
14·9	14·9	...	14·9	12·4	..	14·9	13·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·2	...	
13·7	13·9	...	15·5	15·5	...	11·6	11·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	...	
15·8	15·8	...	17·7	17·7	...	12·1	12·1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	...	
14·0	14·9	...	14·9	14·9	...	11·2	12·1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13·0	14·0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·3	11·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7	8·0	..	
19·0	19·5	...	23·2	24·0	...	12·1	12·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5	11·1	...	
17·6	17·6	...	...	...	...	13·8	13·8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·9	12·9	...	
21·9	22·4	...	27·0	26·6	...	15·2	15·0	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	11·5	11·3	...	
16·4	16·4	...	22·3	22·3	...	11·5	12·5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	13·8	13·8	...	
23·5	24·0	...	24·7	28·8	...	14·0	14·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	13·1	14·4	...	
19·0	20·0	...	18·1	19·0	...	9·0	9·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8	10·8	...	
18·9	18·9	...	20·2	20·2	...	12·9	12·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·2	13·2	...	
16·7	16·7	...	14·9	15·9	...	10·2	10·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	13·5	...	
15·2	15·6	...	16·7	17·5	...	8·7	8·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	10·5	...	
12·1	12·7	..	11·6	11·6	...	10·2	10·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·6	19·5	...	
15·3	15·9	...	15·1	15·9	...	10·3	10·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	13·6	...	
16·0	16·0	...	...	...	...	17·0	17·0	...	...	...	...	...	...		10·0	10·0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23·3	23·3	...	23·3	23·3	...	14·9	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...	
15·3	15·3	...	16·6	19·0	...	12·7	12·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	13·6	...	
15·5	15·1	...	15·8	16·0	...	15·3	15·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	29·8	...	
14·9	14·9	...	16·7	16·7	...	13·0	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	22·3	...	
19·0	19·0	...	22·4	22·1	...	20·8	20·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·5	37·6	...	
20·5	20·5	...	26·1	26·6	...	12·6	12·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	33·6	...	
27·9	29·8	...	27·9	29·8	...	14·8	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·5	37·3	...	
17·2	17·2	...	21·9	21·9	...	14·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	51·3	51·3	...	
20·9	18·6	17·7	22·3	24·2	24·32	15·8	15·8	15·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	27·9	42·10	
25·1	30·6	27·9	22·2	22·9	26·04	16·7	20·4	20·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	37·2	39·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	18·55	20·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
23·66	23·20	22·27	30·61	30·61	22·74	19·01	19·48	15·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·31	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·09	20·41	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·06	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·30	16·70	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	7·43	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	8·35	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	18·55	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	8·01	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	19·77	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	8·01	7·95	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	18·55	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·87	22·27	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Bengal—*contd.*	*Central Districts*—continued.												
	Maldah ...	15·77	15·77	16·70	32·47	32·47	37·11	15·77	16·70	20·41	16·70	17·63	21·34
	Rajshahye ...	13·91	13·91	15·30	27·83	27·83	29·69	13·91	13·91	13·91	16·70	18·27	19·48
	Rungpore ...	13·91	13·91	13·91	...	...	...	11·71	11·71	12·99	16·70	16·70	20·87
	Bograh ...	11·13	11·13	18·09	...	...	...	12·52	14·61	18·09	22·27	22·27	27·83
	Pubna ...	15·77	18·55	17·40	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	13·91	20·87	22·27	27·83
	Darjeeling ...	4·64	4·64	7·43	9·28	9·28	9·28	4·64	4·64	5·57	12·99	12·06	12·06
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca ...	12·52	12·52	14·84	19·48	24·59	24·71	18·55	19·48	19·48	23·20	25·97	29·69
	Furreedpore ...	18·55	18·55	23·20	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	21·34	22·27	24·12
	Backergunge ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12·52	12·06	...	24·12	25·05	...
	Mymensing ...	12·06	12·06	14·84	...	...	...	19·48	18·55	21·34	24·59	25·52	29·69
	Sylhet ...	9·28	9·28	8·35	10·67	10·67	10·67	21·34	21·34	20·64	29·23	29·23	31·31
	Cachar ...	8·70	8·47	9·28	...	...	...	22·86	22·86	24·71	26·96	26·96	29·69
	Chittagong ...	8·35	8·35	12·99	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	12·99	19·48	21·34	20·41
	Noakhally .	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	15·77	16·70	22·27	22·27	25·05
	Tipperah ...	11·13	11·13	12·06	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	18·55	23·20	26·90	30·16
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	12·35	16·23	16·23	16·23
	Hill Tipperah ...	9·63	9·63	10·44	...	...	...	16·18	18·55	27·43	18·55	20·70	40·94
	Behar.												
	Patna ...	13·91	15·77	22·27	24·12	27·83	28·99	14·37	15·77	...	15·77	16·70	19·48
	Gya ...	12·99	13·45	15·77	20·41	20·41	28·76	11·13	11·36	11·13	12·99	13·91	16·70
	Shahabad ...	12·99	12·99	17·16	20·41	20·41	25·05	13·91	12·52	16·70	14·84	13·91	16·70
	Tirhoot ...	11·59	12·06	14·84	23·20	23·20	23·20	15·20	15·77	15·77	16·23	16·70	15·77
	Sarun ...	12·99	12·99	14·84	22·27	23·20	25·97	11·59	11·59	12·99	15·30	15·30	17·63
	Chumparun ...	13·91	13·91	17·63	27·83	29·69	25·97	10·21	10·21	9·28	18·55	17·63	15·77
	Monghyr ...	15·30	16·23	17·22	24·18	27·13	27·13	11·48	12·41	11·48	14·32	15·30	15·30
	Bhaugulpore ...	14·03	15·19	15·19	.	25·76	25·76	14·03	14·03	14·03	16·41	15·19	16·93
	Purneah ..	12·99	12·99	15·13	24·12	24·12	45·46	13·91	15·77	16·70	14·84	17·05	18·55
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	12·06	12·99	13·91	...	...	...	13·45	12·99	14·84	15·30	14·84	18·55
	Orissa												
	Cuttack ..	19·48	18·27	14·61	...	...	...	21·92	21·92	14·66	28·00	29·23	19·48
	Pooree ...	15·83	12·76	12·18	...	.	...	19·48	18·27	15·83	32·86	34·11	21·34
	Balasore ...	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	...	35·25	35·25	∴
	Chota Nagpore.												
	Hazareebaugh ...	11·59	12·06	13·69	...	16·70	19·25	9·28	9·28	10·67	12·99	13·45	15·54
	Singbhoom ...	16·70	16·70	18·55	22·27	22·27	29·69	16·70	14·84	22·27	22·27	22·27	29·69
	Maunbhoom ...	11·13	11·13	13·91	...	...	22·27	14·37	13·91	12·99	16·70	16·70	17·63
	Assam and Adjacent Hills.												
	Gowalparah	23·20	27·83	22·27	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	14·84	27·83	25·05	18·55
	Kamroop ...	12·06	12·06	18·55	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	14·84	23·20	18·55	18·55
	Durrung ...	9·28	9·28	8·35	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	14·84	14·84	14·84
	Nowgong ...	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	12·06	16·70	16·70	16·70
N. W. Provinces ...	Saharunpore .	16·00	17·98	19·48	24·01	25·05	32·00	8·01	8·99	8·01	12·99	12·99	9·98
	Moozuffernuggur .	16·35	17·86	21·46	24·47	25·05	34·68	5·63	5·63	5·63	12·23	12·23	10·73
	Meerut ...	17·05	17·19	20·23	23·06	23·98	30·61	6·30	6·03	6·50	12·06	12·06	12·06
	Boolundshuhur ...	19·01	19·01	21·34	24·12	24·12	30·61	6·50	6·50	6·50	10·67	11·59	12·06
	Allygurh ..	17·40	17·86	...	23·20	23·66	...	6·50	6·50	...	11·13	11·13	...
	Kumaon ...	9·28	9·05	11·36	12·06	12·99	13·91	7·43	7·89	6·96	8·35	6·35	7·43
	Gurhwal	15·30	16·00	16·23	16·70	18·09	20·41	7·43	7·43	7·43	12·06	12·99	7·43

India for the 1st half of August 1873—continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	20·41	21·34		...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·73	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	22·27	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·06	7·17	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	15·13	13·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·80	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	17·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·27	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·87	22·27	27·83	...	..	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	8·35	7·43	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	11·13	3·71	4·17	4·17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·90	26·90	21·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	7·43	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	6·96	7·20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·23	16·70	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·00	16·00	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·45	12·35	14·84	...	...	...	...	..	...	6·91	6·44	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	10·21	12·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	6·96	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	18·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	7·43	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·15	6·15	5·80	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·44	10·44	10·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·62	6·62	7·66	
...	...	...	23·20	24·59	32·00	22·27	25·05	32·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	17·63	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·85	6·73	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·27	22·27	24·12	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	...	7·66	7·43	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	20·41	20·41	...	...	...	24·12	24·12	...	6·73	6·50	6·73	
...	...	...	21·34	21·34	18·55	22·74	23·20	23·20	...	...	...	27·83	27·83	...	6·73	6·73	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·05	24·12	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·03	6·03	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·15	25·22	25·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·79	6·79	6·67	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·63	23·43	23·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·31	7·02	7·31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·04	20·41	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·86	5·86	6·50	
25·05	25·97	30·61	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·35	23·15	15·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·47	8·50	7·31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·70	20·70	13·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·58	8·81	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	14·84	14·55	...	...	...	21·34	23·20	25·05	6·27	6·15	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·10	5·34	5·57	
..	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	17·63	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
...	..	...	...	...	...	14·84	12·06	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·96	7·43	
...	...	..	...	...	...	9·28	8·35	12·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·03	7·43	
...	...	.	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	10·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·03	6·03	6·03	
.	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·03	6·03	6·50	
20·00	19·01	19·01	20·00	19·01	20·00	20·99	22·14	20·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	7·20	7·20	
16·29	16·29	16·29	21·46	21·46	23·95	20·41	20·93	21·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23·20	22·86	15·94	23·43	22·62	16·70	22·65	23·20	22·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
18·55	18·55	18·55	22·27	22·27	20·41	22·27	22·27	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·81	8·81	
14·84	15·77	...	18·55	16·77	...	21·80	21·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·58	8·35	...	
...	...	...	...	...	.	10·21	11·13	10·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·10	5·57	4·64	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·03	7·43	...	.	...	...	...	...	5·45	5·45	4·64	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Bijnour ...	14·37	14·61	21·92	17·72	18·27	33·40	9·40	9·40	10·44	10·44	10·44	13·57
	Moradabad ...	14·49	13·91	20·87	20·00	19·42	31·31	8·13	8·13	8·13	12·18	11·88	13·34
	Budaon ...	15·30	14·75	...	22·27	22·27	...	8·90	8·90	...	11·65	12·81	...
	Bareilly ...	14·06	14·49	18·84	20·29	20·87	26·09	6·09	5·80	5·80	13·05	12·76	11·59
	Shahjehanpore ...	15·30	15·07	17·16	20·18	19·71	25·97	6·73	6·96	4·64	13·69	13·69	11·13
	Terai Pergunnahs ...	13·69	13·22	22·04	20·87	18·55	34·79	9·28	9·28	9·28	12·06	11·59	16·23
	Muttra ...	15·54	16·47	17·63	20·87	20·87	24·12	7·43	7·43	7·43	10·91	10·91	10·67
	Agra ...	14·72	15·16	16·87	18·96	20·41	22·89	6·50	6·50	5·57	12·52	12·52	12·41
	Furruckabad ...	14·96	14·66	16·47	18·44	18·44	22·98	7·66	7·55	7·66	13·11	13·11	9·16
	Mynpoorie ...	16·00	16·93	18·55	19·48	19·48	25·97	5·57	5·57	5·57	12·99	12·99	12·99
	Etawah ...	14·84	15·30	...	17·63	19·48	...	4·64	4·64	...	10·21	10·67	...
	Etah ...	17·40	17·63	18·09	22·27	22·27	26·44	9·28	9·28	7·43	14·84	12·99	9·28
	Jaloun ...	13·45	13·91	17·63	16·70	16·70	22·27	8·35	8·35	7·43	10·21	10·21	8·35
	Jhansie ...	12·06	11·65	14·03	13·57	13·69	13·69	8·35	8·47	8·35	9·86	10·56	10·44
	Lullutpore ...	12·99	13·91	15·77	18·55	18·55	24·12	8·35	8·35	8·35	11·13	11·13	10·21
	Cawnpore ...	15·54	15·30	14·84	19·94	19·48	23·20	10·21	10·21	8·35	12·52	12·52	10·21
	Futtehpore ...	13·69	14·14	15·07	17·63	18·09	22·27	9·28	9·28	10·21	13·69	13·45	11·59
	Banda ...	12·18	12·87	14·26	13·80	15·07	20·18	9·05	9·05	8·13	13·80	14·03	...
	Allahabad ...	12·99	12·99	13·22	16·70	16·23	18·55	9·05	9·28	9·05	12·06	12·06	11·13
	Humeerpore ...	12·99	13·57	15·04	15·77	16·70	19·01	7·43	7·43	6·96	11·59	11·48	8·35
	Jounpore ...	13·74	13·11	11·17	18·96	19·01	16·70	12·41	11·77	11·13	13·11	12·41	11·77
	Goruckpore ...	18·80	18·80	12·99	17·86	17·86	21·92	12·99	12·99	11·36	15·42	15·42	14·61
	Bustee ...	14·78	14·49	12·47	19·13	19·13	15·07	11·59	12·18	...	13·63	13·63	12·76
	Azimgurh ...	12·99	13·69	13·69	17·80	17·80	17·80	12·35	12·35	9·57	13·69	13·69	12·35
	Mirzapore ...	12·99	12·99	12·52	15·77	15·77	15·77	8·35	8·35	8·35	12·06	12·06	12·06
	Benares ...	12·06	12·06	11·13	15·77	15·77	14·84	9·28	9·28	9·28	12·06	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ghazeepore ...	12·55	13·14	13·69	17·92	17·92	[illegible]	[illegible]	8·35	8·35	14·33	14·33	13·84
Panjáb ...	Dehli ...	17·72	18·66	[illegible]	21·46	26·12	28·92	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·39
	Gurgáon ...	17·32	17·55	17·67	24·37	24·31	24·9	...	...	...	9·5	9·5	8·74
	Karnál ...	19·88	20·23	20·12	30·5	30·5	26·76	...	...	...	11·48	11·02	9·62
	Hisár ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	16·38	35·22	31·31	21·22	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	9·5
	Rohtak ...	18·89	18·42	17·75	27·75	27·75	21·92	...	...	...	11·43	11·19	10·49
	Sirsá ...	21·75	21·75	17·08	40·41	40·7	22·04	...	...	...	10·55	10·55	9·62
	Ambálah ...	18·89	19·18	20·0	24·43	24·9	26·82	...	...	...	10·78	10·73	9·56
	Ludiánah ...	21·46	21·46	21·46	30·79	29·85	30·79	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	10·26
	Simla ...	13·64	13·64	14·11	18·66	18·66	18·48	...	...	...	8·86	8·98	8·39
	Jálandhar ...	23·32	23·32	22·39	29·85	29·85	31·72	...	...	...	10·73	10·55	10·03
	Hoshiárpúr ...	21·46	22·39	21·46	26·12	28·92	31·72	...	...	...	10·26	9·79	9·79
	Kángra ...	16·79	17·20	22·74	24·26	25·01	34·75	...	...	...	12·59	12·13	11·66
	Amritsar ...	23·44	23·61	20·06	34·17	33·59	25·77	...	...	...	15·51	16·15	13·99
	Siálkot ...	20·35	20·29	19·59	29·21	28·69	28·92	...	...	...	12·42	13·29	9·44
	Gurdáspúr ...	23·32	23·32	22·74	34·05	33·82	33·59	...	...	...	13·76	13·06	11·66
	Lahore ...	22·16	22·39	19·71	33·82	33·35	28·22	...	...	...	13·76	13·76	11·19
	Fírozpúr ...	26·01	26·71	19·42	40·35	40·36	24·02	...	...	...	13·06	13·06	10·26
	Gujránwála ...	19·01	18·89	19·94	30·79	31·08	31·08	...	...	...	12·42	12·71	9·33
	Ráwalpindi ...	18·48	18·72	17·61	26·3	26·53	23·61	...	...	...	8·51	8·68	7·75
	Jhelam ...	21·22	21·92	20·52	29·16	29·39	28·69	...	...	...	9·91	9·68	8·98
	Gujrát ...	18·77	19·01	15·57	25·66	25·95	30·15	...	...	...	11·02	10·96	9·44
	Sháhpúr ...	22·04	23·32	19·24	32·01	33·59	27·99	...	...	...	10·55	10·84	8·51
	Multán ...	21·46	21·92	19·82	28·22	28·45	25·19	...	...	...	9·79	9·79	8·86
	Jhang ...	24·72	24·72	20·52	34·23	33·38	28·92	...	...	...	12·13	11·83	9·03
	Montgomery ...	25·19	25·19	18·42	33·35	33·82	24·49	...	...	...	12·36	12·83	10·26
	Muzaffargarh ...	21·46	21·46	20·52	27·35	27·35	26·71	...	...	...	13·64	13·64	12·42
	Derah Ismael Khán ...	24·84	25·25	20·7	37·09	37·09	28·69	...	...	...	8·04	8·04	7·28
	Derah Ghazee Khán ...	21·86	22·27	21·86	28·57	28·57	25·6	...	...	...	18·07	18·37	18·77
	Bannú ...	31·08	30·96	21·92	59·36	59·48	36·91	...	...	...	6·59	6·59	6·24
	Pesháwar ...	18·02	18·33	18·25	38·4	39·37	33·94	...	...	...	8·74	8·98	7·69
	Kohát ...	20·23	20·23	18·42	41·63	41·63	32·13	...	...	...	13·12	13·12	10·67
	Hazára ...	18·19	18·19	16·38	30·85	30·85	23·32	...	...	...	6·59	6·59	6·59
Oudh ...	Lucknow ...	18·6	18·6	21·4	13·9	14·4	13·9	5·5	5·5	5·5	10·2	10·2	9·3
	Unáo ...	19·1	18·1	20·4	14·5	14·5	15·0	8·1	8·1	7·2	12·7	12·7	10·9
	Bára Banki ...	18·6	18·6	21·0	13·9	13·9	13·8	7·0	7·0	7·0	10·8	12·4	10·1
	Sítápúr ...	19·7	20·7	23·5	17·1	16·8	16·8	7·5	7·5	7·5	11·2	12·2	10·3
	Hardui ...	19·5	19·2	24·6	14·6	14·0	16·4	5·6	5·6	4·8	9·6	9·6	8·7
	Kheri ...	25·1	21·9	33·5	16·5	16·3	16·5	7·4	7·4	6·5	13·0	13·0	12·1
	Faizabad ...	21·2	19·1	21·6	14·0	13·9	13·4	11·3	10·8	9·3	14·0	14·2	12·1
	Bharaich ...	20·5	19·5	19·5	15·3	14·9	13·0	13·0	11·1	10·4	14·9	12·1	11·1
	Gonda ...	17·2	17·0	17·0	13·6	13·6	12·7	7·6	7·6	8·5	13·6	12·7	11·0
	Raí Barelí ...	18·1	19·1	20·1	14·1	15·6	14·1	11·1	13·1	8·6	12·2	13·1	9·5
	Sultánpúr ...	17·7	17·7	16·8	13·3	13·3	12·4	10·6	10·6	8·0	12·0	12·0	10·6
	Pratábgarh ...	19·4	19·1	19·0	14·0	14·1	13·7	10·8	10·1	9·0	12·6	13·0	11·0

India for the 1st half of August 1873—continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
13·57	13·57	20·87	17·75	17·75	25·05	16·18	16·00	21·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12·76	12·76	23·20	15·07	12·76	30·16	18·27	17·69	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·69	
16·70	16·70	...	17·80	15·57	...	21·14	21·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·52	7·49	...	
15·07	15·07	13·91	12·76	10·44	16·23	18·84	19·42	24·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·84	7·78	7·55	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·94	19·71	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·54	15·30	22·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·89	
17·63	17·63	16·70	14·84	14·84	14·84	17·86	19·71	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16·70	16·47	14·08	18·55	18·55	18·72	18·09	18·44	20·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·13	19·13	21·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·78	7·66	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·94	20·41	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
14·84	14·84	...	...	...	...	16·70	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·80	21·34	24·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	8·35	
13·91	13·91	11·13	14·84	14·84	10·21	16·23	16·70	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	13·57	...	14·37	13·22	17·75	13·57	12·76	18·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	15·77	17·16	18·55	15·07	15·77	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14·84	...	...	...	...	...	20·41	19·01	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·35	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	19·48	23·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
9·74	13·22	15·19	13·22	15·07	18·33	15·65	17·28	25·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·74	9·28	
15·07	14·84	11·13	15·30	14·84	11·13	17·63	16·70	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·50	
15·77	14·84	16·93	15·77	16·23	16·93	17·16	18·09	21·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14·37	13·11	11·77	18·33	18·33	...	18·96	19·65	18·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·67	6·67	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·29	20·29	21·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·27	6·27	6·27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·13	18·55	15·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·09	6·09	5·80	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·13	19·13	17·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·38	
12·06	12·06	12·06	15·77	16·70	15·77	17·63	18·55	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
...	13·91	...	...	14·37	...	16·23	16·47	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	5·80	
14·33	15·75	11·94	17·92	19·10	...	19·71	19·71	20·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·57	6·68	6·57	
20·52	19·59	21·46	21·46	19·59	22·39	21·46	21·46	19·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·53	6·53	6·53	The figures for the Panjáb, though entered in this Statement, relate to the week ending the 10th August 1873, the previous week and the corresponding week of 1872.
20·41	20·81	18·37	19·77	21·28	17·9	21·57	21·51	19·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·82	13·82	14·11	
22·68	22·68	15·22	22·68	24·9	12·42	27·32	27·32	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·05	7·05	7·11	
28·63	28·16	17·32	30·2	28·63	12·13	30·38	30·55	18·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·96	11·54	12·3	
24·72	24·96	14·92	24·49	25·19	17·72	27·82	27·5	17·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·52	7·81	
31·08	30·79	17·37	34·17	32·01	13·64	32·95	31·08	18·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·46	21·46	20·06	
18·07	19·94	14·17	22·74	22·15	12·88	23·15	23·26	21·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·04	7·98	7·58	
25·19	25·19	14·92	31·72	27·99	19·59	25·66	25·19	21·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·63	8·63	8·39	
14·46	14·46	11·19	...	...	...	15·86	16·21	15·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·29	6·35	6·24	
22·39	22·39	16·32	25·19	25·19	27·06	26·12	26·12	25·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·57	8·57	8·39	
22·39	21·46	21·46	23·32	23·32	25·19	24·26	23·32	20·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·33	8·33	8·39	
...	...	...	21·22	20·99	26·12	16·73	17·9	20·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·53	6·41	6·64	
27·99	26·41	17·72	30·79	27·64	15·51	26·36	25·77	17·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·86	8·63	8·68	
22·39	23·61	13·53	22·68	21·69	10·55	21·46	21·92	18·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·68	8·8	8·39	
22·39	22·39	16·79	24·26	23·32	19·59	27·52	27·29	16·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·74	8·74	8·63	
27·06	27·06	15·22	24·26	24·26	16·09	26·01	25·89	17·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·92	8·92	8·45	
33·59	32·65	14·46	37·78	36·15	11·43	30·67	31·25	19·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·57	9·57	8·28	
19·59	19·59	12·42	22·97	22·68	13·64	21·75	21·92	15·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·38	9·38	9·33	
22·04	22·45	17·32	21·63	21·28	16·67	24·24	24·61	17·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·92	9·03	9·44	
24·72	25·66	20·52	22·39	19·12	20·99	26·82	26·94	19·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·61	10·61	10·67	
21·16	21·16	18·95	19·59	18·95	16·79	20·12	19·77	16·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·73	9·73	9·73	
27·99	29·85	19·31	24·26	22·97	18·95	26·12	27·35	19·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·78	10·96	10·84	
22·39	21·92	18·42	23·32	22·86	19·59	20·76	20·76	17·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·86	9·09	9·09	
21·75	21·16	15·86	23·61	22·68	14·92	25·48	25·95	18·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·97	10·03	9·73	
...	...	...	20·99	18·66	9·33	30·09	30·55	17·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·74	8·8	8·1	
17·72	17·72	23·91	17·72	17·72	23·61	21·11	21·11	18·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	9·33	
30·9	22·07	22·56	33·82	36·39	22·62	33·35	32·95	20·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·79	9·79	9·56	
30·44	30·44	25·48	35·22	35·57	29·74	22·16	22·56	20·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·95	25·36	30·03	
43·56	43·56	23·5	41·63	41·11	20·58	43·03	43·56	25·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	84·73	84·73	93·3	
21·16	21·16	18·19	25·13	24·31	19·18	19·59	17·26	14·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·26	43·56	47·0	
29·74	29·74	20·23	26·18	26·18	22·62	26·18	26·18	19·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	95·16	95·16	95·16	
19·94	19·94	17·72	23·56	23·32	17·67	20·41	20·17	13·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·63	
13·0	13·0	13·4	13·0	11·1	13·9	17·7	18·2	20·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	6·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	18·1	20·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2	7·2	6·3	
10·8	14·0	...	12·4	14·0	...	17·8	19·4	21·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	6·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	19·7	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	7·5	7·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	19·2	23·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	6·3	6·1	
8·3	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	20·5	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·0	18·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2	6·9	6·7	
...	...	...	19·5	19·5	20·5	20·5	19·5	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	5·5	
13·6	13·6	13·6	17·0	17·0	15·3	17·0	16·1	15·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·9	6·8	6·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·8	21·1	21·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	7·7	6·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·3	17·3	16·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	6·3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·0	19·1	19·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	7·0	7·4	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per rupee by the standard											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	16·3	15·8	16·8	...	...	...	9·3	10·2	8·3	14·9	15·8	14·0
	Bhandara ...	17·0	19·0	...	...	...	...	9·0	9·0	...	16·0	20·0	...
	Chanda ...	18·4	17·1	12·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·5	12·8	9·3
	Wardha ...	14·9	15·8	20·5	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	7·4	10·2	9·3	11·2
	Balaghat ...	20·5	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	14·0	23·3	23·3	19·6
	Jabalpur ...	17·7	17·7	23·3	15·8	14·9	14·9	11·2	12·1	12·1	13·0	14·0	13·0
	Sagar ...	13·1	13·1	16·8	...	...	...	6·1	6·1	7·4	10·7	11·2	10·2
	Damoh ...	14·1	14·1	16·8	...	...	...	13·3	13·3	10·7	13·1	13·1	13·0
	Seoni ...	22·4	23·3	24·2	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	8·4	13·0	13·0	14·0
	Mandla ...	24·2	21·2	18·6	...	...	...	15·8	14·9	12·1	18·6	18·6	14·9
	Betul ...	21·0	20·5	12·1	...	...	...	14·0	14·3	7·4	16·1	15·8	8·4
	Chindwara ...	19·6	19·6	19·6	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	6·5	13·0	13·0	13·0
	Hoshangabad ...	16·7	16·7	13·2	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	7·4	10·2	10·2	8·8
	Narsinghpur ...	18·6	18·6	15·8	...	...	...	8·4	12·1	12·1	14·9	14·0	10·2
	Nimar ...	14·0	14·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	10·5	...
	Raipur ...	33·6	33·6	33·6	14·9	14·9	...	22·4	24·3	18·7	37·3	37·3	33·6
	Sambalpur ...	27·0	24·2	16·3	...	...	...	32·6	32·6	26·1	42·9	42·9	32·6
	Bilaspur ..	39·2	41·9	33·6	...	...	...	29·8	29·8	29·8	52·2	48·5	52·2
	Upper Godavari ...	14·9	14·9	12·1	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	5·6	12·1	12·1	8·4
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No returns received.											
	Bolaram ...												
	Chudderghat ..												
	East Berar.												
	Omraotee ...	13·0	13·0	12·1	11·1	11·1	9·3	7·4	7·4	7·4	9·3	9·3	9·3
	Ellichpur ...	13½	14·0	13½	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	9½	11·0	11·0	10·0
	Woon ...	14·0	13·0	14·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	9·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	11·0
	West Berar.												
	Akola ...	13·0	13·0	13·2	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	4·8	...	...	...
	Buldana ...	13·9	13·9	9·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	7·4
	Bassein ...	12·8	12·3	8·8	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·0	10·7	9·5	6·7
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ... Wholesale ...	8·2	8·2	8·0	9·7	9·7	11·0	11·5	10·2	10·5	13·5	12·5	11·7
	Bangalore ... Retail ...	8·0	8·0	...	9·0	9·5	...	11·0	10·0	...	13·0	12·2	...
	Kolar ... Wholesale ...	8·8	9·0	10·2	...	...	...	15·0	15·5	15·3	17·5	17·8	17·5
	Kolar ... Retail ...	8·5	8·8	10·0	...	...	...	14·7	15·3	15·0	17·3	17·5	17·3
	Toomkoor ... Wholesale ...	9·5	10·5	9·5	10·5	10·5	10·0	14·0	14·0	14·0	16·0	16·0	17·0
	Toomkoor ... Retail ...	9·0	10·0	9·0	10·0	10·0	9·5	13·0	13·0	13·0	15·0	15·0	16·0
	Mysore ... Wholesale ...	8·7	8·7	7·9	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	10·7	11·6	11·4	11·6
	Mysore ... Retail ...	8·3	8·3	...	...	...	...	11·2	10·4	...	11·4	11·2	...
	Hassan ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... Retail ...	10·0	10·5	10·0	11·0	10·5	11·0	12·0	12·5	12·0	14·0	14·0	14·5
	Shimoga ... Wholesale ...	7·0	8·0	8·0	8·0	9·0	11·0	10·0	10·0	11·0	13·0	14·0	13·0
	Shimoga ... Retail ...	7·0	8·0	8·0	8·0	9·0	11·0	10·0	10·0	11·0	13·0	14·0	13·0
	Kadoor ... Wholesale ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... Retail ...	12·0	11·0	12·0	...	...	...	12·0	14·0	12·0	16·0	17·0	16·0
	Chituldroog Wholesale ...	11·2	11·2	...	...	...	...	12·2	12·5	...	...	13·4	...
	Chituldroog Retail ...	9·0	9·0	9·0	12·0	12·0	11·0	12·0	12·0	11·9	13·0	13·0	12·7
	Coorg ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... Retail ...	8·6	8·6	6·7	7·8	7·7	8·1	9·9	9·9	9·0	15·4	14·9	14·7
Rajputana ...	Jaipur ...	13·45	13·45	...	20·87	20·87	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	...
	Kishengurh ...	16·23	16·23	...	14·14	14·14	..	...	..	...	6·73	6·73	...
	Alwar	17·20	16·93	17·20	23·11	23·11	22·57	9·67	10·21	10·21	11·28	11·01	10·74
	Bhurtpur (City)	12·76	15·30	.	16·23	19·94	...	7·43	7·43	...	8·35	8·24	...
	Dholepur (City) ...	13·51	14·37	...	17·16	18·33	..	7·55	7·55		9·16	9·16	...
	Ajmir ...	13·40	13·69	13·51	19·13	20·76	20·00	4·76	6·09	4·35	7·43	7·43	6·96
	Deoli (Cantonment) ...	10·13	13·50	...	16·11	20·70	...	7·20	7·20	...	8·10	8·10	...
	Erinpoora ..	13·45	13·22	9·57	17·86	17·63	13·45	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	5·57
	Sirohi ...	12·29	12·06	10·67	18·55	18·55	15·77	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	5·10
	Mount Aboo ...	10·67	10·67	9·10	14·84	14·61	12·41	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	5·92
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	19·48	19·48	...	29·69	29·69	...	...	...	...	13·91	14·84	...
	Meywar ...	12·06	12·06	...	18·55	17·63	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...
	Marwar ...	12·99	...	...	15·07	...	...	4·64	...	...	6·96	...	...
	Bundi ...	12·8	13·5	...	20·9	20·9	...	...	...	...	4·7	5·8	...
	Tonk ...	13·0	13·4	...	18·3	19·8	...	...	...	...	6·7	7·5	...
	Jhalawar Patan ...	11·2	10·9	...	13·9	14·1	...	...	...	...	7·9	7·4	...
	Shahpoora ...	12·5	12·9	...	22·7	23·7	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	...
	Bickaneer ...	13·2	12·7	10·7	16·8	15·5	10·9	6·6	6·6	3·4	10·0	10·0	7·2
Central India	Indore ...	12·23	12·23	13·91	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·43	9·28	9·2[illegible]	...
	Gwalior ...	12·99	13·69	13·45	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·50	8·81	8·81	8·35
	Guna ...	15·30	15·30	..	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...	11·13	11·13	..
	Baghelkhand ...	14·84	14·84	16·23	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	13·91	13·91	15·30

India for the 1st half of August 1873—concluded.

SER, AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	15·8	20·5	16·8	17·2	18·3	14·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	8·1	
...	...	...	20·0	23·0	...	18·0	18·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	
...	...	...	21·2	20·0	16·4	17·3	17·3	12·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	6·5	5·9	
...	...	...	16·8	21·4	26·1	14·0	14·0	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·6	
14·9	14·9	12·1	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	15·1	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·8	16·1	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	5·1	5·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2	24·2	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9	7·9	7·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	29·8	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	5·6	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	5·6	4·6	
...	...	...	22·4	22·4	21·4	22·4	22·4	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·3	7·3	6·3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·9	5·9	5·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	16·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	5·6	5·6	
28·0	28·0	...	28·5	28·5	...	14·4	14·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·6	33·6	24·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1	22·4	17·7	...	...	..	...	...	...	6·0	6·0	4·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	41·9	39·2	32·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	5·6	5·6	
...	...	...	32·6	32·6	18·6	14·9	14·9	11·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	3·7	
15·8	14·9	13·0	23·3	24·2	18·6	13·0	13·9	12·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	8·3	8·3	
15·0	16·0	16·0	24·0	24·0	22·0	13·0	13½	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·0	7½	7½	
1.	...	...	22·0	24·0	24·0	14·0	12·0	15·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	8·0	
19·5	18·6	13·2	24·2	22·3	19·8	13·0	14·9	13·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·5	
20·5	19·5	11·1	21·4	21·4	12·1	13·0	13·0	8·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·5	
13·0	15·8	13·0	20·5	20·9	20·0	13·9	13·9	7·4	...	...	...	...	...	..	6·0	6·0	5·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	21·5	27·0	...	...	...	36·5	37·0	48·0	13·2	13·2	13·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	21·0	...	...	...	...	36·0	36·0	...	13·0	13·0	..	
...	...	37·9	...	...	44·7	22·8	23·1	33·7	...	...	45·3	44·3	44·6	54·6	13·5	13·5	14·6	
...	...	37·0	...	...	44·3	22·3	22·8	33·1	...	...	44·4	43·8	44·3	53·5	13·2	13·2	14·3	
21·0	21·0	21·0	21·0	21·0	25·0	25·0	27·0	34·0	62·0	62·0	65·0	64·0	64·0	72·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	
20·0	20·0	20·0	20·0	20·0	24·0	24·0	26·0	33·0	60·0	60·0	64·0	60·0	60·0	64·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	
...	...	...	37·6	42·0	49·2	24·5	21·0	36·3	...	...	...	34·5	31·4	44·1	9·6	9·4	10·4	
...	...	...	37·6	39·7	..	24·1	19·8	...	...	...	...	33·5	30·4	...	9·4	9·1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·0	25·0	35·5	...	...	...	48·0	50·0	40·0	9·0	9·5	10·0	
...	...	...	28·0	30·0	32·0	21·0	25·0	30·0	...	.	...	32·0	40·0	38·0	8·0	9·0	8·0	
...	...	...	28·0	30·0	32·0	21·0	25·0	30·0	...	...	...	32·0	40·0	38·0	8·0	9·0	8·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	24·0	32·0	...	...	...	36·0	38·0	44·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	
32·0	32·0	...	40·8	43·2	...	26·0	29·0	...	...	...	...	45·2	53·2	...	...	...	...	
28·0	28·0	28·5	39·0	40·0	33·2	25·7	27·0	28·1	...	...	...	41·0	48·0	52·7	10·0	10·0	10·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	22·8	31·9	...	...	...	36·9	37·7	49·2	9·8	9·8	10·2	
19·94	19·94	...	17·63	17·63	...	16·47	16·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	17·63	..	
17·63	17·63	...	25·97	25·97	...	16·12	16·12	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	14·37	14·37	...	
20·[illegible]	20·42	18·27	21·50	21·90	18·81	20·42	19·89	18·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·99	24·72	25·80	
12·[illegible]	13·91	...	14·84	15·30	...	15·07	19·94	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	41·75	41·75	...	
14·37	15·89	...	16·18	17·75	...	15·25	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·58	25·58	...	
18·27	17·80	16·93	19·13	18·67	18·27	17·86	17·80	15·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·05	33·05	34·79	
14·4	14·4	..	16·10	19·10	...	14·10	17·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·7	31·5	...	
14·84	14·84	10·44	15·77	15·77	12·99	16·47	16·00	9·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·11	37·11	37·11	
17·63	18·55	14·84	12·99	14·84	12·06	15·77	15·77	10·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·39	46·39	37·11	
13·22	12·76	9·40	...	...	...	12·06	11·71	9·74	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·12	27·83	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·07	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·97	25·97	...	
13·69	...	...	12·76	...	...	14·37	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20·8	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	29·7	...	
...	...	...	18·8	20·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·7	34·4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19·5	19·5	...	21·6	19·5	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·4	37·0	...	
17·7	15·0	10·9	19·09	15·5	10·9	15·23	13·0	9·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·09	56·4	54·5	
16·70	18·55	14·84	17·34	17·34	19·48	12·52	12·52	11·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14·37	14·37	14·84	15·77	15·77	16·70	14·61	15·07	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11·13	11·13	...	17·63	17·63	...	16·70	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	18·09	19·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL KHURREEF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th JUNE 1873.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during June 1873. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full Supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. C. Ft. per Second. Estimated Full Supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Baree Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	4·20	3073·60	1117·80	...	...	Goordaspoor	9,539	3·02	0·40	Cotton ...	22,920	151·62 cubic feet per second passed out at the various escapes on the Baree Doab Canal.
2d Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·52		942·85	...	...	Umritsur ...	17,002	2·54	0·20	Rice ...	9,023	There is a small increase of 9,550 acres in area irrigated, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
2d Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·30	2·70		607·27	...	...	Lahore ...	28,413	...	...	Sugarcane ...	9,455	On account of the small rainfall the demand for water has been fair, especially towards the end of the month.
											Others ...	13,556	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	2667·92	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...	54,954	...	...	...	54,954	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	2146·71	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...	45,404	...	...	...	45,404	
Western Jumna Canals. Kurnal Division ...	4·33	4·22	2546·00	413·59	*Nil.*	2,83,663 logs, bullies, &c., and 24,874 maunds of small wood in rafts.	Umballa ...	788	...	0·05	Cotton ...	41,848	307·52 cubic feet pers econd passed out of the several escapes on the Western Jumna Canal.
Delhi " ...	4·40	3·93		728·29			Kurnal ...	15,467	3·80	2·80	Rice ...	7,241	The decrease in area irrigated, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, *viz.*, 20,555 acres, is mostly in the Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal; there being a decrease of 17,818 acres under the head of cotton, though the other crops show a slight increase.
Hansi " ...	8·80	8·10		782·00			Delhi ...	24,746	...	...	Sugarcane ...	38,151	
" Bulla Head ...	8·00	7·60		250·00			Rohtuck ...	29,561	1·60	0·40	Others ...	11,380	
							Hissar ...	17,302	2·20	0·40			
							Jheend ...	10,376	...	0·80			
							Bikaneer ...	37	...	...			
							Kulsea State	344	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	2173·88	*Nil.*	2,83,663	...	98,620	...	...	...	98,620	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	2446·53	*Nil.*	...	...	119,175	...	...	...	119,175	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	1,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.		The decrease in area irrigated by Inundation Canals, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, is due to the low state of the rivers.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	19,000	2·58	0·19			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	82,051	0·37	*Nil.*			
							Dera Ghazee Khan ...	50,568	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152,619	...	...	...	152,619	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175,625	...	...	...	175,625	
Delhi and Goorgaon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Delhi and Goorgaon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153,574	...	...	...	153,574	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164,579	...	...	...	164,579	

MURREE,
The 11th August 1873.

H. T. TANNER, C. E.,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrgn. Branch.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPT. OF GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

Registered No. 75.]

No. 37 of 1873.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Govt. Printing, and other Govt. Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.
Lunatic Soldiers' Property Act, 1873.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.
The Married Women's Property Bill.
The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill.
The Oudh Laws' Bill.
Further Report of Select Committee and Re-amended Privy Council Appeals' Bill, 1873.

SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 9th September 1873.

No. 2886.—Mr. S. H. Hennessy, Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, has obtained eighteen months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, in commutation of the six months' leave granted to him in Notification No. 2563, dated the 6th August 1873.

The 10th September 1873.

No. 2907.—The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 718.—Mr. James Spratt, of Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands, Gentleman, for improvements in the preparation and treatment of tea.

No. 719.—Mr. Paul Philippe Francois Michea, of Wassind, in the Presidency of Bombay, but late of Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces, India, Gentleman, for the preparation and use of new substances for dyeing, printing and tanning; also applicable for the manufacture of paper and threads, or yarn.

No. 720.—Mr. William Dalton Man, of Mobile, in the United States of America, at present residing at the Langham Hotel, Langham Place, in the County of Middlesex and Kingdom of England, Engineer, for improvements in the construction of Railway carriages and fittings.

No. 721.—Captain Alexander Graham Owen, 2nd Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, stationed at Lucknow, for a slip buckle or link applied to leather or chain attachment for the release of any vertical or horizontal strain.

No. 722.—Mr. David Barker, of Albery Lodge, Northfleet, in the County of Kent, in that part of Her Majesty's United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, for improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel.

No. 400.—Mr. James Watson, of Calcutta, Engineer (amended specification), for an improved Hydraulic Press for compressing and packing jute, cotton, and other similar bulky articles.

The 12th September 1873.

No. 2922.—So much of the Notification of the Foreign Department, No. 275 G, dated the 10th February 1871, as declared that Captain E. W. C. H. Miller, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, reverted to his substantive appointment as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, is cancelled. Captain Miller officiated in the 2nd Class from the 22nd June 1870 to the 30th September 1870.

No. 2926.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. R. P. Jenkins to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 30th September 1873.

POLICE.

The 12th September 1873.

No. 397.—The following rules made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in the exercise of the power conferred on him by Act VIII. of 1870 (for the prevention of the murder of female infants) and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, are confirmed under Section 3 of, the same Act, by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, in respect to the villages, in the Mynpoorie and Furruckabad Districts to which the Act has been extended under Section 1, as specified below:—

Mynpoorie District.

Tribe.	Pergunnah.		Number and date of Notification in the Gazette, under Section 1 of Act VIII. of 1870, as also Number and date of Government of India order, authorising proclamation.
Bhudoria ...	Kurhul ...	Onah	No. 33, dated 20th August 1873, and Home Department No. 366, dated 27th August 1873.
Tomur ...		Bitoha ...	
Bhudoria ..		Sikunderpoor of Patara ...	
Ditto ...		Koorsara ...	
Ditto ...		Kamalpoor ...	
Songur ...		Naseerpoor ...	
Gour ...		N. Peepour of Doondgaon ...	
Ditto ..		Poosupoor ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		Ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Karhul Khas ...	
Ditto ...		Utrajpoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Shahpoor of Bhantee ...	
Ditto ...		N. Kishoree of Pindaree ...	
Ditto ...		Turolya ...	
Ditto ...		N. Oothaiya of Turolya ...	
Ditto ...		N. Toola of Turolya ...	
Ditto ...		N. Jay Singh of Turolya ...	
Ditto ...		N. Unand of Doondgaon ...	
Ditto ...		Sulempoor in Ninolee ...	
Ditto ...		N. Roree of Kirthua ...	
Ditto ..		N. Khotara of Kirthua ...	
Ditto ...		N. Hindoopoor of Sahan ...	
Ditto ..		N. Teekurhar of Sahan ...	
Ditto ...		N. Ghoosupoor of Sahan ...	
Ditto ...		N. Untee of Mohabatpoor ...	
Aheer Gohsee ...		Mumserpoor ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		Parsrampoor in Manikpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Manikpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Ninolee ...	

Tribe.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Number and date of Notification in Local *Gazette*, under Section 4 of Act VIII of 1870, as also Number and date of Government of India order, authorizing proclamation.
Aheer Kumuria ...	Kurhul ...	N. Danda of Ninolee ...	No. 33, dated 20th August 1873, and Home Department No. 366, dated 27th August 1873.
Ditto ...		N. Doulat of Hurwae ...	
Ditto ...		N. Buree of Palia ...	
Ditto ...		N. Maee Khera of Souj ...	
Ditto ...		N. Omurpoor of Souj ...	
Ditto ...		N. Hajeepoor of Souj ...	
Ditto ...		N. Bhadetee of Surh ...	
Ditto ...		N. Dhun Singh of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		N. Nandpoor of Onah ...	
Ditto ...		N. Nandpoor Kalan of Onah ...	
Ditto ...		N. Inchapoor of Kurra Jurawun	
Ditto ...		N. Chunderpoor of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Bhoreypoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Sinkeyhar of Bhantee ...	
Tonk ...	Burnahul ...	Bulpoora ...	
Ditto ...		Baneepoor ...	
Tomur ...		Dhukpoora ...	
Bhudoria ...		Shukrulapoor ...	
Bais ...		Alumgeerpoor ...	
Tonk ...		Abdool Nubbeepoor ...	
Bais ...		Kanakpoor Sadr ...	
Ditto ...		Ghuryazenpoor ...	
Rathor ...		Mada Maee ..	
Bais ...		Ekerah ...	
Ditto ...		Birthua ...	
Ditto ...		Khera Mahin ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		N. Sewa Ram of Aima Meer Mahal, 1st.	
Ditto ...		Ahladpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Guria Mizrah-Ahladpoor ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		Agrapoor ...	
Ditto ...		Perar Shahpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Ghurhia Bhudol of Chundeekra	
Aheer Kumuria ...		Dhobaee ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		N. Bhoopal of Daloopoor ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		N. Bada of Ataekoolapoor ...	
Ditto ...		Kanjara ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		Kalandarpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Goliapoor ...	
Ditto ...		Munona ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		N. of Sondra Nida ...	
Ditto ...		N. Raghoopoor of Nitaolee ...	
Ditto ...		N. Khoshalee of Komehree ...	
Ditto ...		N. Soorut of Bhadora ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		N. Khoshalee of Ismaelpoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Ramnuggur of Rusoolpoor...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		Manikpoor of Ataekoolapoor ...	
Ditto ...		Kehtolee Khas ...	
Ditto ...		N. Pamee of Komehree ...	
Burgoojur ...	Moostaffabad.	Deholee ...	
Dhakra ...		Sonao ...	
Ditto ...		Baragaon ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		Bunwara ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		Paindhut Khas ...	
Ditto ...		Gobindpoor of Eka ...	
Ditto ...		N. Thana ...	
Ditto ...		Himmatpoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Dharao of Eka ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		Ootrara ...	

Tribe.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Number and date of Notification in Local *Gazette*, under Section 1 of Act VIII of 1870, as also Number and date of Government of India order, authorizing proclamation.
Aheer Kumuria ...	Moostaffabad.	N. Khurga of Ahmudpoor ...	No. 33, dated 20th August 1873, and Home Department No. 366, dated 27th August 1873.
Ditto ...		Azampoor Silota ...	
Ditto ...		N. Mandhata of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		N. Nawun of Ooresur ...	
Ditto ...		N. Hurjoo of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		N. Gomanee of ditto ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		Lulooa of Nundpoor ...	
Ditto ..		Atharee ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		N. Akola of Bugner ...	
Kankur ...		Soorutpoor of ditto ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		Maharajpoor of Bugner ...	
Ditto ..		N. Bunya of Bhudana ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		N. Puttee of Bunwara ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		Pilukthur Jait ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		N. Suktoo ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		N. Nahar of Patara ...	
Ditto ..		Nizampoor of Padhum ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		Sikundurpoor of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Ghouspoor of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Nya Bans of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Oosmanpoor of ditto ..	
Ditto ...		Mohummudpoor of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		N. Morlee of Pulyarao, 2nd Share ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		Ditto ditto ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		Pulyarao, 3rd Share ...	
Ditto ...		N. Kulyanpoor of ditto ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		N. Mansingh of Pilukhtur Futteh ...	
Ditto ...		N. Bissee of ditto ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		N. Ghunnee of Jusrana ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		Jahanpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Hosenpoor Jugey ...	
Ditto ...		N. Rae Singh of Darapoor Rusenee	
Ditto ...		Pulya Khoord of Milaolee ...	
Ditto ...		Jodhapoor of Rampoor ...	
Ditto ...		Rehna ...	
Ditto ...		Bharutpoor of Rohasee ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		Rukhaolee ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		N. Sees of Rima ...	
Ditto ...		Singpoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Dhatee of ditto ...	
Ditto ..		N. Kulyan of Shekoopoor Hatwant ...	
Ditto ...		Aleepoor Mohneepoor ...	
Ditto ...		Ajaibpoor ...	
Ditto ..		Alumpoor Pilukhtar ...	
Ditto ...		Furceda Khas ...	
Ditto ...		Kuchwace Pendhut ...	
Ditto ...		Kherya Aima ...	
Ditto ...		N. Ajeet of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Kana Kauwa ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		N. Oodace of Karora Boozoorg	
Ditto ...		N. Burree of Kusyaree ...	
Ditto ...		N. Kharit of Dhir ...	
Ditto ...		Milaolee of N. ditto ..	
Ditto ...		Kherya Ahmud ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		N. Bhujun of Gaheree ...	
Ditto ...		N. Sookhee of Moostaffabad ...	

Tribe.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Number and date of Notification in Local *Gazette* under Section 1 of Act VIII of 1870, as also Number and date of Government of India order, authorizing proclamation.
Aheer Kumuria ...	Moostaffabad.	N. Mem of ditto ...	No. 33, dated 20th August 1873, and Home Department No. 366, dated 27th August 1873.
Ditto ...		Muchraya N. Futteh ...	
Ditto ...		Muchan ...	
Ditto ...		N. Muluk ...	
Ditto ...		N. Bhikhee ...	
Ditto ...		Jhapara ...	
Jadon ...		Tupushya of Baleepoor ...	
Bhudoria ...	Shekoabad..	Bhurtar ...	
Dhakra ...		Soojneepoor ...	
Burgoojur ...		N. Dance of Surooppoor ...	
Rathor ...		Khera Khoord ...	
Bhudoria ...		Kulyanpoor of Raja Bhudawur ..	
Bais ...		Gorao ...	
Dhakra ...		Muchela of Gulpoora ...	
Bais ...		Ghorya Teekur ...	
Burgoojur ...		Gudokhur of Maee ...	
Dhakra ...		N. Gugaen of Bhudan ...	
Gour ...		Tondsee ...	
Dhakra ...		N. Pej of Puryar ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		N. Maharam of Bhaolee ...	
Ditto ..		Takha ...	
Ditto ...		Alumpoor Jhupta ...	
Ditto ...		N. Zoree of Maee ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		Itolee ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		N. Akheraj of Ojraee ...	
Ditto ...		Ghuria of Arounj of Turamaee.	
Ditto ...		Mudya Chunderhuns of Orawur	
Ditto ...		N. Tal of ditto ..	
Ditto ...		Hanwant Khera of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Sohiya of Orawur ...	
Ditto ...		N. Hurree Singh of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		N. Golal of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Oorawur Mudwa ...	
Ditto ...		N. Thahur of Araon Khoord ...	
Ditto ...		Ibraheempoor Sursolee ...	
Ditto ...		Aidulpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Ishakpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Bharol ...	
Ditto ...		Bachee Maee ...	
Ditto ...		Tahur of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Barowra ...	
Ditto ...		Bhanoopoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Narainee of Pego ...	
Ditto ...		Nundram-ki-Midaiya of Pooncha	
Ditto ...		N. Heeramun of Takha ...	
Ditto ...		N. Hawelee of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Jah Maee ...	
Ditto ...		Jijoulee ...	
Ditto ...		Chumrolee ...	
Ditto ...		Dhakraee ...	
Ditto ...		N. Dhoura of Dhatree ...	
Ditto ...		N. Lekhraj of Rahutpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Bahoree Danda of Rupree ...	
Ditto ...		Syar Mayo Hurganpoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Bag of Sarukh ...	
Ditto ...		Saidulpoor ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		Fazul Nugur ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		Futehpoor Nusseerpoor ...	

Tribe.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Number and date of Notification in Local *Gazette* under Section 1 of Act VIII of 1870, as also Number and date of Government of India order, authorizing proclamation.
Aheer Kumuria ...	Shekoabad..	Shekoabad ...	No. 33, dated 20th August 1873, and Home Department No. 366, dated 27th August 1873.
Aheer Ghosee ...		N. Keharee of Korara Khoord	
Ditto ...		Khoond Khera of Khondaee ...	
Ditto ...		Dhounsaee of Kheria Musahut	
Aheer Kumuria ...		Gya Maee ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		Mullapoor, Shajehanpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Nizampoor Gurooma ...	
Aheer Kumuria ...		N. Bulloon ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		Nihalpoor of N. Dilsha ...	
Ditto ...		N. Haree Singh of N. Bal ...	
Ditto ...		N. Neo of Araon Khoord ...	
Ditto ...		N. Hlimaon of Okrend ...	
Ditto ...		Boba Khoord of Pooncha ...	
Ditto ...		Churree Chuppur ...	
Ditto ...		Himmatpore of Dhorao ...	
Ditto ...		N. Beesa of Rahutpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Katoree ...	
Ditto ...		Mudaiyan Deo Karan ...	
Ditto ...		N. Chitmulpoor of Bakulpoor in Bhudaipoor.	
Ditto ...		Pindsura ...	
Ditto ...		Futtehpore Chundraie ...	
Ditto ...		Oorwar ...	
Ditto ...		Godha ...	
Gour ...		Sogaon ...	
Ditto ...		Kurpia ...	
Bais ...		N. Dodey of Gungurwala ...	
Tonwur ...		N. Dolpoor of Pondree ...	
Bais ...		N. Suraia of Gobindepoor ...	
Gour ...		Hoosenpoor of Hutpao ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...	Bhowgong..	Aghar ...	
Ditto ...		N. Manj Gaon ...	
Ditto ...		N. Sommer ...	
Ditto ...		Behra Mao ...	
Ditto ...		Juramaee ...	
Ditto ...		Sulempoor ...	
Ditto ..		Sanda ..	
Ditto ...		Myachundpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Poorunpoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Shib Singpoor of Torurpoor	
Ditto ...		N. Mehdya of Amahra ...	
Ditto ...		N. Mado of Arum Siraee ...	
Ditto ...		N. Tejgunj of Jasmaee ...	
Ditto ...		Guree of N. Gahiar ...	
Ditto ...		Sheopooree of Bhowgong ...	
Ditto ...		Guree Chinkora ...	
Ditto ...		Gothara ...	
Ditto ...		N. Fateh Ghudhee of do ...	
Ditto ...		N. Dustpur of do ...	
Ditto ...		N. Laljeet of Mureree ...	
Kuchwaha ...	Allipoor Puttee...	Jugutpore ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		N. Kulyanpoor of Jusrutpoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Chundurpoor of Chacha ...	
Ditto ...		Dabeepore ...	
Ditto ...		N. Dulpatpoor of Alikera ...	

Tribe.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Number and date of Notification in Local *Gazette* under Section 1 of Act VIII of 1870, as also Number and date of Government of India order, authorizing proclamation.
Bais ...	Bewur ...	Bajpoor ...	No. 33, dated 20th August 1873, and Home Department No. 366, dated 27th August 1873.
Ditto ...		Dyanut Nugur Mota ...	
Ditto ...		Rampoor ...	
Ditto ...		Saidpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Ramnuggur of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Sukut Bewur ...	
Ditto ...		Kosulpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Bhagpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Bujhera ...	
Ditto ...		Raepoor Nagarea ...	
Ditto ...		Mehmodya ...	
Ditto ...		Kamalpoor Mehmodya ...	
Ditto ...		Kishenpoor of Bewur ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		Ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Akburpoor Ganoon ...	
Ditto ...		Chubeelypoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Doshpoor of Raipoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Duleep of Futtehpoor Gunee	
Ditto ...		N. Jalleyee of Rampore ...	
Ditto ...		N. Munkapoor of Akburpoor Bikoo.	
Rathor ...	Kishnee Nubbeegunj	Rooppoor ...	
Tomur ...		Shiampoor ...	
Gour ...		Mungaon ...	
Senger ...		Ditto ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		Sojanpoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Bhujun of Suthgawan ...	
Ditto ...		N. Khem of Dorunya ...	
Ditto ...		N. Marhar of Suman ...	
Tonk ...	Ghiror ...	N. Bhoree Singh of Kochela ...	
Ditto ...		N. Pholsah of do. ...	
Sikurwar ...		N. Sikurwar of Ghirour ...	
Tonk ...		Kernolee ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		N. Dahur of Bidhouna ...	
Ditto ...		Lallpoor of Achulpoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Kunheeir of do. ...	
Ditto ...		N. Bhat of do. ...	
Ditto ...		N. Kaithan of do. ...	
Ditto ...		Oyee ...	
Ditto ...		Balunpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Bekrampoor. ...	
Ditto ...		Beeryahar of Budagaon ...	
Ditto ...		N. Mokhum of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Bhagpoor of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Fazulpoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Hurree Sing of Pachawur ...	
Ditto ...		N. Himmut of Jawapoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Bhara of Chapree ...	
Ditto ...		Dibrolee ...	
Ditto ...		N. Asa of Durbah ...	
Ditto ...		Rathera ...	
Ditto ...		Shahjehanpoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Asa of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Talibpoor ...	
Ditto ..		N. Tilyanee of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Rutoa of Fyzpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Bhainsamaee of Kosma Mussulmin	

Tribe.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Number and date of Notification in Local *Gazette* under Section 1 of Act VIII of 1870, as also Number and date of Government of India order, authorizing proclamation.
Aheer Ghosee ...	Ghiror ...	Chapree ...	No. 33, dated 20th August 1873, and Home Department No. 366, dated 27th August 1873.
Ditto ...		Dhukrace of ditto.	
Ditto ...		Naee Koonr of Kosma Hinood.	
Ditto ...		N. Dheep of ditto	
Ditto ...		N. Mihin of Karaolee ...	
Ditto ...		Akburpoor Kochela ...	
Ditto ...		N. Boucha of Gangsee ...	
Ditto ...		N. Kosul of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		N. Chitaee of Gorahee ...	
Ditto ...		Lohub Lukera ...	
Ditto ...		N. Mansa of Nahlee ...	
Ditto ...		N. Mintee ...	
Ditto ...		N. Debee ...	
Jadon ...	Karaolee ...	Aloopoor ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		Akhburpoor Jhala ...	
Ditto ...		Bichya of Bikrumpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Burolya of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Paharpoor ...	
Ditto ..		Doolahpoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Kherya of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Sulempoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Motee of Essaee Mehloi ...	
Ditto ...		Hooloo Poora of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Essaee Gopalpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Bullumpoor ..	
Ditto ...		Essaee Mudhpooree ...	
Ditto ...		Kulyanpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Mehdwa in Mehdwa Jagutpoor	
Ditto ...		Dhurenda ...	
Bhudoria ...	Mynpoory.	Ooren of Ooren Pureerya ...	
Kuchwaha ...		Deopoora ...	
Purihar ...		Tondolee ...	
Aheer Ghosee ...		Ditto ..	
Ditto ...		Dutpoor of Eekree ...	
Ditto ...		Suntpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Barolee ...	
Ditto ...		Gwaltolee of Tabepoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Khumaria of Thorwa ...	
Ditto ...		N. Andh of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Chataree of Jontee ...	
Ditto ...		Rajulpoor of Sonaee ...	
Ditto ...		Deolpoor of Kurreemgunj ...	
Ditto ...		Khatikpoor ..	
Ditto ...		Mokrundpoor of Kakun ...	
Ditto ..		Khosalpoor of Mudun ...	
Ditto ...		N. Kondur of Murolee ...	
Ditto ...		Jhundahar of Noner ...	
Ditto ...		Halpoora ...	
Ditto ...		Mokundpoor of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Anjanee ...	
Ditto ...		Juswuntpoor of Sagounee ...	
Ditto ...		N Ram Singh of Kokamaee...	
Ditto ...		N. Bag of Manona ...	
Ditto ...		Roorya of Deopoor Burthura...	

Tribe.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Number and date of Notification in Local *Gazette*, under Section 1 of Act VIII of 1870, as also Number and date of Government of India order, authorizing proclamation.
Chowhan ...	Kurhul ...	Binaikpoor ...	No. 369 A, dated 14th March 1871, and Home Department No. 807, dated 10th February 1871, para. 1.
Ditto ...		Bhawanipoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Dhona of Patara ...	
Ditto ...		N. Fazulpoor of Patara ...	
Ditto ...		N. Ahkaripoor of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		N. Dundpoor of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		N. Luchmanpoor of Sahan ..	
Ditto ...		N. Kondar of Patara ...	
Ditto ...		N. Tikree ...	
Ditto ...		N. Bhogpore of Patara ...	
Ditto ...		N. Omarpoor of Patara ...	
Ditto ...		Shankarpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Sahan ...	
Ditto ...		Rampoor of Kurra Jarawan ..	
Ditto ...		Palya ...	
Ditto ...		Anoopoor ...	
Ditto ...		Makhyanee ...	
Chowhan ...	Burnahul ...	Bangawan ..	
Ditto ...		Sunupoor ...	
Ditto ...		Bhagoteepoor ...	
Ditto ...		Nawa ...	
Phatuk ...		N. Phulsahoy of Sazawarpoor	
Chowhan ...	Shekoabad	Mohammedpoor Nawada ...	
Ditto ...		Sarolya ...	
Ditto ...		Paryarkhas ...	
Aheer Phatuk ...		Bazeedpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Durgapoor of Angadpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Durgapoor of Bharol ...	
Ditto ...		Gadsan ...	
Ditto ...		Meolee ...	
Ditto ...		Nusseerpoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Pipranee of Harya ...	
Ditto ...		N. Megh of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Asrowlee ...	
Ditto ...		Bakalpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Brahmabad Lachpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Pooncha ...	
Ditto ...		Bhuraipoor ...	
Ditto ...		Futtehpoor Nasseerpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Nizampoor Gurhooma ...	
Ditto ...		Bharol ...	
Chowhan ..	Bhowgong	N. Arjunpoor of Oung ...	
Ditto ...		Parbatpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Jasmaee ...	
Ditto ...		N. Sanora of Ray ...	
Ditto ...		N. Nayeegurhee of Kosma Khera ...	
Ditto ...		Todarpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Manchana Khass ...	
Ditto ...		Narainpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Himaoonpoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Banjara of Allahabad ...	
Ditto ...		Ourind ...	
Ditto ...		Kurpia (already entered above)	

Tribe.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Number and date of Notification in Local *Gazette*, under Section 1 of Act VIII of 1870, as also Number and date of Government of India order, authorizing proclamation.
Chowhan ...	Allipoor Puttee.	Assafpoor ...	No. 369 A, dated 14th March 1871, and Home Department No. 807 dated 10th February 1871, para. 1.
Ditto ...	Bewur ...	Chuharpoor of Sherpoor ...	
Chowhan ...	Kisnee Nubbeegunj.	Indarpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Barya ...	
Ditto ...		Bhatpoora ...	
Ditto ...		Bhudehee ...	
Ditto ...		Sabhapoor of Tarya ...	
Ditto ...		Dhamyanpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Kaitholee ...	
Ditto ...		N. Haree Singpoor of Kishnee	
Ditto ...		Keshopoor ...	
Ditto ...		Naigawan Kheria ...	
Ditto ...		Nagthara ...	
Ditto ...		Hindúpoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Osendee of Chowraipoor ...	
Ditto ...		Harchandpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Katra of Turha ...	
Ditto ...		Chirawar ...	
Ditto ...		Tarya ...	
Ditto ...		N. Mohkam of Nagthara ...	
Ditto ...		N. Mathuria of Nagthara ...	
Aheer Phatuk ...		Sujánpoor (already entered above)	
Ditto ...	Karolee ..	Rajapoor of Belahar ...	
Chowhan ...	Mynpoory	Padarya of Ouren ...	
Ditto ...		Bichya of Ouren ...	
Ditto ...		Thorwa ...	
Ditto ...		Rooppoor of Ruthbhanpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Harchandpoor of Sathnee Lallpoor	
Ditto ...		Sagonee ...	
Ditto ...		Khicholee ...	
Ditto ...		Dowlatpoor of Kakan ...	
Ditto ...		Doolahpoor of Noner ..	
Ditto ...		Bangarh of Noner ...	
Ditto ...		Himaonpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Dharmangadpoor Nagaria ...	
Ditto ...		Danree of Kakandawlatpoor ...	
Ditto ...		N. Harnagar of Thorwa ...	
Ditto ...		Jhajaee of Ourein ...	
Ditto ...		N. Jula of ditto ...	
Ditto ...		Lalpoor of Satnee ...	
Ditto ...		Satnee ...	
Ditto ...		Santookpoor of Kukamaee ...	
Ditto ...		Kakan Khas ...	
Ditto ...		Ghitolee ...	
Ditto ...		Nowner Khas ...	
Ditto ...		Tilokpoor ...	
Ditto ...		Kheria of Noner ...	
Aheer Phatuk ...		N. Deolpoor of Kareemgunj ...	
Chowhan ...		Ouren Khas of Ouren Padaria...	
Ditto ...		Tondowlee ...	
Ditto ...		Makrandpoor of Kakan ...	
Aheer Phatuk ...		Anjanee ...	
Chowhan ...		Ouren Mandan ...	
Ditto ...		Ekree ...	
Ditto ...		Khoorya ...	

Furruckabad District.

Tribe.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Number and date of Notification in Local *Gazette* under Section 1 of Act VIII of 1870, as also Number and date of Government of India order, authorizing proclamation.
Nundbunsee ...	Mahomdabad	Rohila ...	No. 254 A, dated 2nd September 1873, and Home Department Order No. 351, dated 19th August 1873.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mahomdabad ..	
Ditto ...	Shumsabad E.	Nuguriah Bhoor Muzra Pukhna Ijrail and Pershad.	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Burkhuriah ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nundora ..	
Ghosee ...	Bhojpore ...	Muwai Muzra Kumhowlee ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nugla Anoop Muzra Kumalpore	
Ditto ...	Shumsabad E.	Nugla Motee Muzra Bhut Kooree.	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pempore Muzra Shewgunpore	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Poorwa Aheeran Bagh Rathoran.	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dhoolihar Muzra Sithwunpore	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nugla Jadeed Muzra Sithwunpore.	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nugla Duryae Muzra Neebkuroree.	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dahlia ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sheogunpore ...	
Ditto ...	Shumsabad W.	Birahimpore Muzra Pilkhuna ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mulik Sooltan ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nugla Sahowree Muzra Dheera Shadeenuggger.	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nugla Gurhia Muzra Behta Nihal.	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nugla Hurdooa Muzra Behta Nihal ...	
Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Goojurpore ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mohrahtee ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kulwarah ...	
Ditto ...	Talgiram ...	Tera Jakat ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bhora Muzra Serai Piag ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kubeerapore ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Misrapore Muzra Chunderpore	
Ditto ...	Chibramow ...	Lokpore Hurdomohal ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nowgaeen ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rooderpore Muzra Juwanmurdpore ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Subulpore ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bhojpore Khas ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rao Khera ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nowlee ...	
Ditto ...	Tirwa Thutia	Hureepore Muzra Mujhle ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Poorwa Chuturooa Muzra Oomurde ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Poorwa Chowlee Muzra Ouser...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Poorwa Bhownan Muzra Lulooia	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Singree Khas ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Julalpore Muzra Busta ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Poorwa Lal, Muzar Khanpore...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Soorajpore Muzra Humeerpore	
Bhoorgudhee, ...	Shumsabad W.	Muzra Khugoo Mohal Ajoodhia Pershad ...	
Ditto ...	Imrutpoor ...	Muraiyan Oogga Muzra Kiranchun ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Allahgunj ...	
Ghoorchurhe ...	Shumsabad W.	Dilawurgunj Muzra Azeezabad	
Ditto ...	Shumsabad E.	Oonasee ...	
Butsuha ...	Shumsabad W.	Idoopore ...	

RULES.

1. A CENSUS shall be taken of the whole adult and non-adult population of the proclaimed clans, tribes, or families in the proclaimed tracts or villages.

2. The census shall be made by the Collector, who will employ Putwarrees, Bukshees of Chowkeedars, Abkaree Mohurirs, &c., &c., under the superintendence of Peshkars and Tehsildars controlled by Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers. It will be conducted ordinarily during the cold season, when District Officers on tour will be able to exercise a thorough supervision over the subordinates employed in making the enumeration.

3. The annexed Form (A) shall be uniformly adopted for such census.

4. Copies of the Census Returns, when finally tested, shall be kept at the Tehsil, at the Police Station, and at the Office of the District Superintendent of Police. There shall be a separate return for each village, and these village returns shall be bound up according to pergunnahs for deposit in the Tehsils, and, according to police circles of jurisdiction, for deposit at the Police Stations.

5. This census shall be repeated at periods not less than one year, and not exceeding three years.

6. The heads of families in proclaimed tracts or classes shall report all deaths, births, and marriages to the chowkeedar.

7. All head-men of proclaimed villages, or of villages in which proclaimed clans reside, shall be bound to assist in enforcing any rules made for any of the following purposes:—

For making and maintaining registers of births, marriages, and deaths occurring in the proclaimed district, or in or among the proclaimed class, family, or persons; and for making, from time to time, a census of such persons, or of any other persons residing within such district.

For prescribing how and by whom information shall be given to the proper officers of all births, marriages, and deaths occurring, or about to occur, in such district, or in or among such class, family, or persons.

8. Chowkeedars of proclaimed villages or clans shall report at the Police Station all births, deaths, marriages, arrivals and removals occurring in the proclaimed families or clans. In the event of the child born being a girl, the officer in charge of the Police Station, or an officer of a grade not lower than Head Constable, shall proceed as soon as possible after the birth to the village, shall call for and see the child and warn the father not to neglect it. The inspection shall be repeated as opportunity may occur.

9. When a pregnant female belonging to a proclaimed family is removed from the village, the chowkeedar shall at once give intimation at the Police Station of her removal, and the place to which she has been removed.

10. When a pregnant woman is brought into a proclaimed village, the chowkeedar will be bound to inform the Police of her arrival, and of the place from which she came.

11. The chowkeedar shall also report at the Police Station all pregnancies in proclaimed villages or families where the percentage of girls to the non-adult population is under twenty-five.

12. The following events shall be reported by the chowkeedar immediately:—

(*a.*)—Births of female children.

(*b.*)—Deaths of female children under six months of age.

(*c.*)—Removals and arrivals of pregnant females, other deaths, arrivals and removals, and all pregnancies* and marriages, shall be reported at the ordinary visit of the chowkeedar to the Police Station.

* When required by Rule 11 to be reported.

13. In proclaimed villages the chowkeedar must not be either a relation, connection, or of the same caste as any of the proclaimed families.

14. When the crime is so prevalent and the number of the proclaimed villages so great, that the ordinary establishment of the District cannot cope successfully with it, an Officer, with the powers of an Inspector of Police, for carrying out measures for prevention and detection, may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be appointed for a district, or a certain portion of a district, as circumstances may direct.

15. Extra Police, under Act V. of 1861, shall not be imposed except on proof of determined persistence in the crime, or systematic disregard of the rules, and only then on the special report of the District Officers, submitted through the usual authorities, and sanctioned by the Local Government.

16. The Officer in charge of a Police Station shall be required to go to the spot and make inquiries in case of death or other suspicious occurrence; to supervise the Mohurir and see that his registers are accurately kept, and the necessary returns submitted; and to take every opportunity of checking the information given at the Police Station by local inquiry in person. He should also periodically visit the proclaimed villages and inspect the children. He shall report at once any event of importance which may occur in his circle.

17. The duties of the Special Inspector will be those ordinarily performed by the Police.

18. A register of midwives in proclaimed villages shall be kept at the Police Station.

19. Registered midwives shall not be retained in Government employ, but Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police will report cases in which they consider rewards should be given to them.

20. The midwife shall report immediately to the chowkeedar the fact of a female child's birth in a proclaimed family, and, in case of its death prior to the completion of her services, the fact of death.

21. All expenses incurred in working the system sanctioned by Act VIII of 1870 shall be borne by the ploclaimed clans and families, and shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue, provided that, when the percentage of girls in any proclaimed village or clan exceeds forty, it shall at once be exempted from any share in such expenses.

22. Each district shall bear its own expenses. The Magistrate shall first submit an estimate of expenditure likely to be incurred in his district, with a list of villages (with the number of heads of families in each), which he considers should be called upon to contribute. On receiving the Government sanction he shall then proceed to distribute the total expenditure amongst the different villages in proportion to the number of heads of families in each, and these heads of families shall re-distribute according to village custom. If no custom exists, or if the heads of families refuse to apportion the expenses amongst themselves, the Magistrate shall do so by number of heads of families. The cost of extra Police shall be borne by the villages on which they have been quartered.

23. In all proclaimed villages, where the proportion of girls to the non-adult population is under 25 per cent., the midwife shall report, through the chowkeedar, every pregnancy among the proclaimed families at some period prior to the birth. When the fact of pregnancy is marked by any ceremony the report shall be concomitant with that ceremony. If after proclamation, the proportion of girls does not rise to more than 25 per cent., the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that every head of a proclaimed family shall be personally bound to report every pregnancy at some period before the seventh month.

24. Pregnancies need not be reported in those proclaimed tracts or villages where the proportion of girls to the child population is above 25 per cent.

25. A register of pregnancies in the form (B) hereto annexed shall be kept up for all villages in which they are directed to be reported. No abstracts from these registers will be submitted.

26. A register of births, deaths, marriages, arrivals and removals occuring in the proclaimed families or clans shall be kept up for each proclaimed village, at the Police Station to which it belongs, in the Form (C) attached.

27. Abstracts from these registers shall be prepared quarterly by the Police Officer in charge of them, and shall be submitted by the Officer in charge of the Police Station to the District Superintendent of Police in the Form (D) annexed.

28. The District Superintendent of Police shall have the abstracts required under Rule 27 collated in his Office, and shall submit the annual results through the Magistrate, Commissioner of Division, and Inspector General of Police, for the information of Government.

29. If, on the occasion of a fresh census, it should appear to the Magistrate that any village or clan had reformed, he should report the circumstance to the Local Government, recommending its removal from the proclaimed list, and await orders.

30. Any percentage of girls to the child population exceeding forty should ordinarily, but not necessarily, be the ground for recommending removal from the proclaimed list.

FORM A.

Village.	Caste.	Name of head of house.	Names of Men.		Names of Women.		Names of Boys born since the Mutiny.		Names of Girls born since the Mutiny.		Remarks.
			Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	

FORM B.

VILLAGE.	Name of husband, guardian, or protector of pregnant woman.	Date of report of pregnancy.	Date of expected birth of child.	Date of actual birth.	Abortive birth.	BIRTH OF		REMARKS.
						Boy.	Girl.	

FORM C.

Date.	Births.			Deaths.							Marriages.		Removals and Arrivals.	Remarks
	Father's name and caste.	Males.	Females.	Father's name and caste.	Males.			Females.			Father's name, residence, and caste.	Father-in-law's name, residence, and caste.	Name of head of family and caste.	
					Name.	Age.		Name.	Age.					
						Under 1 year.	Above 1 year.		Under 1 year.	Above 1 year.				

FORM D.

Abstract of Mouzahwar Register of Proclaimed Villages in Thannah , *for the quarter* 187 .

Name of Village.	Number of Children born in quarter.		Number of Children died in quarter.				Number of Children married in quarter.		Remarks.
			Male.		Female.				
	Male.	Female.	Under one year.	Above one year.	Under one year.	Above one year.	Male.	Female.	

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 8th September 1873.

No. 607.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 1st Grade, the following promotions are made in the Revenue Survey Department, with effect from the 6th July 1873 :—

Major Adrian Deneys Vanrenen, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Captain William Barron, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

STATISTICS.

The 26th August 1873.

No. $\frac{8}{332 \text{ to } 348}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

READ again the subjoined correspondence relating to the adoption of a uniform system in the orthography of Indian proper names when rendered in the Roman character :—

1.—From the Government of Bombay to the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 655 A, dated 8th April 1868, and enclosures. Reply thereto, No. 2209, dated the 30th April 1868, copy of which was sent to other Local Governments for information and guidance. [Home Department Proceedings (Public), 2nd May 1868, Nos. 137 to 139.]

2.—From the Director of Public Instruction to the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, No. 4044, dated the 22nd September 1869, and letter thereon from the Home Department to Mr. W. W. Hunter, No. 4810, dated the 20th October 1869. [Home Department Proceedings (Public), 23rd October 1869, Nos. 79 and 80.]

3.—From Mr. Hunter to the Home Department, dated 8th September 1869, paragraph 7. [Home Department Proceedings (Public), 2nd October 1869, No. 88.]

4.—From Mr. Hunter to the Home Department, dated 6th November 1869, paragraphs 1 to 10, and enclosures.

From Home Department to Mr. Hunter, No. 1113, dated the 28th February 1870, paragraphs 1 and 2. [Home Department Proceedings (Public), 5th March 1870, No. 207.]

5.—Extract from Mr. Hunter's *Plan for an Imperial Gazetteer of India*, paragraphs 75 to 81.

6.—Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 17, dated the 4th August 1870; No. 22, dated the 22nd September 1870; No. 24, dated the 12th October 1870; No. 24, dated the 4th October 1871, and the enclosures of the first three of these Despatches. [Proceedings in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce (Statistics), March 1872, Nos. 14 to 20.]

7.—Proceedings in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce (Statistics), for March 1872, Nos. 23, 26 to 32.

8.—Proceedings of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, No. 219, dated 13th February 1872.

9.—Proceedings in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce (Statistics), April 1872, Nos. 4 to 6.

10.—Proceedings in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce (Statistics), November 1872, Nos. 8 and 9, 11, 13 to 15.

11.—Proceedings in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce (Statistics), December 1872, Nos. 8 to 10, 13 and 14.

12.—Circular from Military Department, Nos. 1263 to 1280, dated 19th March 1873.

READ also:—

1.—Letters from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Nos. 218A and and 1360, dated, respectively, the 25th January and 27th May 1873, urging that the principles of the system prescribed for adoption by the Government of India are unsound, and that the system is unsuitable for use in official correspondence; and the reply thereto, No. 349, dated the 26th instant.

2.—From the Government of Bengal, No. 713, dated the 12th February 1873, expressing concurrence with the views of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. Reply thereto, No. 350, dated the 26th instant.

3.—From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 566-25, dated the 21st February 1873, submitting a list of names of places, transliterated in accordance with the principles prescribed by the Government of India.

4.—Letters to the Director-General of Statistics, Nos. 116 and 254, dated, respectively, the 14th February and 6th June 1873, calling for a report on the subject.

5.—Memorandum by the Director-General of Statistics on the system of transliteration prescribed by the Government of India considered as to its merits.

RESOLUTION.—The system of transliteration in the Roman character of Indian proper names, which had formed since 1868 the subject of much discussion, was prescribed for adoption by the Government of India last year, and those orders were finally approved and confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

2. The time has therefore passed for further discussion of the merits of alternative systems, and the system prescribed for adoption should be adhered to and carried into effect.

3. While, however, Her Majesty's Government have desired that the system shall be applied in the case of all the less known Indian names, they have also directed that the orthography of names of well-known places should be retained. His Excellency in Council also desires to give considerable latitude to Local Governments in respect to the extent to which the change should be immediately introduced.

4. His Excellency in Council trusts that the lists called for in the Circular from this Department, No. 15—400-415, dated the 17th October 1872, will now be carefully prepared in accordance with the principles laid down by the Government of India, and that they will be submitted with as little delay as possible. These lists will, after revision, be published for general information, and the orthography of all names included in them should, after such publication, be scrupulously adhered to in all official documents throughout India, with the exception of British Burmah. The rules which have been laid down for the transliteration of native names do not apply to the language of that province, and it accordingly is excepted from the present orders.

5. The opinion expressed by His Honor Sir William Muir in favour of a different system of spelling will, together with the other papers upon the subject, be forwarded for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

6. The revision of the spelling of names of cantonments and military stations will be made in communication with the Military Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution, together with a copy of the papers cited in the preamble thereof, be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, and the several Departments of the Government of India.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution and the papers cited be published for general information.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY.

Simla, the 11th September 1873.

No. 122.—*Promotions.*—The following promotions are made in the Erinpoora Irregular Force, with effect from the 1st of May 1873 :—

Subadar Oodeea to be Subadar Major, *vice* Subadar Major Shaick Hossen Ally, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Jemadar Dalcea to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Oodeea, promoted.

Jemadar Dirgulla to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Gummunia, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Jemadar Binda Sookul to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Bunneea, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Havildar Soobratee Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Dalcea, promoted.

Havildar Dulthumun Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Dirgulla, promoted.

Havildar Salum Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Binda Sookul, promoted.

POLITICAL.

The 11th September 1873.

No. 2094.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Gustav Diefenbach as Acting Consul at Calcutta for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

No. 2097.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Gustav Diefenbach as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta.

No. 2100.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. William Kennedy as Acting Vice-Consul for Denmark at Moulmein.

No. 2103.—In recognition of the long and exemplary services rendered to Government by Jadub Chunder Ghose, 1st Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of Rai Bahadoor as a personal distinction.

The 12th September 1873.

No. 2133.—The following letter from the British Consul-General at Alexandria to Earl Granville, with translation of the Circular Note therein referred to, is published for general information :—

Alexandria, 19th July 1873.

No. 17.

THE EARL GRANVILLE, K. G.

MY LORD.—I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship herewith a copy of a Circular Note that I have received from His Excellency Cherif Pasha, prohibiting, under penalty of their confiscation, the conveyance of arms of every description through Egyptian territory into Abyssinia.

His Excellency has explained to me that this Order is rendered absolutely necessary in consequence of the great quantity of arms that have been lately sent into Abyssinia through Massowah and Sonakim, to be used by the Abyssinians in their raids upon Egyptian territory.

In reply to my enquiry, His Excellency informed me that the Order must be enforced at once, and that the Government could allow no term of delay before it is put into execution; but he agreed to send orders to the authorities to make an exception in favor of small arms actually used by their owners for sporting purposes, on their giving a declaration that the arms were not intended for sale in Abyssinia, and that they would bring them back with them on their return.

I have caused these regulations to be duly notified to British subjects in Egypt.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

Circular.

Alexandria, the 15th July 1873.

To

H. M.'s ACTING AGENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL IN EGYPT.

FOR some time past a quantity of arms, consisting chiefly of muskets, revolvers, pistols, &c., has been despatched to Massowah and Sonakim for the purpose of being sold in Abyssinia.

In the existing state of relations between that country and Egypt this circumstance assumes such an aspect as to forcibly arouse the attention of the Government of His Highness the Khedive. Justly concerned for the security of the frontier, which has already been disturbed by repeated incursions, depredations, and acts of armed violence, the Government of His Highness the Khedive could not allow their territory to remain open to this description of traffic without exposing to danger rights and interests which every Government is bound to protect and energetically defend.

It has consequently been decided that arms of every description which may be conveyed from that quarter shall not be allowed to proceed beyond the limits of Egyptian territory under penalty of confiscation to Government.

I would ask you to be good enough to inform those under your administration of this measure, the imperative necessity of which you will doubtless recognize.

(Signed) SHUREEF.

GENERAL.

The 6th September 1873.

No. 1952.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Randall, Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh, and Superintendent of Political Pensions, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th August 1873.

The 11th September 1873.

No. 1990.—With reference to Notification No. 1801 G, dated the 15th August 1873, Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Randall and Lieutenant-Colonel M. Thomson, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions on the afternoon of the 15th idem.

No. 1992.—*Appointment.*—With reference to Notification No. 1360 G of the 20th June last, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. George Lucas to be Uncovenanted Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, and in charge of the Treasury at Bushire, *vice* Mr. J. C. Edwards.

No. 1994.—With reference to Notification No. 1164 G of the 17th May last, the services of Major F. P. Luard are placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the 20th, instead of the 16th December 1872.

The Notification No. 2676G., dated the 31st December 1872, granting subsidiary leave to Major Luard, is cancelled.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 11th September 1873.

No. 3018.—Mr. H. S. Groves, B. A., joined the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, forenoon on the 8th September 1873.

The 12th September 1873.

No. 3020.—Mr. T. H. Biggs received charge of the Office of Assistant to the Comptroller General forenoon on the 27th August 1873.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 11th September 1873.

No. 3001.—The Governor General in Council directs that the words "in the same Department, and" be omitted from Rule 8 in Chapter VIII of the Civil Leave Code, and that the illustration under the said rule be cancelled.

The 12th September 1873.

No. 3031.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following Note be inserted under Section 22 of the Civil Leave Code:—

[NOTE.—In 1871 two officers were allowed to take special leave of absence under Chapter IV, in continuation of privilege leave under Chapter VI. The concession was made, in each case, on public grounds only, the officers having undertaken to perform certain important public duties in England. The Secretary of State, however, wrote* upon the second case:—

* Financial Despatch No. 65, dated 15th February 1872.

"In permitting * * to take privilege leave and special leave together, you have followed the course adopted in Mr. * * 's case * * *

"I will not withhold my confirmation of your proceedings in the present case; but I must observe that grants of leave in direct opposition to the Furlough Rules cause inconvenience and create embarrassing precedents, and I request that no similar concession may be granted in future."]

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 12th September 1873.

No. 3026.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hyde, R. E., Mint Master, Calcutta, having been temporarily appointed to a special duty in the Public Works Department, Surgeon H. E. Busteed, Assay Master, is appointed to officiate as Mint Master, and Captain R. S. Robinson, R. A., Deputy Assay Master, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master.

Dr. Busteed received charge of the Calcutta Mint from Lieutenant-Colonel Hyde, and made over charge of the Office of Assay Master to Captain Robinson afternoon 4th September 1873.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 12th September 1873.

No. 3003.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added to Rule 1 under Section 40 of the Civil Pension Code:—

"But this concession shall not apply to an officer who was not in the service of the Mysore State before 1862, and who has not served continuously since that year."

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th September 1873.

No. 956 *of* 1873.—With reference to the Notification in the Foreign Department, No. 1952 G of this date, the services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Randall, Bengal Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 16th August 1873.

The 9th September 1873.

No. 957 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption in this country of War Office Form No. 124 (Restoration of good-conduct rewards).

No. 958 *of* 1873.—The services of Surgeon W. M. Courtney, of the Medical Department, officiating in medical charge of the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

No. 959 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1*st Infantry.*

Surgeon A. F. Dobson, M. B., of the Madras Medical Department, attached to the 40th Madras Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate in medical charge, *vice* Surgeon W. M. Courtney, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surgeon C. E. McVittie, or until further orders.

No. 960 *of* 1873.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the under-mentioned widow is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd Class Order of Merit on her late husband, for three years, commencing from the date of the casualty:—

Name of claimant.	Age.		Height		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.				
Nidhee ..	50	...	4	9	Mahomedan, Lohane Pathan tribe.	Long narrow scar across upper portion of right shin, about six fingers breadth in length, and commencing four fingers breadth from knee cap. Light brown complexion, grey hair.	Village Subahdarka Poorwa, close to Nuhur Royke Serai, Pergunnah Ballhapun, District Pertaubghur.	Widow ..	Ramjaun Khan	Jemadar (3rd Class Order of Merit).	48th Native Infantry.	19th October 1872.	16th April 1873.	For three years.	N. W. P.

No. 961 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to sea (medical certificate) :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Elderton, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for six months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 962 *of* 1873.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 30th July 1873, it is hereby notified that applications for furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs, under Rule XI of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in the case of officers not employed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, should in future be submitted by Local Governments or Administrations or Departments under which the officers may be serving, direct to the Government of India in the Military Department, instead of through the Adjutant General's Office as heretofore.

No. 963 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Cortlandt Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps,—2nd September 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Davison, Bombay Staff Corps,—4th September 1873.

No. 964 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified under the operation of clause 13 of the Royal Warrant of 21st December 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Croughton Stileman, of the Bombay Infantry,—6th March 1873.

No. 965 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Majors (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Hope Moncrieff Aitken, V. C., Edward Holmes Scott, and Calvert Daw Stanley Clarke,—2nd September 1873.

No. 966 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Hugh Henry Gough, C. B., V. C.,—4th September 1873.

No 967 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Everard Strangways Neave,—4th September 1873.

No. 968 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 761 of 1873, for, short service Sepoy Ismail Khan, read, short service Sepoy *Jumal* Khan.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 969 *of* 1873.—Havildar Kulleea, of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, declared unfit for further service, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the pension of his rank, *viz.*, Rupees 6 per mensem, with effect from the date on which he may be struck off the strength of the Corps.

The stipend will be disbursed at Erinpoorah.

No. 970 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned individuals, declared unfit for further service, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, with effect from the date on which they may be struck off the strength of their batteries :—

The stipends will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces' circle of payment :—

B. Battery, A. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

Syces Oree, Bessana, Munbode, Sookhai and Mattadeen.

D. Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Bhisty Saddal; Syce Chungah; Grass-cutters Inda, Boodee, and Sookah.

No. 971 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Edward Lempriere Earle, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Department Public Works, Punjab,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The 10th September 1873.

No. 972 *of* 1873.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 699 of the 4th July 1873, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the reduction of a circle of the Judge Advocate General's Department in Bengal.

As a temporary measure therefore, and pending further orders, the duties connected with the Saugor and Gwalior Districts will be transferred to the Deputy Judge Advocates of the Allahabad and Meerut Divisions, respectively.

No. 973 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 699 of the 4th July 1873, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, pending further orders, the arrangements in force prior to the issue of G. G. O. Nos. 1047 and 1048 of the 13th October 1869, will again come into operation in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and that the original designation of Judge Advocate General will be restored to the officers at the head of that Department in those Presidencies.

The Deputies attached to circles will continue to be styled "Deputy Judge Advocates."

The 11th September 1873.

No. 974 *of* 1873.—The following extract from a list of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, and granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

No. 11 *of* 1873.—List of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, and granted extensions of leave, &c.

Permitted to return.

Rank.	Name.
Lieutenant	R. T. Hawkes.
Lieutenant-Colonel	A. Irvine.
Lieutenant	S D Barrow.
Captain	N. J. Jones.
... ...	G. Lamb.
Colonel	H. Rose.
Major	E. B. Ward.

Granted extensions of leave.

Rank.	Name.	Period.	On what account.
Captain	J. Johnstone	4 months ...	Sick certificate.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	W. N. Lees	6 " ...	"
Major	F. W. Dunbar	3 " ...	"
Colonel	S. Richards	3 " ...	"

INDIA OFFICE,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT;
15*th August* 1873.

(Sd.) C. MASON,
for the Military Secretary.

No. 975 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 759 of 1873, Captain H. Wylie, 3rd Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, will continue to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, till the return from furlough to Europe of Captain R. P. Blake, or until further orders.

No. 976 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

27*th* (*Punjab*) *Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Havildar Bishon Dass to be Jemadar, from the 1st May 1873, *vice* Shibdial, invalided.

The 12*th September* 1873.

No. 977 *of* 1873.—Mr. R. C. Sterndale is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment of Honorary Riding Master of the Calcutta Volunteer Lancers.

No. 978 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Staff.—To be Major.

Mr. Robert Craufuird Sterndale, *vice* Major A. S. Allan, resigned.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 5th September 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers, as specified in the Statement published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

Statement of deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, from 1st to 4th September 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned Officers.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
1st Sept. 1873	(a) Alexander Lindsay ...	Captain ...	Late 68th Regiment Native Infantry.	...	23rd Sept. 1872	Intestate	545 1 0	...	545 1 0					
4th Ditto	(b) John Henry Bourne .	Lieutenant...	Bengal Staff Corps.	...	9th May 1873 ...	Testate ...	1,937 15 0	...	1,937 15 0					
						TOTAL ...	2,483 0 0	...	2,483 0 0					

(a).—Next-of-kin, Widow, Mrs. Eliza Jane Lindsay—Child, Annie Jane Lindsay.

(b).—Widow, Henrietta Lizzy Bourne—Children, Etta Mary Bourne, John Bury Bourne.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th September 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 15th August to 4th September 1873 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	REMARKS.
Invalid Establishment.	Captain S. Budd ...	11th Augt. 1873	Landour.		
Her Majesty's 106th Foot.	Lieut.-Col. W. M. S. Bolton	12th Do.	Morar.		
Her Majesty's 26th Foot.	Captain J. S. Greer ...	15th Do.	Do. ...	Intestate.	
Her Majesty's 10th Hussars.	Riding Master D. Walsh ...	3rd Do.	Muttra.		

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 8th September 1873.

No. 581.—Mr. D. C. Gordon, Deputy Controller, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is granted six weeks' privilege leave and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 9th September 1873.

No. 582.—Mr. R. N. Burn, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, with the rank of Assistant Controller, 3rd Grade.

No. 583.—Mr. J. Humphrys is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Temporary Sub-Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 584.—Public Works Department Notification No. 397 of the 6th June 1873, appointing Mr. J. M. Hardy temporarily to the Department as an Overseer, 1st Grade, and posting him to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, is cancelled.

The 10th September 1873.

No. 585.—Mr. W. Watson, Store-keeper to the Government of India for State Railways at Calcutta, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from 1st current.

Mr. H. Joll, Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division of Public Works, Bengal, will officiate for Mr. Watson in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the latter on privilege leave. Mr. Joll assumed charge on 1st current.

No. 586.—Mr. A. S. Gerrard is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

The 12th September 1873.

No. 587.—Mr. J. F. Cockburn is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Neemuch (State) Railway Survey.

No. 588.—Mr. W. K. Stent, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on the 17th June 1873.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R. A.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1873.

On and after the 3rd instant, Part I of the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the *Gazette* as well as the *Supplement* will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Communications relating to the other Parts, and remittances, should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th September 1873.

No. 44.—Mr. George Rae, Surveyor, 4th Grade, availed himself on the 3rd instant of the leave of absence for two months granted in Notification No. 41, dated 18th ultimo.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 29th August 1873.

No. 1393*G.*—Captain C. K. M. Walter, Officiating Political Agent, Marwar, returned from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 1090G, dated 26th July 1873, and resumed charge of his office on the afternoon of 19th August 1873.

LEWIS PELLY, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore Residency, the 26th August 1873.

No. 6.—Baboo Khetter Nauth Chatterjee, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, returned from three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 1 of 19th May last, on the 24th August 1873.

No. 7.—Baboo Khetter Nauth Chatterjee, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has been transferred from the Southern Road to the Mhow Division.

The 1st September 1873.

No. 8.—Baboo Umbica Churn Chowdry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been granted one month's privilege leave, from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

Indore Residency, the 4th September 1873.

Major W. Kincaid, Officiating Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Sirdarpore, and Commandant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, availed himself on the forenoon of the 20th August 1873, of the privilege leave granted him in G. O. G. G., No. 1851, dated 25th August 1873.

Captain G. F. Blowers, Officiating Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Maunpore, received charge of the office of the Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Sirdarpore, and Commandant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, on the forenoon of the 20th August 1873, in accordance with G. O. G. G., No. 1852, dated 25th August 1873.

JOHN WATSON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd September 1873.

No. 84.—The privilege leave granted to Captain F. F. Cotton, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Circle, Military Works, in Inspector General's Notification No. 72, dated 12th August 1873, is cancelled.

The 5th September 1873.

No. 85.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 572, dated 29th August 1873, Honorary Ensign and Deputy Commissary J. Copeland, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

5th Circle.

Rawulpindee, the 2nd September 1873.

No. 16.—Sub-Conductor G. Blake, Barrack Master at Rawulpindee, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 75 of 15th August 1873, on the 26th August 1873.

J. HUME, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Military Works.

OFFICE OF ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

NOTICE.

Rangoon, the 3rd September 1873.

All letters, &c., addressed to Deputy Accountant General, British Burma, bearing dates between 16th and 23rd August 1873, having been lost in the wreck of the Steamer *Ethiopia*, which left Calcutta for Rangoon on the 23rd idem, duplicates should be sent.

E. RULE,
Offg. Deputy Accountant General, British Burma.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 3rd September 1873.

No. 43.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 41, dated 25th August 1873, Mr. H. B. Addis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 2nd September 1873, the remaining portion of the privilege leave from 3rd to 22nd September 1873, is cancelled.

A. E. DOWNING, *Captain,*
Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer,
Neemuch (State) Railway.

WANTED

Immediately for the Neemuch (State) Railway, between Indore and Rutlam, the following establishments :—

Copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) together with a brief record of service, note of last pay, state of health, and age of each applicant should be sent prepaid to the undersigned at Indore.

Answers will be sent to successful candidates only, who will be at first appointed on probation.

No applications will be attended to for Clerkships above the 5th Grade, unless there has been previous experience in public office work, nor in any case without good testimonials are furnished and the terms of this advertisement complied with.

1	Office Superintendent,	average	monthly	pay	... Rs.	300
1	Second Grade Clerk		"	"	... "	150
2	Third " Clerks		"	"	... "	105
3	Fourth " "		"	"	... "	70
11	Fifth " "		"	"	... "	45

DRAFTSMEN.

1	Draftsman, average monthly pay	.. Rs.	90
10	Upper Subordinates ...	Accustomed to departmental work. Rates of pay fixed by the Public Works Department.	
9	Lower Subordinates ...		

SIMLA, *August* 1873.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
Supdg. Engr., Neemuch (State) Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 1st September 1873.

No. 224.—Sergeant H. MacCartney, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Indus Bridge Division to the Upper Sindh District.

No. 226.—Baboo Kally Churn Dey, Accountant, 4th Grade, Ghotkee Division, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No 227.—Mr. R. McH. Melliss, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Kotri to the Mehur Division, Lower Sindh District.

No. 228.—In this Office Notification No. 189 of 1st August, omit the words "Schwan Division."

The 4th September 1873.

No. 229.—Ameer Bux, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Khanpore Division, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 230.—Mr. J. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 9th September 1873.

No. 828*E.*—With reference to *Gazette of India* Notification No. 420E, dated 9th June last, Mr. Henry Vacher, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of this day, the 9th September 1873, from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 389E, dated 27th May last.

No. 829*E.*—Mr. T. L. Jones, appointed by Government of India Notification No. 531, dated 16th August 1873, a probationary 3rd Grade Accountant, and posted to the Rajpootana (State) Railway, reported himself to Controller at Agra on the 8th instant.

JOHN G. FURNIVALL,
Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 6th September 1873.

No. 102.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 567, dated 28th August 1873, appointing Mr. Assistant Engineer H. L. Monk to officiate as Executive Engineer, Jhelum Bridge Division, this officer received over charge from Mr. Executive Engineer W. J. Galwey on the forenoon of the 2nd September 1873.

No. 103.—Notification No. 72, dated 12th July 1873, granting one month's privilege leave to Mr. A. G. Hardinge, Sub-Engineer, Chenab Section, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 104.—In Notifications Nos. 82 and 96, dated 26th July and 16th August 1873, respectively, transferring Sergeant R. B. Teeling from Jhelum Bridge Division to the Ravee Section, for "Sergeant R. B. Teeling, Supervisor, 2nd Grade," read "Sergeant R. B. Teeling, Supervisor, 1st Grade."

No. 105.—In Notification No. 99, dated 16th August 1873, dispensing with the services of W. J. Clissold, Supervisor, 1st Grade, for "from the afternoon of the 11th August 1873," read "from the afternoon of the 10th August 1873."

No. 106.—Mr. R. Howarth, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Chenab Section, having returned to duty from the privilege leave granted by Notification No. 88, dated 9th August 1873, on the 1st September 1873, the unexpired portion of leave is cancelled.

No. 107.—With reference to Notification No. 90, dated 9th August 1873, transferring Sergeant W. Robinson, Overseer, 1st Grade, from the Bukralla Division of the Rawulpindee District to the Ravee Section, this subordinate left the former Division on the 1st September 1873, and joined the latter section on the forenoon of the 2nd September 1873.

No. 108.—Notification No. 81, dated 26th July 1873, of Mr. Assistant Engineer W. Foster having passed the examination in colloquial Hindustani, is cancelled.

G. J. H. GLINN,
Offg. Chief Engineer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Simla, the 1st September 1873.

REGISTRATION OF ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES FOR TELEGRAMS.

From the 1st January 1874, the Telegraph Department will adopt a system of registration for abbreviated addresses adopted in telegrams.

Only one abbreviated address can be registered by each individual or firm.

No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another individual or firm.

A fee of twelve rupees per annum will be levied for each address registered.

The Telegraph Department will not, from the above-mentioned date, undertake the delivery of telegrams unless the unregistered addresses are full, or the abbreviated addresses are registered at the Telegraph Office at the station of their destination.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

List of Maps of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India for sale.

TITLE OF MAP.	SCALE OF MAP.	PRICE
		Rs. A.
TURKESTAN, with the adjoining portions of the British, Russian, and Native Territories included between the Meridians of 46° and 86° and the parallels of 29° and 47°, mapped on the basis of the surveys made by British and Russian Officers up to 1872; in 4 sheets, 2nd Edition.	Inch Miles 1 = 32	6 0
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF KUMAON AND BRITISH GURHWAL, with and without hill shading. Sheets Nos. 17, 18, 23, and 32, comprising parts of Kumaon Sheets Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14 and 24, comprising parts of Gurhwal. Sheets Nos. 9, 15 and 16, comprising parts of Kumaon and Gurhwal:	Inch Mile 1 = 1	Rs 1-8 to 2 per sheet.
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF KATTYWAR, Sheet No. 13, comprising parts of Kattywar, Ahmedabad, and Jhalawar.	Inch Mile 1 = 1	2 0
Sheets Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 16, comprising parts of Gohelwar		Rs. 1-8 to 2 per sheet.
Sheet No. 5, comprising parts of Ahmedabad and Gohelwar		1 8
Sheets Nos. 15 and 25, comprising parts of Gohelwar and Hallar.		2 0
Sheet No. 17, comprising parts of Gohelwar and Und Surveys.		2 0
Sheet No. 18, comprising parts of Gohelwar and Babriawar		2 0
Sheet No. 14, comprising parts of Ahmedabad and Gohelwar		2 0
Sheet No. 19, comprising parts of Gohelwar and Babriawar		1 4
Sheet No. 26, comprising parts of Gohelwar		2 0
Sheet No. 27, comprising parts of Soruth and Gohelwar ...		2 0
Sheet No. 28, comprising parts of Soruth, Gohelwar, and Babriawar.		2 0
Sheet No. 12, comprising part of Jhalawar		2 0
Sheet No. 29, comprising parts of Babriawar and Soruth...		1 12
Sheet No. 30, comprising part of Soruth		1 0
DEGREE SHEET OF THE KATTYWAR SURVEY, No. III, comprising part of Gohelwar.	Inch Miles 1 = 4	1 0
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF GUZERAT, Sheet No. 12, comprising part of Broach District.	Inch Mile 1 = 1	1 8
CHARTS OF SPIRIT LEVELED HEIGHTS in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, and Oudh, compiled from Canal, Railway, and other Surveys, and combined with the operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.	Inch Miles 1 = 2	2 0
Sheet No. 1, (2nd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Ambala, Sahâranpur, Dehra Dún, and Thanesar.		2 0
Sheet No. 3, (3rd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Sahâranpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Thanesar.		2 0
Sheet No. 5, (2nd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, and Panceput.		2 0
Sheet No. 7, comprising parts of districts of Meerut, Bulandshahr, Delhi, Panceput, and Rohtak.		2 0
Sheet No. 8, comprising parts of districts of Meerut, Muradabad, Bulandshahr, and Rampur.		2 0
Sheet No. 9, comprising parts of districts of Allygarh, Delhi, Bulandshahr, and Goorgaon.		1 12
Sheet No. 10, (2nd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Allygarh, Bulandshahr, Budaon, and Muradabad.		2 0
Sheet No. 11, comprising parts of districts of Muthra, Allygarh, and Goorgaon.		1 12

List of Maps of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India for sale,—continued.

TITLE OF MAP.	SCALE OF MAP	PRICE
		Rs. A.
Sheet No. 12, (2nd Edition), comprising parts of districts of Allygarh, Etah, Muthra, and Budaon.	Inch Miles 1 = 2	2 0
Sheet No. 14, comprising parts of districts of Agra and Muthra.		1 4
Sheet No. 15, comprising parts of districts of Etah, Mainpuri, Muthra, Etawah, and Agra.		2 0
Sheet No. 16, comprising parts of districts of Mainpuri and Farakabad.		2 0
Sheet No. 17, comprising parts of districts of Etawah and Mainpuri.		1 4
Sheet No. 18, comprising parts of districts of Farakabad, Cawnpur, and Etawah.		2 0
Sheet No. 19, comprising parts of districts of Cawnpur and Oudh.		1 4
MAPS OF MASURI, within the municipal limits and Landour cantonment, published, with and without hill shading, in 20 sheets, numbered from 1 to 23, omitting 12, 18 and 21, which do not exist.	Inches Mile 12 = 1	Rs. 1-4 to 2 per sheet.
GUIDE MAP TO MASURI AND LANDOUR in one sheet ...	Inches Mile 6 = 1	2 0
MAP OF THE STATION OF RANIKHET, in 11 sheets, with and without hill shading.	Inches Mile 12 = 1	Rs. 1-4 to 2 per sheet.
MAP OF THE KOSI VALLEY, in 8 sheets, showing the ground on either side of the Kosi river to an average distance of 1½ miles, from Ramnagar thana up to the station of Ranikhet.	Inches Mile 6 = 1	Rs 1-4 to 2 per sheet.
MAP OF DEHRA DUN	Inch Miles 1 = 2	1 4
TRANS-FRONTIER MAPS. Sheet No. 4, comprising Trans-Frontier states of Afghanistan, Kafiristan, Badakshan, Bokhara, Karatagin, Swat, Panjkora, Bajaur, and Chitral.	Inch Miles 1 = 16	2 0
Sheet No. 7, comprising Trans-Frontier states of Chilas, Gilgit, Yassin, Kunjut, Sirikul, Pamir Steppe, Kashgar, Yarkund, and Khotan, with part of Chinese Tibet.		2 0
ROUTE MAP for the Western Himalayas, Kashmir, Punjab, and Northern India (including the former Kashmir Route Map), with a pamphlet of names of halting places, distances, &c., &c.	Inch Miles 1 = 32	2 8

NOTE.—The above maps may also be obtained on the *Public Service* on application to the Office of the Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, Dehra Dún. They may be obtained by purchase at the rates mentioned, in addition to cost of packing, by application to that Office or to the following Agents :—

Calcutta—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Allahabad—Curator of Books, N. W. P.
Nagpoor—Curator of Books Central Provinces.
Lahore—Manager, Panjáb Printing Company, Limited.

The Trigonometrical Survey Office does not undertake the mounting or binding of maps. Applicants are particularly requested to specify the maps wanted exactly as above described. Indexes of the maps of the Topographical Surveys and Charts of Levels to be had on application.

DEHRA DÚN, *August* 1873.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Major the Honourable William Murray Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps, died on the 22nd September 1872.

Thomas Brown, an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co., Merchants, Calcutta, died at Tittaghur on the 29th July 1873.

Walter Thomas Burr, *alias* Walter Thomas, formerly a Sergeant in the Royal Artillery, but late a Government Pensioner, died at Kentish Town, Middlesex, England, on the 4th February 1873.

Richard Barton Hill, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Infantry, died at Simla on the 19th April 1873.

Francis Housman, a Barrister-at-Law, and late Recorder of Rangoon, died at Rangoon on the 18th July 1873.

A. C. Man, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of Bassein, died at Ngathynekyoung, in British Burma, on the 21st May 1872.

Lieutenant G. F. Thorp, of the Staff Corps, and Assistant Commissioner of Poungday, in the District of Prome, died at Poungday on the 10th March 1872.

James William Hefferan, a Clerk in the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's Office at Garden Reach, died at Calcutta on the 4th August 1873.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 6th September 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

WANTED.

For the Office of the Executive Engineer, Kooldunna :—

1 Clerk, salary Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 100.
1 Ditto, salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60.
1 Draftsman, salary Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 80.
1 Ditto salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to the Executive Engineer, Murree.

NOTICE.

TO TREASURY OFFICERS AND OTHERS.—Two blank Cheques of the Public Works Department pattern, bearing Book No. 240 and Cheque Nos. 32 and 41, respectively, having been abstracted from the Cheque Book in use by the Executive Engineer, Ghotkee Division, Indus Valley (State) Railway, notice is hereby given, warning Treasury Officers and the public generally against cashing or otherwise negotiating such Cheques, should they be fraudulently filled in and circulated.

MOOLTAN,
The 26th August 1873.

D. C. GORDON,
Deputy Controller,
Indus Valley (State) Railway.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 30th August 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office will be closed as follows :—

From Friday, the 26th September, to Tuesday, the 7th October, both days inclusive, on account of Doorga Poojah and Luki Poojah Holidays.

The 11th September 1873.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. John McAlister, late Accountant of the Bombay Agency, has been appointed Acting Agent at Mirzapore Branch.

Mr. W. Neill, late Acting Agent at Jubbulpore Branch, has succeeded Mr. McAlister as Accountant at Bombay.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th August 1873.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				5 per cent Debentures for			TOTAL AMOUNT
		of 1824-25	of 1828-29	of 1832-33	of 1835-36	of 1842-43	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	of 1856-57	of 1870	of 1871.	of 1872.	6½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60	10 years Repayable, June 1877	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 16th August 1873	54,100	27,840	2,880	16,63,360	34,59,700	1,36,41,400	1,16,41,600	1,20,52,100		37,91,300	3,61,000	3,09,23,000	4,39,56,800	36,31,000	30,53,000	12,92,59,080
Add— Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th August 1873	...	...	..	...	...	4,300	..	...	..	...	...	...	16,500	...	...	20,800
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th August 1873 ..	...	...	..	...	4,200	14,500	30,400	.	...		...	1,000	6,49,700	...	..	6,99,800
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th August 1873	...	..	..	...		500	500	3,000		...		54,000	32,500	2,000		92,500
	54,100	27,840	2,880	16,63,360	34,63,900	1,36,60,700	1,16,72,500	1,20,55,100	...	37,91,300	3,61,000	3,09,78,000	4,46,55,500	36,33,000	30,53,000	12,90,72,180
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	.	.	534		3,000	30,600	70,800	47,000		13,400	2,000	20,500	1,99,400	2,000	1,000	3,80,034
Balance on 30th August 1873	54,100	27,840	2,346	16,63,360	34,60,900	1,36,30,100	1,16,01,900	1,20,08,100	...	37,77,900	3,59,000	3,09,57,500	4,44,66,100	36,31,000	30,52,000	12,86,92,146

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th June 1873 enfaced from India, 1,742 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 1,776 lakhs.

„ 1st July 1873 to 15th July „ „ „	2	„	„	„	7	„
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „ „ „ „	6	„	„	„	9	„
„ 1st Augt „ to 15th Augt „ „ „ „	2	„	„	„	3	„
„ 16th „ „ to 30th „ „ „ „	8	„	„	„	4	„
	1,760	„			1,799	„
					1,760	„
Balance against London ...					39	„

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 3rd September 1873

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HIGH COURT—Original Jurisdiction.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th August 1873.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has, under Section 5 of Act XVII of 1864, appointed Mr. Frederick John Fergusson, Barrister-at-Law, to be the Official Trustee of Bengal in the room of Mr. Charles J. Wilkinson.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th September 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	15,48,276	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office (Rs. 1,94,76,263 7 7) + General Treasury Balance at Branches (Rs. 2,25,02,579 9 7)	4,19,78,843	1	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,56,10,444	13	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,45,137	14	3
Sundries	5,72,371	10	5
TOTAL ...	9,20,55,073	15	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A	P.
Government Securities ..	1,75,41,767	1	2
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	43,63,935	15	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	17,80,422	7	0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...	1,97,56,725	1	3
Dead Stock	11,39,112	1	11
Stamps	13,044	10	6
Balances with other Banks ...	17,72,558	5	11
Sundries	1,74,111	6	9
Bullion	5,35,933	2	5
	4,70,77,610	4	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,56,18,597 15 2) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... (Rs. 2,93,58,865 11 11)	4,49,77,463	11	1
TOTAL ...	9,20,55,073	15	7

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 11th September 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION: Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Sept. 1st, 1873 ...	...	..	...	95,334	15,91,487
" 2nd, " ...	...	..	...	95,334	15,91,487
" 3rd, " ...	...	...	...	95,334	15,91,487
" 4th, " ...	...	...	...	95,394	15,91,487
" 5th, " ...	.	...	...	95,394	15,91,487
" 6th, " ..		...	...	95,394	15,91,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 8th September 1873.

H. E. BUSTEED,
Offg. Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
		Notes wholly lost or destroyed.	
		Rs.	
5975 ...	L/E 43910 ...	10 ...	Babu Kadernath Chatterjee.
5979 ...	L/E 22740 ...	100 ...	Babu Kallyprosono Chatterjee.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*continued.*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed—continued.		
		Rs.	
5984 ...	L/8 29275 ...	100 ...	G. S. Park, Esq., Collector, Tipperah.
	„ 29276 ...	100 ...	
	„ 29277 ...	100 ...	
	A/15 00675 ...	50 ...	
	„ 00676 ...	50 ...	
	L/15 78614 ...	20 ...	
	„ 78615 ...	20 ...	
	„ 78616 ...	20 ...	
	„ 78617 ...	20 ...	
	„ 78618 ...	20 ...	
	„ 78619 ...	20 ...	
	„ 78620 ...	20 ...	
	„ 78621 ...	20 ...	
	„ 78622 ...	20 ...	
	„ 78624 ...	20 ...	
	L/8 89168 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89169 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89170 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89171 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89172 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89173 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89174 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89175 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89176 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89177 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89178 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89179 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89180 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89181 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89182 ...	10	
	„ 89183 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89184 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89185 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89186 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89187 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89188 ...	10 ...	
	„ 89189 ...	10 ...	
	L/11 25056 ...	5 ...	
	„ 25057 ...	5 ...	
	„ 25058 ...	5 ...	
	„ 25059 ...	5 ...	
	„ 25060 ...	5 ...	
	„ 25061 ...	5 ...	
	„ 25062 ...	5 ...	
	„ 25063 ...	5 ...	
5985 ...	L/8 34403 ...	100 ...	A. Clark, Esq.
	„ 15292 ...	100 ...	
5997 ...	A/55 57694 ...	10 ...	Babu Gopal Chunder Ghose.
6003 ...	A/55 31403 ...	10 ...	The Depy. Secy., Bank of Bengal.
6005 ...	A/55 22960 ...	20 ...	Babu Gooroodas Sen.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5976 ...	L/7 34263 ...	20 ...	Babu Umakant Das.
	A/56 29009 ...	10 ...	
5977 ...	A/55 81681 ...	50 ...	Babu Jogesh Chunder Banerjee.
	L/15 30906 ...	20 ...	
5978 ...	L/11 08539 ...	5 ...	Hossein Bhawjee.
5982 ...	A/55 00608 ...	10 ...	J. James, Esq.
	„ 00609 ...	10 ...	
	„ 00610 ...	10 ...	
	„ 00611 ...	10 ...	
	„ 00612 ...	10 ...	
	A/13 32264 ...	50 ...	

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*concluded.*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed,—continued.		
		Rs.	
5983 ...	A/80 85541 ...	10 ...	Babu Sreenath Banerjee.
	„ 45015 ...	10 ...	
	L/8 11733 ...	10 ...	
5998 ...	A/97 47438 wrongly joined	10 ...	Messrs. Pearce, Macrae & Co.
	A/98 47438		
5999 ...	A/97 56444 ...	10 ...	Revd. T. F. Kirby.
6000 ...	„ 54476	10 ...	C. Gould, Esq.
6001 ...	L/6 03753 wrongly joined	10 ...	S. Nazeeboollah.
	„ 03754		
5986 ...	L/8 91128 ...	10 ...	Babu Bunko Behary Khaw.
5987 ...	A/86 37306 ...	20 ...	Messrs. J. Corfield & Co.
	L/8 42110 ..	10 ...	
5988 ...	L/18 58608 wrongly joined	20	Messrs. Baker and Catliff.
	„ 58609		
5989 ...	L/3 66111 ...	20 ...	Babu Kasubloll Shaha.
5990 ...	L/8 93582 ..	5 ...	Babu Bhaugbuth Paul.
5991 ...	L/1 72342 wrongly joined	10 ...	J. C. Rogers, Esq.
	L/8 18863		
5992 ...	A/86 29652 ...	50 ...	Dr. R. A. Barker.
5993 .	L/9 43070 wrongly joined.	5 ...	R. G. Rollo, Esq.
	„ 43071		
5994 ...	L/8 33218 ...	10 ...	Babu Issen Chunder Gangooly.
5995 ...	A/40 61808 wrongly joined	50 ...	Babu Wooma Churn Roy.
	„ 61839		
5996 ..	L/9 95564 ditto...	5 .	Babu Mohima Chund r Chatterjee.
	„ 95555		

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
CALCUTTA,
The 11th September 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTE	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
91 ...	B/54 01517	10 ..	N. C. Sitaram Moodelliar, New Town, Cuddalore.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 1st September 1873.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asst. to the Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

CALICUT CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
J/6 38398 ...	10 ...	Inspecting Post Master, 9th Division.
J/4 37150 ...	50 ...	Kandoor Krishnama Charlu, of Nellore.
	Mutilated Note.	
	Rs.	
J/6 16245 ...	10 ...	C. Soobramania Asary, of Madras.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALICUT,
The 29th August 1873.

P. A. COLE,
Deputy Collector,
In charge of Paper Currency.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
1873-74.		Rs.	
59 ...	C/80 78418 ...	100 ...	Mahomed Meddic Bin Moonshee Ibrahim Sheerajee, Modeekhana Fort.
	C/88 01634 ...	100 ...	
	C/80 41817 ...	100 ..	
	,, 9 966 ...	100 ...	
60 ...	C/70 96328 ...	100 ...	Mirza Jan, Draftsman, Executive Engineer's Office, Lall Koova, Delhi.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
1873-74.		Rs.	
52 ...	C/80 35333 ...	10 ...	Mr. Framjee Merwanjee, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Puna.
A/13 ...	C/80 32939 wrongly joined	100 ...	The Agent, Uncovenanted Service Bank (Limited), Allahabad.
	,, 32936		
A/18 ...	C/81 47889 ditto...	10 ...	Damother Ragoonath, care of Messrs. K. Noop & Co., Bombay.
	C/77 31245		
A/19 ...	C/78 20902 ditto...	20 ...	Ramchunder Ragoonath, Clerk to Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley, Bombay.
	,, 20903		

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; BOMBAY, *The 3rd September* 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

NAGPORE CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTES	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note wholly lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
F/19 07025 ...	5 ..	Jogendro Nath Roodro, Treasury Clerk, Wardhá.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
F/9 52246 ...	10 ...	Major W. B. Thomson, Staff Corps, Dumoh.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; NAGPORE, *The 2nd September* 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accountant General, Central Provinces, In charge of Paper Currency.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO	NO. OF NOTES	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
132 ...	E/6 54279 ...	10 ...	Ahmud Abbas, Sub-Overseer, Rawulpindee.
133 ...	E/5 50292 ...	20 ...	Bholanath, Murree.
	,, 50293 ...	20 ...	
	,, 50294 ...	20 ...	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
119 ...	E/5 35615 ..	100 ...	Raj Roop, Public Works Department, Dharumsalla.
122 ...	E/5 23588 ...	10 ...	Mr. R. Whyte, Ludhiana.
	,, 33688 ...	10 ...	
124	A/19 37470 ...	10 ...	Bunsee Lal, Umballa.
134 ...	A/18 48293 ...	10 ...	Mr. M. Arratoon, Lahore.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; LAHORE, *The 6th September* 1873.

C. J. O. MAYNE,
Assistant Accountant General, In charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th September 1873.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 16th September 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 15th.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, also for the United States of America *viâ* Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 19th September, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad, and Bussorah, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 22nd September, at 7 P. M.

The 12th September 1873.

Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 14th September, at 7 P. M., instead of Friday the 12th as previously notified.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 17th September, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 19th September, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Coconada*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 19th September, at 7 P. M.

Under an arrangement concluded by Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage payable on Registered Letters addressed to Cairo or any place in the interior of Egypt conveyed by British Packet, is increased from 6 annas to 7 annas 4 pies per half ounce rate, a like rate being added for every additional half ounce in weight.

2. The fee for registration payable on each letter is also increased from 4 annas to 6 annas.

3. No charge will be made when these letters are delivered.

4. The rates of postage payable on ordinary letters to Cairo and places in the interior of Egypt remain unaltered.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 6th September 1873.

Angus, J. R.
Antram, A. B.
Arratoon, Mrs. E.
Balfour, E. G.
Blannin, E.
Blond, Mrs. J. J.
Bovill, Surgeon E.
Daley, Dr. G. H.
D'Cruze, Mr. E.
Derasaire, H.
DeSilva, Miss L. R.
Deveria, J.
Domingo, G.
Donaldson, Miss G.
Edmunds, G. W.
Emmer, C. W.
Finney, R.
Freeman, H. C.
French, H. R.
Good, C.
Gonsalves, J.
Harvey and Co.
Ingles, Miss E.
Jantz, Mrs. M.
Judge, G. S.
Kelly, J.
Kimpby, Mrs. M.
Lawrance, G.
Livingstone, Madame.
Luna, Miss J.
Mabert, L.
Magno, F.
Mettierall, J.
Mogu and Co., H. B.
Pereira, Mrs. J.
Phillippe, Mrs. R.
Pilley, F.
Reily, E. M.
Rose, Miss.
Rowe, S.
Rozario, A. D.
Scott, W.
Shearman, Miss M.
Shuran, Mrs. A.
Thomas and Mercer, Messrs.
Thompson, J. H. W.
Vardy, Mrs. H.
Watson, W.
Webb, Mrs. C. J.
Weight, Miss R.
Weskins, M. S.
White, Mr.
Wynch, H. P.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Adalut Khan.
Clark, J.
Duns, D.
Gahan, R. L.
Holden, Mrs. G.
Holmes, W. H. F.
Scott, R.
Stewart, W.

Registered Letters.

Ahmed Bally Oollah.
A. H. Campleen, Esq.
Beepinbaharee Goosamy.
Cootee Lacka.
Golam Soban.
Gopee Mistree.
Gunga Ram Muckur.
Jogul Chunder Mookerjee.
Koodool Oollah.
L. Yarrow, Esq.
M. Araken.
Nissur Shak.
Petumber Mytee.
Rullun Chund.
Seebtobal Pandit.
Vurjuug Burmull, Esq.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Geological Survey of India.

Volume II.—Royal 8vo., pp. 341, Plates, large Geological Maps, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—Report on the Vindhyan Rocks and their Associates in Bundelkund.—Geological Structure of the central portion of the Nerbudda District.—Tertiary and Alluvial deposits of the Nerbudda Valley.—Geological relations and probable Geological age of the several groups of rocks in Central India and Bengal.

Volume III.—Royal 8vo., pp. 338, large Maps, Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 9; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—Report on the Raniganj Coal-field.—Additional remarks on the Geological age of Indian rock systems.—On the Sub-Himalayan ranges.

Volume IV.—Royal 8vo., pp. 450, large Maps, Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 8; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—Report on the Cretaceous Rocks of Trichinopoly District, Madras.—On the Structure of the Districts of Trichinopoly, Salem, &c.—On the Coal of Assam, &c.

Volume V.—Royal 8vo., pp. 354, Maps, Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 9; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—Sections across N. W. Himalaya, from Sutlej to Indus.—On the Gypsum of Spiti.—On the Geology of Bombay.—On the Jherria Coal-field.—Geological Observations on Western Tibet.

Volume VI.—Part 1, Blanford.—On the neighbourhood of Lynyan, &c., in Sind. Blanford.—On the Geology of a portion of Cutch. *Price Re.* 1-8.

Part 2, Hughes.—On the Bokaro Coal-field. Ball.—On the Ramgurh Coal-field. Blanford.—On the traps of Western and Central India. *Price Rs.* 2-8.

Part 3, Blanford.—Geology of the Taptee and Lower Nerbudda Valleys. Wynne.—Frog-beds in Bombay. Stoliczka.—Oxyglossus pusillus. *Price Rs.* 5.

Volume VI.—Royal 8vo., pp. 394, Maps and Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 9 *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—Geology of the neighbourhood of Lynyan, &c., and portion of Cutch.—Bokaro Coal-field.—Ramgurh Coal-field.—Traps of Western and Central India.—Geology of the Taptee and Lower Nerbudda Valleys—Frog-beds in Bombay.—Oxyglossus pusillus.

Volume VII.—Part 1, Mallet.—On the Vindhyan series in the North-Western and Central Provinces. Oldham.—Mineral Statistics of India. Coal.—Medlicott.—Geology of the Shillong plateau, pp. 210, Maps and Illustrations. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Part 2, Hughes.—On the Kurhurbari Coal-field. Hughes.—On the Deoghur Coal-fields, pp. 48, Maps. *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Part 3, Mallet.—Aden water-supply. Hughes.—Karanpura Coal-fields. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Volume VII.—Royal 8vo, pp. 342, Maps, Plates, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 6; *packing and postage* 14 *annas.*

Contents:—Vindhyan series, as exhibited in the North-Western and Central Provinces of India.—Mineral Statistics of India. Coal.—Geological sketch of Shillong Plateau in North-Eastern Bengal.—Kurhurbari Coal field.—Deoghur Coal-fields.—Geological Structure of the Country near Aden, &c.—Karanpura Coal-fields.

Volume VIII.—Part 1, King.—On the Kadapah and Karnul formations in the Madras Presidency, pp. 3119, Maps, numerous Illustrations, &c. *Price Rs.* 4-8; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Part 2, Hughes.—Itkhuri Coal-field. Hughes.—Daltonganj Coal-field. Ball.—Chopé Coal-field, pp. 34, Maps, &c. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 10 *annas.*

Volume VIII.—Royal 8vo., pp. 352, numerous Maps, &c., cloth, lettered. *Price Rs.* 6-8; *packing and postage Re.* 1.

Contents:—On the Kadapah and Karnul formations in the Madras Presidency.—Itkhuri Coal-field.—Daltonganj Coal-field.—Chopé Coal-field.

Volume IX.—Part 1, Wynne.—Geology of Kutch, pp. 294, Maps, Illustrations, &c. *Price Rs.* 4; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

Records of the Geological Survey of India, being shorter papers exhibiting the current labors of the Survey. A number is published every three months—in February, May, August, and November. Three numbers have appeared for 1868, and four each for 1869, 1870, and 1871, and three numbers of 1872.

Subscription for the year Rs. 2. *Price of each number* 1 *Rupee. Postage for India* 4 *annas additional per annum.*

Palæontologia Indica, being figures and descriptions of the organic remains obtained during the progress of the Geological Survey of India. These are published in fasciculi, each containing six lithographed plates, Royal 4to., with descriptions, or a correspondingly larger amount of letter-press. A fasciculus is issued every three months, or on the 1st of January, April, July, and October in each year. *Price Rs.* 2.

The following have already appeared :—

Ser. I.—The Fossil Cephalopoda of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India (Belemnitidæ-Nautilidæ), 25 Plates, with letter-press. *Price Rs.* 7-8 (15*s.*); *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Ser. II.—The Fossil Flora of the Rajmahal Series. Six fasciculi have been published. *Price Rs.* 12 (£1-4*s.*); *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Ser. III.—The Fossil Cephalopoda of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India (Ammonitidæ). Thirteen parts, containing 71 Plates, Index, &c. *Price Rs.* 2 (4*s.*) *each part; packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Ser. I & III, or the complete series of the Cephalopoda, may be had bound together, pp. xxiv, 216, 95 Plates. *Price Rs.* 31-8 (£3-3*s.*); *packing and postage Rs.* 2-2.

Ser. IV, 1.—The Vertebrate Fossils from the Panchet Rocks, by Prof. T. H. Huxley. *Price Rs.* 2 (4*s.*); *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Ser. V, 1—10.—The Gastropoda of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India, complete, half bound, lettered, pp. xiii, 500, 28 Plates. *Price Rs.* 20 (£2.); *packing and postage Rs.* 2.

Ser. VI, 1—4.—The Pelecypoda Bivalves of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India. *Price Rs.* 8 (16*s.*); *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Ser. VI, 1—13.—The Pelecypoda Bivalves of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India, complete, half bound, 50 Plates. *Price Rs.* 26 (£2-12*s.*)

Ser. VII.—Tertiary crabs from Sind and Kutch. *Price Rs.* 2.
[Only a limited number of copies are printed.]

Chronological Table for 1871. *Price* 4 *annas; postage* 1 *anna.*

The above to be had at the Geological Survey Office, 1, *Hastings Street; at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing,* 8, *Hastings Street; and all Booksellers.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Central Provinces, 1863-64. By Captain G. F. Pearson, 33rd M. N. I., Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, accompanied by a Memorandum thereon by Dr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests. To which is appended a Report by Dr. Brandis on his deputation to the Central Provinces in 1863-64. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 5 *annas.*

No. 2.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1863-64. By H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, with a Memorandum thereon by Dr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests. To which are appended other papers and correspondence regarding Forests, and the system of working them in these parts. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. 3.—Report upon the Deodar Forests of Bussahir, to which are appended Registers of Valuation, Forest Surveys in Bussahir and the District of Jounsar Bawur. With other statements relating to the growth of the Deodar Tree in the Western Himalaya. Being the result of a joint examination of the Bussahir Forest by D. Brandis, PH. D., Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, J. L. Stewart, M.D., Officiating Conservator, Punjab, and Captain E. Wood, Officiating Conservator, Oudh: with a Map illustrating the situation of the Forests. *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. 4.—Papers relating to Railway Communication between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. Extending over the years 1864-65. *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

No. 5.—Report of the Operations on Light-houses during the season of 1864-65. By Lieut.-Col. A. Fraser, R.E., Superintendent of Light-houses. *Price Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. 6.—Third Annual Report on the Management and Conservancy of the Oudh Forests for the forest year ending September 30th, 1864. By Captain E. S. Wood, Officiating Conservator, Oudh Forests. *Price Rs.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. 7.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1864-65. By H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah. *Price Re* 1; *packing and postage* 3 *annas.*

Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department. Third edition revised and corrected up to 1st January 1870. *Price Rs.* 4; *packing and postage Re.* 1 *extra; interleaved copies Rs.* 5; *packing and postage Re.* 1-6.

Forms referred to in the Code, Parts I to III. *Price Re.* 1-8 *each; packing and postage* 8 *annas extra each Part.*

Papers relating to the extension of Railway Communication in India, in continuation of papers contained in Reprint No. 4 of Records in Public Works Department, and concluding with Secretary of State's despatch No. 42 of 1869, passing orders on the various proposals submitted by the Government of India; 3 Vols., with Supplement and a packet of Maps. *Price Rs.* 16 *the set, or Rs.* 4 *per Vol. Supplement and Maps Rs.* 2 *each.*

Supplement for 1866 to Extracts from Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department, with Rules for the guidance of the Barrack Department. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

Half-yearly Supplement to Extracts from Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department, with Rules for the guidance of the Barrack Department, from 1st January to 30th June 1869. *Price Re.* 1 *each*; *packing and postage* 2 *annas each.*

Standing Orders of the Public Works Department for 1868.

Standing Orders of the Public Works Department for the 1st half-year ending 30th June 1872. *Price As.* 8; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

Public Works Railway Standing Orders, 1st half-year, 1871. *Price Anna* 1; *packing and postage* 1 *anna*

Public Works Railway Standing Orders, 2nd half-year, 1871. *Price As.* 2; *packing and postage* 1 *anna.*

Public Works Railway Standing Orders, 1st half-year, 1872. *Price Anna* 1; *packing and postage* 1 *anna.*

☞ Printed on one side of the paper only, to admit of easy incorporation with interleaved copies of the P. W. Code and Forms already published.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1868-69. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1869-70. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1870-71. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1871-72. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India for the year 1872-73. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 3 *annas.*

Trade and Navigation Returns.

Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India from December 1866 to March 1873 in monthly parts. Published by order of the Governor General in Council. *Price Re.* 1 *per copy*; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, Part I, from 1st May 1861 to 31st March 1867. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1867-68, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances for 1868-69, with a comparison of the two years. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1868-69, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances for 1869-70, with a comparison of the two years. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1869-70, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances for 1870-71, with a comparison of the two years. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1870-71, and Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances for 1871-72, with a comparison of the two years. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts. *Price Rs.* 8.

Part I.—Finance and Revenue Accounts, or Revenues, Charges, and other Cash transactions of British India, from 1st May 1861 to 31st March 1869. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Part II.—Revenues and Charges of each Presidency and Province from 1st May 1861 to 31st March 1869. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Part III.—Revenues and Charges, Statistics for the Administration of Revenue, and Miscellaneous Statistics. *Price Rs.* 3-8; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

Part II.—Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finance of British India from 1st May 1862 to 31st March 1870. *Price Rs.* 3-8; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

No. 1.—Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies in the year ending 30th April 1867, together with Miscellaneous Statistics, &c. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

No. 2.—Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies in the year ending 31st March 1868, together with Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Foreign Trade of British India from various periods to 1867-68. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage* 10 *annas.*

No. 3.—Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies in the year ending 31st March 1869, together with Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Foreign Trade of British India from various periods to 1868-69. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office in India for the year 1869-70. *Price* 8 *annas*; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

The Financial Statements from the years 1867-68 to 1873-74. *Price Re.* 1 *each*; *packing and postage* 2 *annas each.*

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

No. LXIV.—Report on the Coal Resources and Production of India. *Price Re.* 1-12; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. LXV.—Political History of the State of Jeypore. By Colonel Brooke. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

No. LXVII.—State of Education in India during 1866-67. By A. P. Howell, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department. *Price Rs.* 2-8 *stitched copy, and Rs.* 3-8 *bound copy*; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

No. LXIX.—Papers relating to Cattle Diseases, 1811 to 1868. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

No. LXXVI.—A Collection of Despatches from the Home Government on the subject of Education in India, 1854 to 1868. *Price Re.* 1-12; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

No. LXXIX.—Official Narrative of the Expedition to explore the Trade Routes to China *viâ* Bhamô, under the guidance of Major E. B. Sladen, Political Agent, Mandalay. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

No. LXXXI.—Report on the Political Administration of Rajpootana States for 1869-70. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

No. LXXXII.—Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1869-70. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

No. LXXXIV.—Report on the Political Administration of Rajpootana States for 1870-71. *Price Rs.* 3; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

No. LXXXVI.—Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1870-71. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *packing and postage* 6 *annas.*

Foreign Department—Selection No. 100.—Report on the Political Administration of Rajpootana States for 1871-72. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Foreign Department—Selection No. 101.—Report on the various Arab Tribes in the neighbourhood of Aden. *Price As.* 8; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

No. CII.—Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for 1871-72. *Price Rs.* 1-8; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Home Department.—Report on the Administration of Coorg for 1871-72. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 5 *annas.*

Selections from "Calcutta Gazettes."

Selections from *Calcutta Gazettes* of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of 50 years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Vol. V. *Price Rs.* 5.

Copies of Volumes I, III and IV are still available. *Price*, Volume I, Rs. 3. Volumes III and IV, Rs. 5 each. Volume I; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.* Volumes III, IV and V; *packing and postage* 12 *annas each.*

Waste Land Rules, being Chap. XXVI of the Rules of the Board of Revenue. *Price As. 4; packing and postage 2 annas.*

Note on the State of Education in India during 1865-66. By A. M. Monteath, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India. (Revised Edition). *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 4 annas.*

Adam's Reports on Vernacular Education in Bengal and Behar, with a brief view of its past and present condition. By the Revd. J. Long. *Bound in cloth, lettered, Rs. 3; stitched with colored wrappers, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage 8 annas.*

Acts of the Imperial Legislative Council from the year 1851 to the present date.

Rules for the admission of Military Officers to the Civil and Political Departments of the Government of India. *Price As. 8; packing and postage 2 annas.*

Report of the Commission to enquire into the operation of Act XIX of 1861, being an Act "to provide for a Government Paper Currency." In two volumes. *Price Rs. 2-8; packing and postage Re. 1-8.*

Selections from unpublished records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive, relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal. Vol. I, with a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Revd. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. *Price Rs. 5; packing and postage Re. 1.*

Fourth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1867. With Appendices containing Returns of Sickness and Mortality among the British and Native Troops, and also among the Prisoners in the Bengal Presidency, for that year. *Price Rs. 6; packing and postage 14 annas.*

Report on the Calcutta Cyclone of the 5th October 1864. By Lieut.-Col. J. E. Gastrell and F. H. Blanford, A.R.S.M., with Maps and Diagrams illustrating the origin and progress of the storm and the track of the storm-wave. Printed and published for the Government of Bengal by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, Calcutta, 1866. *Price Rs. 4-8; packing and postage 8 annas.*

A Brief History of the Cyclone at Calcutta and Vicinity, 5th October 1864. *Price Rs. 3; packing and postage 8 annas.*

Tables to calculate Salaries ranging from Rs. 10,000 to 1 Pie, and for 1 to 31 Days. *Price Re. 1-4; packing and postage 2 annas.*

Rules and Forms of Accounts for State Railways in parts :—

Part I.—"Sub-Divisional Officers" or "Disbursers." *Price Re. 1-8; packing and postage 6 annas.*

Part II.—"Executive Engineers." *Price Re. 1-8; packing and postage 6 annas.*

Part III.—"Store-keepers" and "Depôt Store-keepers." *Price Re. 1-8; packing and postage 6 annas.*

Rules and Forms for Revenue Accounts of State Railways (1873). *Price Rs. 3; packing and postage 12 annas.*

Supplement to Barrack Regulations (late Chap. XXI, P. W. D. Code, 2nd Edition), from 1st July 1869 to 30th June 1870. *Price 10 annas, including packing and postage.*

Aitchison's Treaties.

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries, compiled by C. U. Aitchison, Esq., B.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Super royal 8vo., cloth. *Price Rs. 2 per Volume; packing and postage 14 annas each.*

Volume I.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago, pp. 372, with three Maps.

Volume II.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the North-Western Provinces; Oudh, Nepal, the Punjab, and the States on the Punjab Frontier, pp. 456, with two Maps.

Volume III.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpore, and Bundlecund, pp. 588.

Volume IV.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and Malwa, pp. 561.

Volume V.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to Hyderabad, Mysore, and Coorg; the Madras Presidency and Ceylon, pp. 464.

Volume VII.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to Sindh, Beloochistan, Persia, and Herat; Turkish Arabia and the Persian Gulf; and the Arabian and African Coasts, pp. 393.

To this Volume is appended a Supplement containing various Treaties and Engagements concluded and Sunnuds issued since this collection was commenced.

An Index to the above Seven Volumes of Treaties, &c., compiled and arranged alphabetically and chronologically by M. Belletty, of the Foreign Office, Calcutta. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 12 annas.*

A Collection of the Statutes relating to India passed between the years 1855 and 1870, (both inclusive), with an Index by Whitley Stokes, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law and Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. *Price Rs.* 10.
Also, the Acts of the late Legislative Council from 1854 to 1861, and of the Council of the Governor General from 1862 to date, with Indices to the Acts from 1865 to 1870.
Also, a copious Index to the Acts of 1871. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage* 12 *annas.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 7 *annas.*

Just Published—New edition.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st June 1873. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage* 4 *annas; payable in advance.*

Now ready, royal 8*vo., stiff paper covers.*

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price* 1 *Rupee; packing and postage* 4 *annas.*

ARMY LIST—Reduced Price.

The price of the next and subsequent Numbers of the Bengal Official Quarterly Army List will be reduced from Rs. 5 *to Rs.* 4 *per copy for town subscribers, and from Rs.* 5-8 *to Rs.* 4-8 *for copies sent by post.*

Copies of the Number published on 1*st July are still available at present rates—Rs.* 5 *and Rs.* 5-8.

The Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, being Notification of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 780, dated 8th February 1871. Every alternate page is left blank for noting alterations and additions in manuscript. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 2 *annas extra.*

Papers regarding a blight in the Poppy Crop in the Behar and Benares Agencies. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 2 *annas.*

The Civil Pension Code, authorized edition, corrected to 2nd February 1872, octavo size, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations. *Price Re.* 1-4; *packing and postage* 4 *annas extra.*

Civil Leave Code, being Notification of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2008, dated 14th March 1872. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 3 *annas extra.*

Acting Allowance Code, being Notification of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2009, dated 14th March 1872. *Price As.* 8; *packing and postage* 2 *annas extra.*

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Origin, Nature, &c., of Indian Cattle Plagues. With Appendices. Calcutta, 1871. Fol. pp. xxx and 999, with Maps. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage Rs.* 2.

Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan, viâ Bhamô. By John Anderson, M.D., 1871. *Price Rs.* 8; *packing and postage* 14 *annas.*

Archæological Survey of India Reports for 1862-63-64-65. By A. Cunningham, C.S.I. Vols. I & II. *Price Rs.* 16; *packing and postage Re.* 1-10.

Now ready, royal 8*vo., half calf, cloth.*

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the Orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M.A., M.D., LL.B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-6; *payable in advance.*

Just Published.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Part II. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs.* 4 *packing and postage Re.* 1. *Interleaved copy, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage Re.* 1-12; *payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage Re.* 1-8; *payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing,* 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 041413-568 of 1865, for Rs. 500.

GOOLABSHUNKER DOOBEY,
Moonshee, Bank of Bengal, Benares.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 18435 of 1859-60 of the 5½ per cent. Loan, dated the 31st May of 1859, for Company's Rupees 1,000, originally standing in the name of Cottah Ramasawmy Chetty, and last endorsed to S. N. Kantierana Charier, the proprietor, for standing in the name of S. N. Kantierana Charier, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and of interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note in favor of the proprietor.

MADRAS,
The 27th August 1873.

S. N. KANTIERANA CHARIER,
Conjeeveram, Chingleput District.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, three pieces, Nos. 038294, 038537, 039343 of the 4 per cent. Loan of the 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of Kartick Chunder Burral, and last endorsed to Loke Nauth Ghose, deceased, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

SARODAPROSHAD GHOSE,
Maloteepoor, Kalna.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th September 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1873.

An Act to provide for the security and application of the effects of Officers and Soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the security and application of the effects of Officers and Soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Lunatic Soldiers' Property Act, 1873."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Native Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

'Officer.'

"Officer" means a Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Army, or of Her Majesty's Indian Army; and

'Soldier.'

"Soldier" means a soldier of Her Majesty's Army, or a European soldier of Her Majesty's Indian Army, including a Warrant and a Non-Commissioned officer.

Securing of effects of insane by Committee.

3. When an Officer or soldier becomes insane on service, but is not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged, on the ground of insanity, such Committee of Officers as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe, shall immediately secure all such of his effects as are within the territories to which this Act extends.

Application of effects.

4. Such effects shall be liable to be applied in or towards payment of any expenses necessarily incurred in the maintenance and removal of such Officer or soldier to any place in India, and of any such expenses and debts incurred and owing by him as would, under Part I of the Regimental Debts' Act, 1863, be preferential charges on his moveable property in case he had died on service, with the like preference, in the like order, and subject to the like provision for decision of doubt or difference, as would in that case apply, as nearly as may be, *mutatis mutandis*.

Stay of proceedings by Committee on payment of expenses and debts by representative.

5. If any person who would, if such Officer or soldier were dead, be entitled to take out representation to him (otherwise than as a creditor), or his wife (if any), or any near relative, pays in full the expenses and

debts aforesaid, the said Committee shall not further interfere in relation to the property.

Administration by Committee.

6. If such payment is not made, then, within one month after the insanity is known at the quarters where the property is, the said Committee may sell and convert into money such part of the property as they think fit,

and, after paying out of the proceeds the expenses attending the discharge of their duties, shall pay thereout the expenses and debts aforesaid,

and shall dispose of any property then remaining in their hands in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, or by such Officer as he appoints in this behalf, to the end that the same may be applied for the benefit of the Officer or soldier to whom it belongs.

Validation of payments, sales and dispositions by Committee.

7. Every payment or application of money, and every sale or other disposition of property, made by any Committee in pursuance of this Act, shall be valid as against all persons whomsoever.

Indemnity.

And every Officer belonging to any such Committee shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the money or other property so paid, applied or disposed of.

Power to make regulations.

8. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, prescribe such regulations as may seem fit for the better execution of any of the purposes of this Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three months.

No. 17 of 1873.

A Bill to explain and amend the law relating to certain Married Women, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make such provision as hereinafter appears for the enjoyment of wages and earnings by women married before the first day of January, 1866, and for insurances on lives by persons married before or after that day:

And whereas by the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section four, it is enacted that no person shall by marriage acquire any interest in the property of the person whom he or she marries, nor become incapable of doing any act in respect of his or her own property, which he or she could have done, if unmarried:

And whereas by force of the said Act all women to whose marriages it applies are absolute owners of all property vested in, or acquired by, them, and their husbands do not by their marriage acquire any interest in such property, but the said Act does not protect such husbands from liabilities on account of the debts of their wives contracted before marriage, and does not expressly provide for the enforcement of claims by or against such wives;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Married Women's Property Act, 1873:"

Extent and application.

2. It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

But nothing herein contained applies to any married woman who at the time of her marriage professed the Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh, or Jaina religion, or whose husband, at the time of such marriage, professed any of those religions.

And the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order, either restrospectively from the passing of this Act or prospectively, exempt from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act the members of any race, sect or tribe, or part of a race, sect or tribe, to whom he may consider it impossible or inexpedient to apply such provisions.

The Governor General in Council may also revoke any such order, but not so that the revocation shall have any retrospective effect.

All orders and revocations under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India.*

The fourth section of the said Indian Succession Act shall not apply, and shall be deemed never to have applied, to any marriage one or both of the parties to which professed at the time of the marriage, the Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion.

Commencement.

3. This Act shall come into force on the passing thereof.

II.—Married Women's wages and earnings.

Married women's earnings to be their separate property.

4. The wages and earnings of any married woman acquired or gained by her after the passing of this Act, in any employment, occupation or trade in which she is engaged, or which she carries on separately from her husband,

and also any money or other property so acquired by her through the exercise of any literary, artistic or scientific skill,

and all savings from and investments of such wages, earnings and property,

shall be deemed to be her separate property, and her receipts alone shall be good discharges for such wages, earnings and property.

III.—Insurances by Wives and Husbands.

Married woman may effect policy of insurance

5. Any married woman may effect a policy of insurance upon her own life, or the life of her husband, on her own behalf and independently of him; and the same and all benefit thereof, if expressed on the face of it to be so effected, shall enure as her separate property, and the contract evidenced by such policy shall be as valid as if made with an unmarried woman.

Insurance by husband for benefit of wife.

6. A policy of insurance effected by any married man on his own life, and expressed on the face of it to be for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, or any of them, shall enure and be deemed to be a trust for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, or any of them, according to the interest so expressed, and shall not, so long as any object of the trust remains, be subject to the control of the husband, or to his creditors, or form part of his estate.

When the sum secured by the policy becomes payable, it shall, unless special trustees are duly appointed to receive and hold the same, be paid to the Official Trustee of the Presidency in which the office at which the insurance was effected is situate, and shall be held by him upon the trusts expressed in the policy, or such of them as are then existing.

And in reference to such sum he shall stand in the same position in all respects as if he had been duly appointed trustee thereof by a High Court, under Act No. XVII of 1864 (*to constitute an Office of Official Trustee*), section ten.

Nothing herein contained shall operate to destroy or impede the right of any creditor to be paid out of the proceeds of any policy of assurance which may have been effected with intent to defraud creditors.

IV.—Legal proceedings by Married Women.

Married women may take legal proceedings.

7. A married woman may maintain a suit in her own name for the recovery of property of any description which, by force of the said Indian Succession Act, 1865, or of this Act, is her separate property; and she shall have, in her own name, the same remedies, both civil and criminal, against all persons, for the protection and security of such property, as if she were unmarried.

V.—Liability for Wife's debts.

Husband not liable for wife's antenuptial debts.

8. A husband shall not, by reason of any marriage subsequent to the thirty-first day of December, 1865, be liable to the debts of his wife contracted before marriage, but the wife shall be liable to be sued for, and shall, to the extent of her separate property, be liable to satisfy, such debts as if she had continued unmarried:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall affect any suit instituted before the passing of this Act, nor invalidate any contract into which a husband may, before the passing of this Act, have entered in consideration of his wife's antenuptial debts.

Wife's liability for postnuptial debts.

9. If a married woman possesses separate property, and if any person enters into a contract with her with reference to such property, or on the faith that her obligation arising out of such contract will be satisfied out of her separate property, such person shall be entitled to sue her, and, to the extent of her separate property, to recover against her whatever he might have recovered in such suit had she been unmarried at the date of the contract and continued unmarried at the execution of the decree:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of a husband for debts contracted by his wife's agency express or implied, or render a married woman liable to arrest or to imprisonment in execution of a decree.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Indian Succession Act (X of 1865), section four, declares that no person shall by marriage acquire any interest in the property of the person whom he or she marries. This section, however, does not apply to marriages contracted before the 1st January 1866, and, in the case of persons married after that day, the Act does not protect the husband from liability from the debts of his wife contracted before marriage, nor does it expressly provide for the enforcement of claims by or against such wives.

The objects of the present Bill are, first, to extend the protection afforded to wives by section four of the Succession Act (so far as regards future wages and earnings and policies of insurance) to women married before 1st January 1866; secondly, to declare that a married woman may sue in her own name for any property which by force of the Succession Act, or the proposed Act, is her separate property; thirdly, to relieve the husband of a wife married after the 31st December 1865, from her antenuptial debts; and, lastly, to declare that any person entering into a contract with a wife (otherwise than as her husband's agent), shall be entitled to sue her, and, to the extent of her separate property, to recover against her whatever he might have recovered had she been unmarried.

Clause 4 (as to a wife's wages and earnings) is equivalent to the Married Women's Property Act (33 & 34 Vic., Cap. 93), section one.

Clause 5 is copied from the first paragraph of section ten of that Act. It declares that any married woman may effect a policy of insurance

on her own life or on her husband's life, on her own behalf, and that the amount assured shall be her separate property. As the law stands, if a wife effects such a policy (otherwise than out of her separate estate), and dies in her husband's life-time, the husband, in the capacity of her administrator, becomes the absolute owner of the policy.

Clause 6 is equivalent to the second paragraph of the same section, the Official Trustee under Act XVII of 1864 replacing the trusteeap pointed in England by the Court of Chancery or the County Court. It provides that an insurance effected by a husband on his own life and expressed to be for his wife's benefit shall be deemed to be a trust for her benefit, and shall not be subject to the claims of his creditors, except, of course, when the transaction was intended to defraud them. This provision is necessitated by the doctrine that a husband as such has no insurable interest in his wife's life. It is true that, as the law stands, such a policy might be effected; but it would only be in the nature of a voluntary settlement, and it would be liable to the dangers to which such settlements are exposed.

Clauses 7 (as to legal proceedings by married women) and 8 (as to the non-liability of a husband for his wife's antenuptial debts) are respectively equivalent to sections eleven and twelve of the Married Women's PropertyAct.

Clause 9 declares the law as to a wife's liability for her postnuptial debts in conformity with a recent decision of Mr. Justice Phear (*Archer* v. *Watkins*, 8 Ben. L. R., 372). This decision is binding only in Bengal: the Bill will extend its authority throughout British India.

The Bill does not apply to married women who are Hindús, Muhammadans, Buddhists, Síkhs or Jainas, and power is taken to exempt from its operation, either retrospectively or prospectively, the members of any race, sect or tribe to whom it is inexpedient to apply its provisions.

SIMLA,
The 24th July 1873.

A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three months.

No. 18 of 1873.

Bill for the further amendment of Act No. I of 1859 *(for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen), and for other purposes.*

Preamble.

Whereas Act No. I of 1859 *(for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen)*, section one hundred provides that, in the cases of loss, abandonment, damage, or casualty therein mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Local Government, if a formal investigation appears to it to be requisite or expedient, to appoint two persons to make the same, and declares that one of such persons shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is held, and that the other may be any person conversant with maritime affairs:

And whereas it is expedient to amend the said section so as to enable the Local Government to add to the body so constituted either one or two members in each case as it thinks fit:

And whereas it is further expedient to provide more efficient means for enforcing the attendance of witnesses in investigations and trials under the said law and under Act No. XII of 1859, *(to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty)*, and the fourth and sixth sections of Act No. XV of 1863 *(to amend Act I of* 1859*)*, and to remove certain doubts which have arisen as to the manner in which proceedings under the said fourth section of Act No. XV of 1863 should be initiated;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of Act I of 1859, section 100.

1. The following clause shall be added to the said section:—

"In addition to the persons appointed under the former part of this section, the Local Government may also appoint to make the said investigation either one or two persons, as in each case it thinks fit, provided that such person or persons is or are conversant with maritime or mercantile affairs. The provisions of sections CI and CII of this Act shall apply to all persons so appointed."

Power to compel attendance of witnesses.

2. The authority conducting a trial or investigation under Act No. I of 1859, section one hundred, or under Act No. XII of 1859, or under section four or section six of Act No. XV of 1863, may, in addition to the powers conferred by the said Acts or any other law for the time being in force for compelling the attendance of witnesses, exercise all the powers in that behalf conferred on a Magistrate by the Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter XXVI.

Amendment of Act XV of 1863, section 4.

3. The said fourth section of Act No. XV of 1863 shall be read as if, after the word "authorized," the following words were inserted (that is to say): "on a report or statement of the case being submitted to it by the Local Government, or by such officer as the Local Government may have empowered in this behalf;" and as if, in the first proviso, for the words "Report, or a Statement," the words "Report or Statement" were substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act No. I of 1859, section 100, enables the Local Government, in cases where a ship has been lost or abandoned, to appoint two persons to make a formal investigation, one of whom is to be a Magistrate, and the other a person conversant with maritime affairs.

Cases have recently occurred which prove the desirability of strengthening these tribunals by adding a member conversant with mercantile affairs. And the principal object of this Bill (which has been prepared at the suggestion of the chief Local Governments) is to enable them to make this addition. Another object is to provide greater facilities for the attendance of

witnesses at the investigation, and to clear up some ambiguity arising out of Act XV of 1863, by which Act I of 1859 was amended.

SIMLA, *The 24th July* 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three months.

No. 19 of 1873.

THE OUDH LAWS BILL, 1873.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.

PART II.

GENERAL LAWS TO BE ADMINISTERED IN OUDH.

3. Statutory laws to be administered in Oudh.
4. Validity of local customs and mercantile usages.

PART III.

SPECIAL LAWS.

CHAPTER I.—MINORITY.

5. Period of legal minority.
6. Minors may enforce their rights.
7. 'Guardian' and 'ward' defined.
8. Appointment by parent.
9. Appointment by Court.
10. Rules for awarding custody of minor European British subjects.
11. Duties of guardian of the person.
12. Ward's religion.
13. Guardian entitled to custody of ward.
14. Duties of guardian of property.
15. Guardian under direction of Court.
16. Death of joint guardian.
17. Removal of guardian.
18. Close of guardian's authority.
19. Supersession of power of guardian appointed by Court.

CHAPTER II.—COURTS OF WARDS.

20. Deputy Commissioners to be Courts of Wards.
21. Jurisdiction of Court of Wards.
    Bar of jurisdiction in certain cases.
22. Enquiry into minority, lunacy or idiocy.
23. Appeal to Judicial Commissioner.
24. Extent of jurisdiction.
25. Power to lease wards' estates.

CHAPTER III.—BETROTHAL OF HINDUS AND MUHAMMADANS.

SECTIONS.

26. Extinguishment of betrothal-contract.
27. Contract when voidable.
28. Suits for breach of betrothal-contract.
29. Defence to suit.
30. Breach of promise of marriage.

CHAPTER IV.—DOWER AMONG MUHAMMADANS.

31. Muhammadan dower-contracts how to be enforced.
    Rule applicable after husband's death.

CHAPTER V.—IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(1) *Pre-emption.*

32. Right of pre-emption.
33. To what transactions it extends.
34. Presumption as to its existence.
35. Its existence in towns to be proved.
36. Notice to pre-emptors.
37. Devolution of right when property to be sold is part of a village.
38. Share of certain immoveable property to be offered to co-sharers.
39. Suit by pre-emptor.
40. Decree to fix time for payment.
41. Effect of non-payment of purchase-money.
42. Party to sale by joint owners.

(2) *Partition.*

43. Act XIX of 1863 in force with modifications.
    Act to apply to certain under-proprietary rights.
44. Prohibition of partition of estates.

CHAPTER VI.—PROCEDURE OF THE COURTS.

(a) *Law of Limitation.*

45. Rule of limitation.
46. Bar of redemption-suits when mortgage executed before 13th February 1844.
47. Redemption-suits not barred where fixed term for redemption had not expired before 13th February 1856.
48. Act XXXII of 1871, section 23, to cease in any district where first regular settlement is sanctioned.

(b) *Insolvency.*

49. Power to invest Courts with insolvency-jurisdiction.
50. Petition for adjudication.
51. Procedure thereupon.
    Insolvent defined.
52. Power to imprison insolvent guilty of misconduct.
53. Fraudulent transfer.
54. Power to sell or administer insolvent's estate.
55. Power to give effect to compositions.
56. When Court may order discharge of insolvent.
    Effect of order.
57. Sections 49 to 56 not to apply to persons admitted to benefit of insolvency-law in presidency towns.

SECTIONS.

58. Power to frame rules.
59. Saving of previous insolvency-proceedings. Pending cases.

(c) *Intestacy.*

60. Procedure in case of intestacies where moveables unclaimed.

(d) *Juries in Lucknow.*

61. Juries in civil cases in Lucknow.

(e) *Modifications of the Code of Civil Procedure.*

62. Extension of the term 'recognized agent.'
63. Rules for taking evidence.

Decrees concerning Land.

64. Copy of decrees affecting land to be forwarded to Deputy Commissioner.
65. Execution-sales of under-proprietary rights.
66. Execution-sales of land.
67. Power to make rules for custody and sale of attached property.

CHAPTER VII.—ESCHEATS.

68. Custody of nazúl property.
69. Appointment of local agents.

CHAPTER VIII.—HIDDEN TREASURE.

70. Procedure when hidden treasure is found.
71. Officer to maintain right of Government.
72. Procedure where claim preferred.
73. Procedure when no claim established.

CHAPTER IX.—CANTONMENTS AND MILITARY BÁZÁRS.

74. Servants of officers.
75. Registration of householders and shopkeepers.
76. Rules as to such registered persons.
77. Persons attached to bázárs of corps.
78. Rules as to such persons.
79. Persons entitled to privileges of such registration.
80. Registered persons subject to bázár regulations.
81. Arrests within Cantonments.
82. Commanding Officers not authorized to dispossess proprietors of land or houses.
83. Power to make regulations as to tenure of houses in bázárs.

CHAPTER X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

84. Power to invest taluqdárs with civil jurisdiction.
85. Honorary Police Officers.
86. Bands of armed men.
87. Foreign vagrants.
88. Procedure when they disobey Magistrate's orders.
89. Pasturage of Government lands.
90. Power to create new districts.

CHAPTER XI.—SUBSIDIARY RULES.

SECTIONS.

91. Power to make rules.
Publication of rules.
Annual republication of rules and circulars.
92. Penalty for breach of rules.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—

I.—Bengal Regulations.
II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

A Bill to declare and amend the laws to be administered in Oudh.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to declare and amend the laws to be administered in Oudh; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Oudh Laws Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh:

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of *January* 1874.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day, the Regulations, Acts, Rules and Orders mentioned in the first Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

PART II.

GENERAL LAWS TO BE ADMINISTERED IN OUDH.

Statutory law to be administered in Oudh.

3. The law to be administered by the Courts of Oudh shall be as follows:—

(1) All Statutes and Acts for the time being in force and expressly, or by necessary implication, applying to British India or Oudh, or some part of Oudh;

(2) all unrepealed existing Acts heretofore extended to Oudh or some part thereof, in exercise of a power conferred by the legislature, in so far as they are not repugnant to anything herein contained, and subject to the modifications (if any) with which they were so extended;

(3) the Regulations and Acts specified in the second Schedule hereto annexed, subject to the modifications mentioned in the third column of the same schedule;

(4) the laws for the time being in force regulating the assessment and collection of land-revenue;

(5) in questions regarding inheritance, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, dower, adoption, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family relations, wills, legacies, gifts, partitions or any religious usage or institution, the rule of decision shall be—

(a) any custom of any body or class of persons which is not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, and has not been declared to be void by any competent authority;

(b) the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindú law in cases where the parties are Hindús, except in so far as such law has been, by legislative enactment, altered or abolished, or is opposed to the subsequent provisions of this Act, or has been modified by any such custom as is above referred to;

(6) the rules contained in the third Part of this Act;

(7) the rules made in exercise of the power conferred by section ninety-one;

(8) in cases not provided for by the former part of this section, or by any other law for the time being in force, the Courts shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Validity of local customs and mercantile usages.

4. All local customs and mercantile usages shall be regarded as valid, unless they are contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, or have, before the passing of this Act, been declared to be void by any competent authority.

PART III.

SPECIAL LAWS.

And whereas it is also expedient to make certain special provisions regarding—

I.—Minority,

II.—Courts of Wards,

III.—Betrothal of Hindús and Muhammadans,

IV.—Dower of Muhammadans,

V.—Immoveable property,

VI.—The procedure of the Civil Courts,

VII.—Other miscellaneous matters,

it is hereby further enacted:

CHAPTER I.—MINORITY.

Period of legal minority.

5. Whoever has not completed the age of eighteen years according to the Gregorian calendar is a minor, and the status of such person is called 'minority.'

Minors may enforce their rights.

6. A minor may enforce his rights by civil suit or other legal proceeding in the same manner as a person of full age, except that a guardian must be appointed to conduct the same.

'Guardian' and 'ward' defined.

7. A guardian is a person appointed to take care of a minor's person or property or both. A minor under the custody of a guardian is called a ward.

Appointment by parent.

8. A guardian of the person, or property, or both, of a child born or likely to be born, may be appointed by will or other instrument to take effect upon the death of the parent appointing—

(a) if the child is legitimate, by the father, or by either parent if the other is dead or incapable of consent;

(b) if the child is illegitimate, by the mother.

Appointment by Court.

9. A guardian of the person, or property, or both, of a minor residing in Oudh, and a guardian of the property within Oudh of a minor not residing therein, may be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the minor resides, or the property is situate:

Provided that, in the case of a minor possessing immoveable property within Oudh, for which a revenue settlement has been made with his ancestor, every appointment under this section of a guardian of property shall be made with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner or of such officer as he appoints in this behalf:

Provided also that, in the case of persons not being European British subjects, the power conferred by this section shall be exercised subject to the restrictions contained in Act No. XL of 1858, (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), section twenty-seven.

Rules for awarding custody of minor European British subjects.

10. In awarding the custody of a minor European British subject, or appointing a guardian of such minor, the Court shall be guided by the following considerations:—

(a)—By what appears to be for the best interest of the minor in respect to its temporal and its mental and moral welfare; and if the child is old enough to form an intelligent preference, the Court may consider that preference.

(b)—As between parents adversely claiming the custody or guardianship, neither parent is entitled to it as of right; but if, other things being equal, the minor is of tender years, it should be given to the mother: if it is of an age to require education and preparation for labour and business, then to the father.

(c)—Of two persons equally eligible in other respects, preference is to be given as follows:—

(1) to a relative;

(2) to one who was indicated by the wishes of a deceased parent;

(3) to one who already stands in the position of a trustee of a fund to be applied to the minor's support.

Duties of guardian of the person

11. A guardian of the person is charged with the custody of the ward, and must look to his support, health and education.

Ward's religion.

12. A ward is presumed to be of his father's religion; and the guardian, in the absence of the Court's direction to the contrary, must train the ward in such religion. If the child is old enough to form an intelligent preference for any religion, the Court, in giving such direction, shall attend to such preference.

Guardian entitled to custody of ward.

13. Any ward, who may desert its home, may be compelled by order of the Court to return. But such order shall be withheld by the Court if it appear—

(a) that the child has been subjected to any cruelty or gross maltreatment at the hands of its guardian.

(b) that the conduct of the guardian in other respects renders him unfit for the office, or

(c) that the ward is unwilling to return and is old enough to form an intelligent preference on such a subject.

Duties of guardian of property.

14. A guardian of the property must keep safely the property of his ward.

In the case of immoveable property, he must not suffer any waste, but must maintain the buildings (if any) thereon and their appurtenances out of the rents and profits of the property, and deliver the same to his ward at the close of his guardianship, in as good condition as he received them, inevitable decay and damage only excepted.

Guardian under direction of Court.

15. Every guardian who has the custody of property belonging to his ward, may be regulated and controlled by the Court, and must, when the ward ceases to be a minor, give him an account of his dealings with the property.

Death of joint guardian.

16. On the death of one of two or more joint guardians, the power continues to the survivor or survivors until a further appointment is made by the Court.

Removal of guardian.

17. A guardian may be removed by the Court for any of the following causes:—

(1) for abuse of his trust;

(2) for continued failure to perform its duties;

(3) for incapacity to perform its duties;

(4) for gross immorality;

(5) for having an interest adverse to the faithful performance of his duties;

(6) for removal from Oudh;

(7) in the case of a guardian of the property, for insolvency;

(8) when it is no longer proper that the ward should be under guardianship.

Close of guardian's authority.

18. The power of a guardian appointed by the parent ceases—

(a) by his removal or resignation,

(b) by the ward attaining majority, and

(c) in the case of a female ward, by her marriage.

Supersession of power of guardian appointed by Court.

19. The power of a guardian appointed by a Court is superseded—

(a) by the order of the Court;

(b) if the appointment was made solely because of the ward's minority, by the ward's attaining majority.

CHAPTER II.—COURTS OF WARDS.

Deputy Commissioners to be Courts of Wards.

20. Deputy Commissioners shall be Courts of Wards within their respective districts, but shall exercise the functions of such Courts subject to the control of the Commissioner and Chief Commissioner.

Jurisdiction of Court of Wards.

21. The Court of Wards may, at its discretion, take charge of and administer the estates of all unmarried females, minors, idiots and lunatics, who may inherit any beneficial interest in any estate for which a settlement was made with their ancestor, or in respect of which they would have been entitled to be settled with if they had been competent to make an agreement for the payment of revenue, or who are entitled by inheritance to any assignment of land-revenue:

Bar of jurisdiction in certain cases.

Provided that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of or administer any beneficial interest in an estate, in which more persons than one have a joint undivided interest, unless all such persons are so circumstanced as to be subject to the Court of Wards:

Provided also that the Court of Wards shall not deal with any property in charge of a guardian.

Enquiry into minority, lunacy or idiocy.

22. The Deputy Commissioner may make an inquiry into the minority, lunacy or idiocy of any person, who, he has reason to believe, would, if found to be a minor, lunatic or idiot, be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, and into the circumstances and property of any such person, and may make an order declaring such person to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards.

Appeal to Judicial Commissioner.

23. Any such person may appeal to the Judicial Commissioner against any such order on the ground that he is not, or has ceased to be, a minor, or that he is not, or has ceased to be, a lunatic, or that he is not an idiot,

and the decision of the Judicial Commissioner shall be certified to the Court of Wards, and shall be final.

Extent of jurisdiction.

24. The jurisdiction of the Court of Wards shall extend to the care and education, and to the management of the property, of the persons subject thereto.

Power to lease ward's estates.

25. The Court of Wards may let estates falling under its jurisdiction for any term not exceeding ten years, or may deal with any such estate in any other manner: provided that the minor's interest thereon be not assigned for a period exceeding the term aforesaid.

Lessees and others holding under the Court of Wards shall be subject to the same rules as are for the time being applicable to other persons holding tenures and interest under the Collectors of land-revenue.

CHAPTER III.—BETROTHAL OF HINDÚS AND MUHAMMADANS.

Extinguishment of betrothal-contract.

26. A contract of betrothal between Hindús or Muhammadans is extinguished by the death of either of the betrothed parties.

Contract when voidable.

27. If a man, betrothed to a woman before his marriage with her, marries another woman, the contract of betrothal becomes voidable at the option of the betrothed woman, or of any person entitled by law to dispose of her in marriage.

Suits for breach of betrothal-contract.

28. If a contract of betrothal, legally entered into on behalf of a child by its parent or guardian, is broken by such child on attaining majority, or by the parent or guardian before such child attains majority, a suit for damages will lie against such child or such parent or guardian, as the case may be.

If a marriage has been solemnized during the minority of the parties, and has not been actually consummated, and if either of the parties on attaining majority refuses to consummate the marriage, or contracts another marriage, a like suit will lie against both the party so refusing, and the parent or guardian by whose consent the marriage was so solemnized.

In either case the suit may be brought either by the aggrieved party, or by his or her parents or guardians or jointly by both.

Defence to suit.

29. The defendant to any suit under section twenty-eight may adduce reasons for non-fulfilment of the contract of betrothal or of marriage, such as that the time for the marriage had not elapsed before the suit was brought, that the parties had mutually rescinded the contract, denial that the contract was made, immorality or physical incapacity on the part of the plaintiff, and the like, and the Court shall decide whether these reasons are sufficient, either for mitigation of damages, or for the dismissal of the suit.

In no case shall the Court compel either party to complete the marriage against his or her will.

Breach of promise of marriage.

30. In the case of adults, a suit will lie for breach of promise of marriage, and damages may be given for the loss of the marriage, but any of the grounds specified in the last preceding section may be urged in defence of such suit.

A general promise to marry, without any express stipulation as to time, is a promise to marry within a reasonable time.

CHAPTER IV.—DOWER AMONG MUHAMMADANS.

Muhammadan dower-contracts how to be enforced.

31. Where the amount of dower stipulated for in any contract of dower by a Muhammadan is excessive with reference to the means of the husband, the entire sum provided in the contract shall not be recoverable in a suit to enforce the contract, but the amount of the dower to be allowed by the Court shall be reasonable with reference to the means of the husband.

Rule applicable after husband's death.

This rule shall be applicable, whether the suit to enforce the contract be brought in the husband's lifetime or after his death.

CHAPTER V.—IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(1).—*Pre-emption.*

Right of pre-emption.

32. The right of pre-emption is a right of the persons hereinafter mentioned or referred to, to purchase, in the cases hereinafter specified, immoveable property in preference to all other persons.

To what transactions it extends.

33. The right of pre-emption extends to all permanent dispositions of property, but it does not affect transfers made in good faith by way of gift, nor temporary dispositions of property.

Presumption as to its existence.

34. The right of pre-emption shall be presumed to exist, whether recorded in the settlement-record or not, in all village-communities, however constituted, unless the existence of any custom or contract to the contrary can be proved.

It shall be presumed to extend to the village site, to the houses built upon it, to all lands and shares of lands within the village-boundary, and to all transferable rights of occupancy affecting such lands.

Its existence in towns to be proved.

35. The right of pre-emption shall not be presumed to exist in any town or city or any sub-division thereof, but may be shown to exist therein, and to be exercisable therein by such persons and under such circumstances as the local custom prescribes.

Notice to pre-emptors.

36. When any person proposes to sell property, in respect of which any persons have a right of pre-emption, he must give notice to such persons of the price at which he offers to sell such property.

Devolution of right when property to be sold is part of a village.

37. If the property to be sold is a proprietary or under-proprietary tenure situate within a village, or is a share of such a tenure, the right to accept such offer belongs, in the absence of a custom to the contrary,—

First, to co-sharers in the tenure in order of their relationship to the vendor;

Secondly, if no relation of the vendor claim pre-emption, to the land-owners of the pattí or other sub-division of the village in which the property is situated, jointly;

Thirdly, to any member of the village-community; and

Fourthly, if the property is a proprietary tenure, to the under-proprietors in the village, if any, and if the property be an under-proprietary tenure, to the superior proprietor.

Share of certain immoveable property to be offered to co-sharers.

38. If the property to be sold is a share in joint undivided immoveable property, other than land, the offer to sell must be made to the co-sharers.

Suit by pre-emptor.

39. Any person claiming a right of pre-emption over any property which has been sold, may bring a suit against the vendor or purchaser on the ground, either that no previous offer of the property sold was made to him, or that any such offer to sell made to him was not made in good faith;

and if the Court is of opinion that the plaintiff has a right of pre-emption over such property, and that no such offer was made, or that the offer was not made in good faith, it shall make a decree directing the defendant to sell such property to the plaintiff at such a price as appears to the Court to be the fair market-value of the property.

Decree to fix time for payment.

40. The decree shall specify a day on or before which the purchase-money shall be paid.

Effect of non-payment of purchase-money.

41. If the purchase-money is not paid before sunset on that day, the decree shall become void, and the plaintiff shall lose his right of pre-emption over the property to which it relates.

Party to sale by joint owners.

42. In case of a sale by joint owners, no person who has been a party to the sale can withdraw his own share and claim a right of pre-emption as to the rest.

(2).—*Partition.*

Act XIX of 1863 in force with modifications.

43. Act No. XIX of 1863 *(to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal)* is hereby declared to be, and from the fifteenth day of September 1868 to have been, in force in Oudh.

The powers of a Collector under that Act shall be exercised by all officers invested with the powers of a Collector under the Oudh Rent Act, 1868.

The powers of a District Court under the said Act No. XIX of 1863 shall be exercised by Commissioners of Divisions.

And the powers of the Sadr Court under the same Act, shall be exercised by the Judicial Commissioner.

Act to apply to certain under-proprietary rights.

The same Act shall apply to the partition of the rights of under-proprietors in villages, of which they have been decreed the sub-settlement.

Prohibition of partition of estates.

44. Nothing in the said Act No. XIX of 1863 shall be deemed to prohibit partitions of estates, when such partitions do not affect the joint responsibility of the entire community.

CHAPTER VI.—PROCEDURE OF THE COURTS.

(*a*) *Law of Limitation.*

Rule of limitation.

45. The Judicial Commissioner's circular, No. 104 of July 1860, shall be held to have been a notification within the meaning of section twenty-four of Act No. XIV of 1859; and such Act shall be deemed to have been in force in Oudh from the fourth day of July 1862; and all orders and decrees passed under the rules contained in the said circular or under the said Act shall be deemed to have been passed under a law in force for the time being.

Nothing in this section affects the provisions of sections one hundred and two, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, one hundred and six, one hundred and seven, and one hundred and eight of the Oudh Rent Act (XIX of 1868) with regard to the limitation of suits under that Act

Bar of redemption-suits when mortgage executed before 13th February 1844.

46. When a mortgagee shall, under or by virtue of a mortgage executed before the thirteenth day of February 1844, have obtained possession of any land comprised in his mortgage, the mortgagor or any person claiming through him shall not bring a suit to redeem the mortgage of such land.

Redemption-suits not barred where fixed term for redemption had not expired before 13th February 1856.

47. Nothing herein contained shall be taken to bar a suit for redemption in any case where, by the instrument of mortgage, a term was fixed within which the property comprised therein might be redeemed, and such term had not expired before the thirteenth day of February 1856:

Provided that if any such term had expired before that day, the suit shall be barred, whatever may have been the date on which the instrument was executed.

Act XXXII of 1871, s. 28, to cease in any district where first regular settlement is sanctioned.

48. The provisions of the Oudh Civil Courts' Act, 1871, section twenty-eight, shall cease to have effect in any district from the date on which the first regular settlement is sanctioned therein.

(*b*) *Insolvency.*

Power to invest Courts with insolvency-jurisdiction.

49. The Chief Commissioner may invest any Court or any classes of Courts with insolvency-jurisdiction in any specified local area.

Petition for adjudication.

50. Any debtor, whose debts amount to five hundred rupees or upwards, and any creditor or creditors, to whom an aggregate sum of not less than five hundred rupees is due from any such debtor, may petition the Court having local insolvency-jurisdiction that the debtor be adjudicated an insolvent.

Procedure thereupon.

51. If it appear that the debtor's liabilities amount to more than five hundred rupees, the Court may—

(1) call upon the debtor to make a statement of the amount, kind and particulars of his assets and liabilities, with the names and residences of his creditors, so far as they are known or can be ascertained by him;

(2) invite by proclamation or otherwise the appearance of persons to record claims against the debtor;

(3) register all claims so recorded;

(4) call upon the debtor to give reasonable security for his appearance, or, on default of such security, order his confinement in the Civil Jail;

(5) attach all the debtor's property in Oudh moveable or immoveable;

(6) pass an order exempting the person and property of the debtor from further legal process, pending inquiry and the final orders of the Court.

Insolvent defined.

A debtor on whom the order referred to in clause six of this section is passed, is deemed an insolvent.

Power to imprison insolvent guilty of misconduct.

52. The Court shall make full enquiry into the origin, nature and circumstances of the debts and the conduct of the insolvent in relation thereto; and if he be shown to have been guilty of concealment, fraud, recklessness or other gross misconduct in reference to the debts, and if his discharge, for that reason, is opposed by any of the creditors, the Court may, at its discretion, punish him with imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding one year.

Fraudulent transfer.

53. If it appears that the insolvent, after becoming unable to meet his liabilities, or in expectation of becoming so, has transferred his property, or any part thereof, with a view to defrauding his creditors, or to giving one or more creditors a fraudulent preference over the others, the Court shall annul such transfer, and treat the property transferred as the other property of the insolvent.

Power to sell or administer insolvent's estate.

54. The property of the insolvent (whether mentioned in the statement made under section fifty-one or subsequently discovered) shall be sold or administered, under the direction of the Court (either through the agency of its own officers or of an assignee to be appointed by the Court) in the manner most conducive to the interest of the creditors, and the proceeds shall be divided rateably amongst them according to their several rights, and the surplus (if any) shall be delivered to the insolvent.

The assignee so appointed shall be subject to the control of the Court until his final discharge by its order.

Power to give effect to compositions.

55. The Court shall give effect to any composition or arrangement agreed upon between the debtor and the majority of the creditors: Provided that no injustice or injury appears to be inflicted by such composition or arrangement on any of the parties concerned, and that no fraud nor collusion is suspected.

If any creditor objects to such arrangement, the Court shall decide as to the reasonableness of the objection.

When Court may order discharge of insolvent.

56. When the sale or administration of the insolvent's property is complete, the Court may order the insolvent to be discharged, on his signing an agreement to liquidate, from any property which he may subsequently acquire, such portion of his debts as remains unpaid.

Effect of order.

Such order of discharge shall preclude any creditor whose claim is registered from suing the debtor in respect of such claim, unless it be shown that the debtor has acquired property since the order of discharge, out of which the claim might have been defrayed.

Sections 49 to 56 not to apply to persons admitted to benefit of insolvency-law in presidency towns.

57. Nothing in sections forty-nine to fifty-six shall apply to persons who may have been admitted to the benefit of any insolvency-law at a Presidency town, nor shall any order passed under those sections affect the remedy of any creditor against his debtor in respect of property which, at the time of the insolvency of such debtor, was not in Oudh.

Power to frame rules

58. The Judicial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act, for the better administration of insolvent estates.

All such rules shall be published in the official *Gazette* and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Saving of previous insolvency proceedings.

59. No proceedings of any Court in the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction, had before the passing of this Act, shall be held to have been invalid solely on the ground that such Court did not possess such jurisdiction.

Pending cases.

All cases pending in any Court of Insolvency when this Act comes into force, shall be subsequently conducted, so far as may be, in conformity with the rules now prescribed.

(c) *Intestacy.*

Procedure in case of intestacies where moveables unclaimed.

60. Every Deputy Commissioner, on receiving information that any person within his jurisdiction has died intestate leaving moveable property, and that there is no claim to such

property, shall take such measures as may be necessary for the temporary care of the property, and shall issue an advertisement in the vernacular, requiring the heir of the deceased or any person entitled to receive charge of his effects to attend for this purpose.

Such advertisement shall be published on the spot where the property was found, at the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, and at the dwelling place of the deceased, where such place is ascertainable.

If any person attend and satisfy the Deputy Commissioner of his title to the property, or to receive charge thereof as executor, administrator or otherwise, the same shall be delivered up to him on repayment of the expenses, if any, necessarily incurred in care of it.

Should no such claim be established within the twelve months next after the death of the intestate, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause an inventory of the property to be made, and shall send the same, together with a report of the circumstances of the case, to the Chief Commissioner for his orders.

Where the deceased is neither a Hindú, Jaina, Sikh, Buddhist, nor a Muhammadan, the Deputy Commissioner, instead of issuing and publishing an advertisement as aforesaid, shall report the circumstances of the case to the Administrator General of Bengal and otherwise act in accordance with the law relating to the Administrator General for the time being in force.

(d) Juries in Lucknow.

Juries in civil cases in Lucknow.

61. In the city of Lucknow, civil cases may be tried before the Deputy Commissioner and a jury consisting of five, seven, nine, eleven or thirteen persons.

When the jury are not unanimous, the verdict of the majority shall be binding.

The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time make rules for—

(*a*) the preparation and publication of a list of persons qualified to serve as jurors;

(*b*) the occasions on which a jury shall be summoned;

(*c*) the number of the jury;

(*d*) the summoning of persons to act as jurors;

(*e*) the choice and challenging of jurors;

(*f*) the delivery of the verdict;

(*g*) the remuneration of jurors;

and all other matters relating to such trials.

(e) Modifications of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Extension of the term recognized agent.

62. Section seventeen of Act VIII of 1859, is hereby declared to be in force in Oudh with the following additional proviso:—

The term 'recognized agent' includes a woman's nearest male relation, if specially empowered by her to act as her recognized agent; and persons may be specially appointed with the sanction of the Local Government to act as recognized agents of any of the taluqdárs, whose names are or may be entered in List No. I, prepared under the provisions of the Oudh Estates' Act, 1869, and such persons may appear and act on behalf of their respective principals in all suits instituted in the Court or Courts in which they may be authorised by the Local Government to appear.

Rules for taking evidence.

63. Section one hundred and seventy-two, of Act No. VIII of 1859, is hereby repealed, so far as the province of Oudh is concerned, and the following section is substituted therefor:—

"On the day appointed for the hearing of the suit, or on some other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the evidence of the witnesses in attendance shall be taken orally in open Court in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge.

A note of the essential points of the evidence of each witness is to be taken at the time, and, in the course of oral examination, by the officer who tries the case, in his own language, and such note shall be filed, and shall form part of the record of the case.

If the evidence be taken down in a different language from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the witness may require his deposition as taken down to be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given.

It shall be in the discretion of the Court to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there appear any special reason for so doing, or any party or his pleader requires it.

If any question put to a witness be objected to by either of the parties or their pleaders, and the Court allow the same to be put, the question and the answer shall be taken down, and the objection and the name of the party making it shall be noticed in taking down the depositions, together with the decision of the Court upon the objection.

The Court shall record such remarks as it may think material respecting the demeanour of the witness while under examination.

If the Judge be prevented from making a note as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such note to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court and shall sign the same, and such note shall form part of the record".

Decrees concerning Land.

Copy of decrees affecting land to be forwarded to Deputy Commissioner.

64. Every Judge of a Civil Court in which a decree affecting the proprietary right in, or possession of, land is passed, shall cause a certified copy of such decree to be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the District within a month from the making of such decree.

Execution-sales of under-proprietary rights.

65. So much of section two hundred and five, Act VIII of 1859, as renders land liable to sale in execution of a decree, shall be subject to the following restriction:—

No under-proprietary right in land shall be sold in satisfaction of a decree for arrears of rent under section one hundred and twenty-five Act XIX of 1868 (Oudh Rent Act), without the sanction of the Local Government.

Execution-sales of land.

66. The owner of land sold in execution of a civil decree shall, in respect of the land in his cultivating occupancy at the time of such sale, be deemed to be a tenant with a right of occupancy under the provisions of the Oudh Rent Act (No. XIX of 1868).

Power to make rules for custody and sale of attached property.

67. The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the custody and sale of property attached in execution of decrees of Civil Courts.

CHAPTER VII.—ESCHEATS.

Custody of nazúl property.

68. The general superintendence of all nazúl properties or escheats is hereby vested in such officer as the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time appoint.

Such officer shall inform himself fully, through the channel hereinafter mentioned, of all property of that description, and report to the Chief Commissioner whether it should, in his opinion, be sold on the public account, or in what other mode it should be disposed of.

Appointment of local agents.

69. To facilitate the performance of such duty, the Chief Commissioner shall appoint local agents in each district, subject to the authority of the said officer.

The Deputy Commissioner shall be *ex officio* one of those agents, and they shall obtain information as to all such property and report the same to the Superintendent appointed under section sixty-eight.

CHAPTER VIII.—HIDDEN TREASURE.

Procedure when hidden treasure is found.

70. Whenever any hidden treasure, consisting of gold or silver coin, or bullion, or of precious stones, or other valuable property, is found buried in the earth or otherwise concealed, the finder shall give notice thereof to the Deputy Commissioner, as soon as is reasonably practicable, and shall deposit the same with the Deputy Commissioner, or as he shall direct, and, in default of such notice and deposit, the treasure shall become the property of the Government.

Officer to maintain right of Government.

71. On receiving such notice and deposit, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause public notice to be given of the finding in or near the place where the treasure was found, and shall communicate with the Chief Commissioner; and such officer as the Chief Commissioner in any case thinks proper to appoint shall bring forward and support any claim of right which Government may appear to possess to such treasure.

Procedure where claim preferred.

72. In the event of any claim of right being preferred, either on the part of individuals or of Government, the Deputy Commissioner shall institute a summary enquiry into the claim, and if the title of Government, or other person so claiming the treasure in deposit, or any part thereof, be clearly established, he shall adjudge the same accordingly, subject to reimbursement of the actual expense incurred by the finder of the treasure, as well as to such compensation, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the amount, as may, in such case, appear reasonable.

Procedure where no claim established.

73. If no claim of right be preferred either by Government or by an individual within six months from the date of the said notice, or, if any claim so preferred does not, on a summary inquiry, appear to be well founded, the Deputy Commissioner shall adjudge the treasure to Government, subject only to the reimbursement of the actual expense incurred by the finder and to such compensation, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the amount, as may in each case appear reasonable.

CHAPTER IX.—CANTONMENTS AND MILITARY BÁZÁRS.

Servants of officers.

74. Native menial servants of officers within the precincts of any cantonment, garrison or military station or military bázár, although they are not in the receipt of public pay, shall at all times be subject to all such regulations as are made by the Commanding Officer or other competent authority for the maintenance of good order in such cantonment, garrison, station or bázár, and shall be liable to be tried by a Native Court Martial for any breach thereof.

Registration of householders and shopkeepers.

75. The names of all Natives having houses, shops or other buildings or fixed places within the limits of the garrison, cantonment or station, in which they carry on trade, or otherwise seek a livelihood by supplying or serving the troops, shall be entered in a register to be kept in the office of the Brigade-Major or other station staff officer, and to be open to inspection at all reasonable hours.

The name of each person shall be entered both in English and in the language and character commonly used in the district in which the station is situated, and the occupation of the person written opposite to it, in like manner, with the place of his residence and the date of the registration.

Rules as to such registered persons.

76. No person shall be registered as attached to the station bázár without his free consent, and any person so registered may at any time demand his discharge from the registry.

Persons registered shall be entitled to the privileges of registry so long only as they continue to carry on trade or other employment relating to the supply or service of the troops at some house, shop or fixed place within the limits above-mentioned,

and shall be subject, during such time, to all regulations made by the Commanding Officer or other competent authority for the maintenance of good order and fair dealing in the station bázár,

and shall be liable to be tried by a Native Court Martial for any breach thereof.

Persons attached to bázárs of corps.

77. The names of all persons attached to bázárs of corps shall, in like manner, be registered in a book, which shall be kept at the head-quarters of the corps, and shall be open to inspection at all reasonable hours;

the entries in such book shall be made in the same manner, in all respects, as those in the registers of station bázárs.

Rules as to such persons.

78. No person shall be registered as attached to the bázár of a corps without his free consent,

and any person so registered shall be entitled at any time to require his discharge, except when the corps is on actual service, or there is an immediate prospect of its being ordered to march, in which cases it shall be in the discretion of the Commanding Officer to withhold such discharge so long only as the immediate exigency of the public service requires.

Persons entitled to privileges of such registration.

79. No person registered as attached to the bázár of a corps shall be entitled to any of the privileges of such registry, except those who ordinarily carry on the trade or employment in respect of which they are registered, within the place allotted or commonly used for the bázár of the corps when it is stationary.

Registered persons subject to bázár regulations.

80. All persons registered as attached to bázárs of corps shall, while they continue so attached, be subject to such regulations as are from time to time made by the Commanding Officer or other competent authority for the maintenance of good order and fair dealing in the bázár, and for the prompt and efficient performance of such services as belong to their respective occupations.

Arrests within cantonments.

81. In all cases in which it may be necessary to execute any process of arrest, criminal or civil, within the limits of a garrison, cantonment, military station or military bázár, the officers entrusted with the execution of such process shall, in the first instance, carry the same to the Commanding Officer, or, if he be absent, to the senior officer actually present in the garrison, cantonment or station.

The Commanding Officer or such senior officer, upon the process being produced to him, shall back the same with his signature, and shall forthwith use his utmost endeavours to cause the person named in such process to be discovered, and, if within the limits of the garrison, cantonment, station or bázár, to be arrested and delivered, according to the exigency of the process, to the civil officer charged with the execution thereof.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the service by the civil officer, in the usual way, of summonses, or other process of mere citation without arrest.

Commanding Officers not authorized to dispossess proprietors of land or houses.

82. Nothing in this Chapter is to be construed to give any authority to Commanding Officers to dispossess proprietors of land or houses situate within the limits of military bázárs, although such persons refuse to be registered as attached to the bázár, or have lost or forfeited, or resigned, their privilege of registry.

Power to make regulations as to tenure of houses in bázárs.

83. In all cases in which the ground allotted to those bázárs, or any part of it, is the property of Government, and the occupation of individuals has been declared by Government merely permissive, the Commanding Officer is empowered to make such general regulations as he may think fit (subject to the approbation of the Governor General in Council), respecting the tenure or occupation of houses, shops or other fixed places situated upon such ground as belongs to Government.

Such regulations shall in all cases be reduced to writing, and shall, after receiving the approbation of the Governor General in Council, be published in station orders, with a translation in the language commonly used in the district, and the same shall not be in force until fourteen days after they shall have been so published within the limits of the station bázár.

CHAPTER X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Taluqdárs' civil jurisdiction.

Power to invest taluqdárs with civil jurisdiction.

84. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, invest such taluqdárs as he thinks fit with the powers of a Civil Court when the amount or value of the subject-matter of a suit is five hundred rupees or any sum less than five hundred rupees, and may, by the same or any other notification, declare what shall be in each such case the local limits of the jurisdiction so conferred.

Honorary Police Officers.

Honorary Police Officers.

85. The Chief Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, confer on any person any of the powers which may be exercised by a police officer under any Act for the time being in force.

Armed men and Foreign Vagrants.

Bands of armed men.

86. No band of armed men shall enter into any city or town, except with the consent and subject to rules to be from time to time, either generally or in any particular instance, prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

87. The Magistrate of the District may, if he considers that any band of foreign vagrants is likely to occasion a breach of the peace or to commit any offence under the Indian Penal Code, prohibit such band from entering his district, or, if they are already in his district, may require them within a given time to leave it.

Foreign Vagrants.

88. If any such band fail to comply with the orders of the said Magistrate within the prescribed period, he shall report the matter to the Chief Commissioner, and the Chief Commissioner may give such directions for the surveillance, control or deportation of such band as to him seems fit.

Procedure when they disobey Magistrates orders.

Pasturage of Government Lands.

89. No person shall make use of the pasturage or other natural product of any land being the property of the Government, except with the consent and subject to rules to be from time to time, either generally or in any particular instance, prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

Pasturage of Government lands.

Creation of new Districts.

90. The Governor General in Council may by notification in the *Gazette of India* create new Districts in any part of the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and may alter the limits of existing districts.

Power to create new Districts.

CHAPTER XI.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

91. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act as to the matters mentioned in sections eighty-six to eighty-nine (both inclusive) and as to the matters next hereinafter mentioned,

Power to make rules.

(*a.*)—Appointment, dismissal and remuneration of rural police, including permission to villages to dispense with chaukídárs on certain terms :

(*b.*)—Public health and conservancy, and the maintenance of a proper watch and ward, at fairs and other large public assemblies :

(*c.*)—Imposing with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council taxes for those purposes only :

(*d.*)—The manner in which records, civil, criminal and revenue, shall be kept; the appointment and removal of the persons entrusted with the custody of records, and all other matters connected with such custody and the destruction from time to time of such records as it may be deemed unnecessary to keep :

(*e.*)—The appointment, duties, punishment and dismissal of Kánúngos and of all ministerial officers other than those employed in the Civil Courts.

(*f.*)—The manner in which, and the agents by which, the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards shall be exercised.

All such rules shall be published in the local official *Gazette*, and shall there upon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

And all such rules, and all rules and circulars made and issued by the Judicial Commissioner, shall, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be republished once at least in every year, and, upon such republication, shall be arranged in the order of their subject-matter; and all such alterations and amendments as may have been made in the course of the preceding year, or may have become necessary or advisable, shall be embodied therewith, and upon such republication, all such rules and circulars previously issued shall be repealed.

Annual republication of rules and circulars.

92. Whoever breaks any rule made under this Act shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or imprisonment not exceeding a period of six months, or with both.

Penalty for breach of rules.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 2.)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
	All Bengal Regulations now in force in Oudh, except those specified in the second schedule, or referred to in section three, clause (4).	
	and, except when expressly provided otherwise in this Act, all rules, laws and regulations made for the Province of Oudh, or any part thereof, which have acquired the force of law under the Indian Councils' Act.	
	Government Notification No. 4325 of 6th August 1861.	Provisos 2 and 5.
III of 1869 ...	The Rural Police (North-Western Provinces) Act.	The whole Act in so far as it has been extended to Oudh.
XXXII of 1871 ...	The Oudh Civil Courts' Act.	Sections 29, 30 and 31.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 3.)

PART I.—BENGAL REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
XXIII of 1803 ...	Fees to defray the expenses of Revenue Record Offices.	*Omit* sections I to VIII (both inclusive). In section XI, *for* "Board of Revenue" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section XIII, *omit* "sicca." In sections IX and XIV, *for* "Regulation XXV. 1793 or XXVI. 1795 and XXV. 1793 or XXVI. 1795 (according to the province in which the lands may be situated," *read* "Act No. XIX of 1863 as modified by the Oudh Law's Act 1873."
XXXIII of 1803 ...	Embezzlement by Native Officers.	In section II, *omit* the first sentence of the second clause, and in the second sentence of the same clause, *omit* "such" and "accordingly." In section III, *for* "Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah, the judge of which Court shall detain him" *read* "District, where he shall be detained," *for* "real or personal" *read* "moveable or immoveable;" *for* "Board of Revenue" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section IV, *omit* the words "or in either of the cities of Patna, Dacca, or Moorshedabad."
X of 1804 ...	Punishment by Courts Martial of certain State offences.	*Omit* section I. In section II, *for* "the British territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William" *read* "the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh."

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
		In section IV, *omit* "or before any special Court appointed for the trial of such offences under Regulation IV. 1799 and Regulation XX. 1803."
XI of 1806 ...	Assistance to troops and travellers passing through Districts.	*Omit* sections I. VII. X. to XX (both inclusive), and so much of the rest of the Regulation as authorizes collectors and their native officers, or magistrates and their police-officers to give their official aid in procuring coolies for the purpose of facilitating the march of troops or the progress of travellers. In sections II and III, *for* "the Company's territories" *read* "Oudh." In section IV, clause *Third*, *for* "Governor General in Council" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section V, *omit* "the Company's" and *for* "Board of Revenue" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section VIII, *for* "the Company's provinces" *read* "Oudh," and *omit* the words and figures ("under the rules prescribed by Regulation V. 1804.)" In section IX, *omit* clauses *First* and *Eighth*: *for* "the Company" *read* "Her Majesty": *for* "the Company's sepoys and lascars" *read* "sepoys and lascars of Her Majesty's Indian Army."
XVII of 1806 ...	Redemption and foreclosure of mortgages.	*Omit* sections I to VI (both inclusive). In section VII *for* "Zillah or City Court of Dewanny Adawlut," *read* "Court of the Deputy Commissioner."
III of 1812 ...	Apprehension of certain criminals.	*Omit* sections I—VIII (both inclusive) and section XII. In section IX, clause *First*, *for* "On the receipt of this Regulation, the Magistrates of the several zillahs and cities" *read* "The Deputy Commissioners," and *omit* the words "according to the forms hereunto annexed, Nos. 1, 2 and 3," and the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation IX. 1808." In the same section, clause *Second*, *omit* "shall commence from the 1st day of January 1812. They" and "in the Persian language." In the same section, clause *Third*, *for* "zillah and city Magistrates," *read* "Deputy Commissioners." In the same section, clauses *Fourth* and *Seventh*, *for* "Magistrates" *read* "Deputy Commissioners." In the same section, clause *Seventh*, *omit* "on the 30th June and 31st December in each succeeding year," and "according to the annexed form, No. 7." In the same section, clause *Eighth*, *omit* "during the preceding six months." In the same section, clause *Tenth*, *for* "zillah and city magistrates" *read* "Deputy Commissioners." In sections XI and XII, *for* "Magistrates of the several zillahs and cities" *read* "Deputy Commissioners." *Omit* the Forms numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, and 7.
III of 1818 ...	State Prisoners ...	In section IV, *omit* clause *First*. *Omit* section VIII, and the last twenty-five words of the preamble.

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
		In section IX, *for* "to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit and to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut" *read* "and to the Judicial Commissioner."
VI of 1819 ...	Ferries	*Omit* section II. *Omit* "or joint Magistrates," "and joint Magistrates" "or joint Magistrate," wherever they occur. In section III, clause *Second, omit* "by the Collectors, under the provisions of Regulation XIX. 1816". In section VII, *omit* "in no case exceeding without an indispensable necessity, the rates which prevailed previous to the enactment of Regulation XIX. 1816." In section X, *omit* from and including the words, "in the manner" down to the end of the section. In section XIV, *omit* the second sentence.
IV of 1821 ...	Powers and Duties of Collectors.	*Omit* sections II and III and clause *Fourth* of section VIII. *Omit* the words "joint Magistrate," "or joint Magistrate and city," or "city," wherever they occur. In section IV, *for* "Board of Revenue or the Board of Commissioners" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section VI, clause *Second, for* "Provincial Court of the Division in which such zillah or city may be included" *read* "Court of Commissioner to whom he is subordinate." In section VIII, clause *First, omit* "being covenanted servants of the Hon'ble Company": clause *Second, for* "Board of Revenue or other authority exercising the powers of that Board," and "the Board or other authority aforesaid," *read* "Chief Commissioner," and *for* "they" and "their" *read* "he" and "his;" clause *Third, for* "Board of Revenue, or the Boards of Commissioners" *read* "Chief Commissioner," and for the last thirteen words *read* "Chief Commissioner."
VI of 1825 ...	Supply of troops on the march.	In the preamble, *omit* the last twenty words. In section IV, *for* "Board of Revenue in whose jurisdiction the district may be situate" and "the Board" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section V, *omit* "on the stamped paper prescribed for other appeals to the Revenue Boards," and *for* "proper Board" and "the Board" *read* "Chief Commissioner."
XI of 1825 ...	Alluvion and Diluvion ...	*Omit* section I. In section III, *omit* "either" and "or the sea." In section IV, clause *First, omit* "whether" and "or of the sea," clause *Third, omit* "or in the sea" "or sea," clause *Fifth, omit* "or the sea". In section V, "*for* zillah and city Magistrates" *read* "Deputy Commissioners".
XX of 1825 ...	Military Courts of Requests	*Omit* sections I and III, and section II, clause *Sixth.* In section II, clause *First, omit* from the beginning down to and including "provided, that" and *for* "His Majesty or of the Hon'ble East India Company" *read* "Her Majesty", and *for* "a

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
		person attached to such body of troops in any of the capacities specified in sections XLV and LX of Statute IV, Geo. IV, cap. LXXXI" *read* "otherwise subject to the provisions of the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters for the time being in force." and *omit* "as directed in such cases in the Regulations above mentioned" and *for* "Act of Parliament" *read* "the Mutiny Act for the time being in force". In the same section, clause *Third*, *for* "Act of Parliament" *read* "Mutiny Act." In the same section, clause *Fourth*, *for* "zillah and city Magistrates" *read* "Deputy Commissioners," and *omit* "of the nature described in Section II of Statute IV. Geo. IV., cap. LXXXI" and "under the provisions of the said Act" and "under the provisions of the Regulations hitherto in force." In section IV, *for* "zillah or city Magistrate or Joint Magistrate" *read* "Deputy Commissioner," *for* "Magistrate or Joint Magistrate" *read* "Deputy Commissioner," and *for* "Regulation L. 1803" *read* "the Indian Oaths' Act, 1873."

PART II. ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Modifications.
I of 1847 ...	Boundary Marks ...	In the title, *for* "the North-Western Provinces of Bengal" *read* "Oudh." In section 1, *for* "subject to the Government of the North-Western Provinces of Bengal" *read* "under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh," and for "Lieutenant Governor" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In section 6, *omit* "under Act IV of 1840."
XXVI of 1854 ...	Education of wards ...	*For* "Presidency of Fort William" *read* "territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh" and *for* "Collector of Revenue" and "Collector" *read* "Deputy Commissioner."
XIII of 1857 ...	Opium	*For* "Presidency of Fort William in Bengal" *read* "administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh." In section 3, *omit* "being covenanted servants of the Company," and *for* "the Board of Revenue in Calcutta" and "the said Board" *read* "Chief Commissioner." In sections 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15 and 30 *for* "Board of Revenue" *read* "Chief Commissioner."
XXXI of 1858 ...	Settlement of Alluvion ...	In the title, *omit* "further" and *for* "Presidency of Fort William in Bengal" *read* "Oudh."
XL of 1858 ...	Minors	*Omit* "section 2," and in the title, *for* "the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal" *read* "Oudh."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill, which has been prepared at the desire of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, is to declare what laws are in force in that Province. Much doubt prevails (*a*) as to the extent to which the Bengal Regulations apply to Oudh, (*b*) as to the rules and orders which under the Indian Councils' Act, section twenty-five, gained the force of law in Oudh, and which are still operative, and (*c*) as to the extent to which the late Limitation Act (XIV of 1859) and some other Acts of the Governor General in Council apply to that Province. The present Bill, if it become law, will, it is hoped, preclude such doubts in future.

The Bill is divided into three Parts: The first contains the usual preliminary matter; the second (which is modelled on sections three, five, six and seven of the Panjáb Laws' Act, 1872) declares generally what enactments shall be deemed in force, provides that decisions in certain specified cases shall be according to Native law, and maintains local customs and mercantile usages.

Part III constitutes the bulk of the Bill, and contains seven chapters regarding, 1, Minority, 2, Courts of Wards, 3, Betrothal of Hindús and Muhammadans, 4, Dower of Muhammadans, 5, Immoveable property, 6, Civil Procedure, and 7, some other miscellaneous matters.

The chapter regarding minority corresponds in substance with the Panjáb Civil Code chapter 8, section eight, and is to a large extent copied from the New York Civil Code. It provides for the power of a minor to enforce his rights; for the appointment by a parent of a guardian of a child's person or property, for the appointment and removal of guardians by the Courts; for the jurisdiction over such guardians: their powers and duties, and the cessation of their authority. The second sentence of clause 12 (as to the ward's religion) embodies a recent ruling of the Privy Council (*Skinner* v. *Orde*, 8 Moo. P. C. C., N. S., 276). Care has been taken to avoid contravening the provisions of Act XL of 1858, in the case of persons not being European British subjects.

Chapter II relates to Courts of Wards and corresponds with sections thirty-four to thirty-eight inclusive, of the Panjáb Laws' Act, 1872.

Chapter III, as to the betrothal of Hindús and Muhammadans, and chapter IV, as to dowers among Muhammadans, correspond in substance with portions of the Panjáb Civil Code which have been regarded as being in force in Oudh. The provisions as to dower are said to be rendered necessary by the custom prevailing amongst certain Muhammadans of ostentatiously contracting to give dowers out of all proportion to their means.

Chapter V relates to immoveable property. The provisions as to pre-emption do not apply to sales under decrees, or to foreclosures; but in other respects they correspond with those contained in the Panjáb Laws' Act, sections nine to fourteen, sixteen to nineteen. The clauses as to partition extend to under-proprietors holding sub-settlement. They embody the modifications to which it was necessary to subject Act XIX of 1863, in extending it to Oudh, and meet the difficulty as to the exercise of the powers of the Sadr Court which has been caused by the repeal (by Act XXXII of 1871) of the Notification dated 3rd April 1871, No. 724 G.

Chapter VI relates to the procedure of the Civil Courts. It declares that the late Limitation Act (XIV of 1859) shall be deemed to have been in force in Oudh from 4th July 1862. The Bill also incorporates sections twenty-nine and thirty of the Oudh Civil Courts' Act, omitting the final clause of section twenty-nine.

The rules as to insolvency, contained in clauses forty-nine to fifty-nine, are copied with some modifications, from the Panjáb Laws' Act, sections twenty-two to thirty-one inclusive, and thirty-three. The power given to the Local Government by that Act, to exclude from the operation of these rules any particular class or race, is omitted as unnecessary.

Clause 60, as to intestacy, corresponds with Bengal Regulation III of 1803, section sixteen, clause 7, which is regarded as in force in Oudh. The last paragraph legalizes the present practice under the Administrator General's Act.

Clause 61, as to juries in civil cases in Lucknow, embodies a letter from the Foreign Department, dated 19th November 1859, which is held to have gained the force of law under the Indian Councils' Act.

Sections sixty-two and sixty-three embody certain modifications to which it is expedient to subject the Code of Civil Procedure, and the following sections make certain provisions as to decrees concerning land which the Chief Commissioner considers desirable.

Chapter VII relates to escheats, and is founded on Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810, section seven.

Chapter VIII deals with hidden treasure, and is taken, with some modifications, from Bengal Regulation V of 1817.

Chapter IX relates to cantonments and military bázárs, and corresponds with Regulation XX of 1810, sections four, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, nineteen, twenty and twenty-six. The Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869) seem to render it unnecessary to have clauses corresponding with sections two and three of that Regulation.

Chapter X deals with several miscellaneous matters, the honorary civil jurisdiction of taluqdárs, honorary police officers, armed men and foreign vagrants, and pasturage of government lands.

The last chapter empowers the Chief Commissioner to make subsidiary rules consistent with the proposed Act, as to rural police, conservancy at fairs, imposing taxes for such purposes, records and record-keepers, Kánúngos and other ministerial officers, and the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Courts of Wards.

The Bill ends with two schedules, one mentioning or referring to certain enactments and rules which it is desirable to repeal, the other specifying certain Regulations and Acts which are to be in force in Oudh with the modifications mentioned in the third column.

SIMLA,
The 20th August 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as now settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th September 1873:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to appeals to the Privy Council from decrees of the Civil Courts, have considered the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to present this further Report.

Minute by the Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, dated 5th September 1872.
From Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 104, dated 16th September 1872, and enclosures.
From Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 119, dated 13th November 1872, and enclosure.
From Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 2823, dated 20th May 1873, and enclosure.
Office Memorandum, Home Department, No. 1399, dated 13th August 1873, and enclosures.

We have provided in clause five that, when the decree appealed from affirms the decision of the Court immediately below, the appeal must involve some substantial question of law. This will limit the number of appeals in cases where there have been concurrent judgments on questions of fact.

The question as to whether the Court admitting an appeal under the proposed Act should have power to allow a decree to be executed without demanding security, notwithstanding the pendency of the appeal, must, we think, be answered in the affirmative. We are further of opinion that stay of execution ought to be the exception and not the rule, and that it is by no means a matter of course to take security from the respondent.

We have, therefore, struck out clause seventeen of the Bill as re-amended in September 1872, and we have altered what was then clause sixteen so as to enable the Court (*a*) to let the decree take its course, or (*b*) to take security from the respondent for the performance of the order of the Privy Council, and meanwhile permit him to enjoy the fruits of the decree appealed against, or (*c*) to take like security from the appellant, and meanwhile to stay execution of the decree appealed from, or (*d*) to give any other direction that it thinks fit respecting the subject-matter of the appeal.

As the law stands, no time is limited for applying for execution of a decree or order of Her Majesty in Council. This is not reasonable and may prove very inconvenient. The object of the appeal to the Crown is to correct the errors of inferior Courts, not to give unlimited, or more extended, time to the parties for enforcing their rights. We have accordingly, in clause twenty, by adding six words to No. 169 of the second schedule annexed to the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, provided a period of twelve years, the same period as is fixed in the case of applications to enforce decrees of High Courts in the exercise of their Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

We have struck out the clause amending a portion of Bombay Regulation XIX of 1827, for that portion has been repealed by Act XII of 1873.

We have made one or two verbal alterations; and we think that the Bill as now amended might be passed. But as the Privy Council have expressed a desire to see the Bill, which now makes substantial alterations in the law, we recommend that its passage be postponed, and that in the meanwhile the Bill and this Report be published in the *Gazette of India* and sent home for submission to the Judicial Committee.

SIMLA,
The 2nd September 1873.

A. HOBHOUSE.
B. H. ELLIS.
E. C. BAYLEY.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS BILL, 1873.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

II.—ADMISSION OF APPEALS.

SECTIONS.

4. When appeals lie to Queen in Council.
5. Value of subject-matter.
6. Bar of certain appeals.
7. Application to Court whose decree is complained of.
8. Time within which application must be made.
9. Certificate as to value or fitness.
10. Refusal of certificate.
11. Security and deposit required on grant of certificate.
12. Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.
13. Revocation of acceptance of security.
14. Power to order further security or payment.
15. Failure to comply with order.
16. Refund of balance of deposit.

III.—PROCEEDINGS PENDING APPEALS.

SECTIONS.

17. Powers of Court pending appeal.
18. Increase of security found inadequate.

IV.—EXECUTION OF DECREES OF HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

19. Certified decrees of Queen in Council to be executed.
20. Amendment of Act IX of 1871, Schedule II, No. 169.
21. Petition for execution.
22. Appeal against order relating to execution.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

23. Power to make rules.
Publication of rules.
Rules heretofore made.
24. Recorder of Rangoon.
25. Construction of Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section 4, clause 5.
26. Saving of Her Majesty's pleasure, and of the rules for the conduct of business before the Judicial Committee.

SCHEDULE.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to appeals to the Privy Council from decrees of the Civil Courts.

[AS RE-AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE IN SEPTEMBER 1873.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council from certain judgments, decrees and orders of the Civil Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Privy Council Appeals Act, 1873:"

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India; but it does not apply to any matter of criminal, or admiralty, or vice-admiralty, jurisdiction; nor to appeals from orders and decrees of Prize-courts.

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the expression "decree" includes also judgment and order.

II.—ADMISSION OF APPEALS.

When appeals lie to Queen in Council.

4. Subject to such rules as may, from time to time, be made by Her Majesty in Council regarding appeals from the Courts of British India, and to the provisions hereinafter contained—

an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council,

(*a*) from any final decree passed on appeal by a High Court or other Court of final appellate jurisdiction,

(*b*) from any final decree passed by a High Court in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction, and

(*c*) from any decree, when the case, as hereinafter provided, is declared to be a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Value of subject-matter.

5. In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section four,

the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the Court of first instance must be ten thousand rupees or upwards,

or the decree must involve, directly or indirectly, some claim or question to, or respecting, property of like amount or value,

and where the decree appealed from affirms the decision of the Court immediately below the Court passing such decree, the appeal must involve some substantial question of law.

Bar of certain appeals.

6. Notwithstanding anything contained in section four,—

no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from the judgment of one Judge of a High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter one hundred and four, or of one Judge of a Division Court, or of two or more Judges of such High Court, or of a Division Court constituted by two or more Judges of such High Court, wherever such Judges are equally divided in opinion, and do not amount in number to a majority of the whole of the Judges of the High Court at the time being;

and no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from any decree which, under Act No. XXIII of 1861, section twenty-seven, is final.

Application to Court whose decree is complained of.

7. Whoever desires to appeal under this Act to Her Majesty in Council must apply by petition to the Court whose decree is complained of.

Time within which application must be made.

8. Such application must ordinarily be made within six months from the date of such decree.

But if that period expires when the Court is closed, the application may be made on the day that the Court re-opens.

Certificate as to value or fitness.

9. Every petition under section seven must state the causes of appeal, and pray for a certificate either that as regards amount, or value and nature, the case fulfils the requirements of section five, or that it is otherwise a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Upon receipt of such petition, the Court may direct notice to be served on the opposite party to show cause why the said certificate should not be granted.

Refusal of certificate.

10. If such certificate be refused, the petition shall be dismissed:

Provided that if the decree complained of be a final decree passed by a Court other than a High Court, the order refusing the certificate shall be appealable within thirty days from the date of the order, to the High Court to which the former Court is subordinate.

Security and deposit required on grant of certificate.

11. If the certificate be granted, the applicant shall, within six months from the date of the decree complained of, or within six weeks from the grant of the certificate, whichever is the later date,

(*a*) give security for the costs of the respondent, and

(*b*) deposit the amount required to defray the expense of translating, transcribing, printing, indexing, and transmitting to Her Majesty in Council a correct copy of the whole record of the suit, except

(1) formal documents directed to be excluded by any order of Her Majesty in Council in force for the time being;

(2) papers which the parties agree to exclude; and

(3) accounts, or portions of accounts, which the officer empowered by the Court for that purpose considers unnecessary, and which the parties have not specifically asked to be included.

Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.

12. When such security has been given and deposit made to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court shall

(*a*) declare the appeal admitted,

(*b*) give notice thereof to the appellant and respondent, respectively,

(*c*) transmit to Her Majesty in Council, under the seal of the Court, a correct copy of the said record, except as aforesaid,

(*d*) give to either party one or more authenticated copies of any of the papers in the suit on his applying therefor, and paying the reasonable expenses incurred in preparing them, and

(*e*) give to either party an authenticated copy of any local Regulation, Act or Ordinance which he may require in the appeal.

Revocation of acceptance of security.

13. At any time before the admission of the appeal, the Court may, upon cause shewn, revoke the acceptance of any such security, and make further directions thereon.

Power to order further security or payment.

14. If at any time after the admission of the appeal, but before the transmission of the record, except as aforesaid, to Her Majesty in Council, such security appears inadequate,

or further payment is required for the purpose of translating, transcribing, printing, indexing, or transmitting the record, except as aforesaid,

the Court may order the appellant to furnish, within a time to be fixed by the Court, other and sufficient security, or to make, within like time, the required payment.

Failure to comply with order.

15. If the appellant fail to comply with such order, the proceedings shall be stayed,

and the appeal shall not proceed without an order in this behalf of Her Majesty in Council,

and in the meantime execution of the judgment, decree or order appealed against shall not be stayed.

Refund of balance of deposit.

16. When the record, except as aforesaid, has been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council, the appellant may obtain a refund of the balance, if any, of the amount which he has deposited under section eleven.

III.—PROCEEDINGS PENDING APPEALS.

Powers of Court pending appeal.

17. Notwithstanding the admission of any appeal under this Act, the decree appealed against shall be unconditionally enforced unless the Court admitting the appeal otherwise directs.

But the Court may, if it think fit, on any special cause, to be shown by any party interested in the suit, or otherwise appearing to the Court—

(*a*) impound the property in dispute, or any part thereof, or

(*b*) allow the decree appealed against to be enforced, taking such security from the respondent as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of any decree which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(*c*) stay the execution of the decree appealed against, taking such security from the appellant as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of the decree appealed against, or of any decree which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(*d*) place any party seeking the assistance of the Court under such conditions, or give such other direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal, as it thinks fit.

Increase of security found inadequate.

18. If at any time during the pendency of the appeal the security so furnished by either party appears inadequate, the Court may, on the application of the other party, require further security.

In default of such further security being furnished as required by the Court, if the original security was furnished by the appellant, the Court may, on application of the respondent, issue execution of the decree appealed against as if the appellant had furnished no such security.

And if the original security was furnished by the respondent, the Court shall, so far as may be practicable, stay all further execution of the decree, and restore the parties to the position in which they respectively were when the security which appears inadequate was furnished.

IV.—EXECUTION OF DECREES OF HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Certified decrees of Queen in Council to be executed.

19. The decrees of Her Majesty in Council when duly certified shall be enforced and executed, subject to the directions of the High Court or other Court as aforesaid, by the Court by which

the suit was originally tried, and in the manner and according to the rules applicable to the execution of its original decrees.

Amendment of Act IX of 1871, schedule II, No. 169.

20. To the first column of No. 169 of the second schedule annexed to the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, the following words shall be added (that is to say), "or of Her Majesty in Council."

Petition for execution.

21. Whoever desires to enforce or obtain the execution of any such decree of Her Majesty in Council, shall present an application to the Court which made the first decree appealed from, and the said application shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the decree made in appeal and sought to be enforced or executed.

Appeal against order relating to execution.

22. An appeal shall lie from any decree made by such last-mentioned Court relating to the enforcement or execution of any such decree of Her Majesty in Council, in the same manner and subject to the same rules as an appeal from a decree made upon an application for the enforcement or execution of the decree first appealed from.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

23. The High Court may, from time to time, make general rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(*a*) the service of notices under section nine,

(*b*) the grant or refusal of certificates, under sections ten and eleven, by Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate to the High Court,

(*c*) the amount and nature of the security required under sections eleven, fourteen and eighteen,

(*d*) the testing of such security,

(*e*) the estimate of the cost of transcribing the record,

(*f*) the preparation, examination and certifying of such transcript,

(*g*) the revision and authentication of translations,

(*h*) the preparation of indices to transcripts of records and of lists of the papers not included therein,

and all other matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the local official *Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law in the High Court and the Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate thereto.

Rules heretofore made.

All rules heretofore made and published by any High Court relating to appeals to Her Majesty in Council and in force immediately before the passing of this Act, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made and published hereunder.

Recorder of Rangoon.

24. In sections four, nineteen and twenty-three the expression 'High Court' shall be deemed to include also the Recorder of Rangoon, but not so as to empower him to make rules binding on Courts other than his own Court.

Construction of Bengal Regulation III of 1828, s. 4, clause 5.

25. The rules and restrictions referred to in Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section four, clause five, shall be deemed to be the rules and restrictions applicable to appeals under this Act from the decisions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Saving of Her Majesty's pleasure,

26. Nothing herein contained shall be understood—

(*a*) to bar the full and unqualified exercise of Her Majesty's pleasure in receiving or rejecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or otherwise howsoever, or

and of the rules for the conduct of business before the Judicial Committee.

(*b*) to interfere with any rules for the time being in force for the presentation of appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or their conduct before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

(See Section 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

No. and year of enactment.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
	A.—REGULATIONS.	
Bengal Regulation XVI of 1797.	A Regulation respecting Appeals from the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to His Most Excellent Majesty and His Most Honourable Privy Council.	The whole.
Bengal Regulation V of 1803.	A Regulation for empowering the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to try Appeals from the Decisions of the Provincial Court of Appeal established in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier, &c.	The whole.
Madras Regulation VIII of 1818.	A Regulation prescribing the Rules under which Appeals may be preferred to the King's Most Excellent Majesty in his Privy Council, from the Decisions of the Court of Sudder Adawlut at Fort Saint George.	The whole.
Bombay Regulation IV of 1827.	A Regulation prescribing the Forms of Proceeding of the Courts of Law in Civil Suits and Appeals, and Rules for the Trial of the same.	Section one hundred.
	B.—ACTS.	
Act II of 1844.	An Act respecting the Expenses of preparing Copies of Proceedings in Appeals.	The whole.
Act XXV of 1852.	An Act for the execution of decrees made in appeal by Her Majesty in Council, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act II of 1863.	An Act to regulate the admission of Appeals to Her Majesty in Council from certain Judgments and Orders in Provinces not subject to the General Regulations.	The whole.
	C.—STATUTES.	
13 George III, cap. 63.	An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe.	Section eighteen.
37 Georg III, cap. 142.	An Act for the better Administration of Justice at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, &c.	Section sixteen.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 37 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[IRRIGATION.]

RICE EXPERIMENTS ON THE THURR AND MITROW CANALS.

No. 373 I—1675, dated Bombay, the 10th July 1873.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL C. J. MEERIMAN, R. E., Acting Under Secy. to Govt. of Bombay in the P. W. Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter No. 312 I of 2nd June last, and in continuation of my letter No. 333 I of the 19th ultimo, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copies of the papers relating to the rice experiments on the Mitrow and Thurr Canals, in the Province of Sind.

No. 1152, dated Kurrachee, 22nd March 1873.

From—MAJOR J. LE MESURIER, R. E., Acting Supdg. Engr. for Irrign. in Sind,

To—The Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, Irrigation Branch.

I have the honor to forward a report by the Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra, on the result of the experiments he carried out last season in rice cultivation on the Mitrow and Thurr Canals.

2. I attach a comparative statement showing the cost of the experiments on the two canals. It will be seen that in every case the cost of cultivation on the Thurr Canal was higher than on the Mitrow. The outturn was in every case greater, and the loss per acre less. If the experiments are worth anything, they show that on the Mitrow Canal broadcast sowing, without ploughing, and without manure, is the most profitable style of cultivation, or, at all events, that the loss on it is smallest, and that, on the Thurr Canal, rice transplanted into land which has been ploughed, but not manured, is the most profitable. The outturn on land thus treated is about double the outturn on land ploughed and manured with chunam, and about one-third more than on land manured with "bhau."

3. The outturn from the whole plot of 20 acres on the Thurr Canal was double that on the Mitrow, and the value of the produce was about 2½ times the value of a karar of rice on the Thurr and Mitrow Canals, being Rs. 24 and Rs. 18. The cultivation on the Thurr Canal had the advantage of constant supervision on the part of Kalandass, the Darogah: while that

on the Mitrow Canal was neglected, the services of Mr. Khuda Bux being required up at Bokara in looking after the bunds and repairing breaches. This will probably account for some of the difference in outturn on the two canals. On the Thurr Canal the cost of labor and materials is higher than on the Mitrow.

4. I do not think myself that much good is to be derived from any further experiments, but as both Captain Smith and Mr. Doig think that it would be as well to carry them out on the Thurr Canal for another season, at all events, I am willing to give in to them, and to recommend that they be sanctioned. The cost of the experiments will be less this next year, as there will be hardly any expense for bunds, and there will be no outlay on the tanks. For the experiments on the Thurr Canal Rs. 600 will suffice, and I would recommend that sanction be accorded to that extent.

No.	Mode of Cultivation.	Details.	Mitrow Canal.			Thurr Canal.		
1	Seed sown broadcast without ploughing and without manure.	Cost of Cultivation ...	71	13	7	88	5	4
		Assessment	12	8	0	12	8	0
		Total ...	84	5	7	100	13	4
		Value of Crop	49	12	10	54	3	10
		Loss ...	34	8	9	46	9	6
2	Rice transplanted, ground ploughed, but not manured.	Cost of Cultivation ...	95	11	3	119	15	7
		Assessment	12	8	0	12	8	0
		Total ...	108	3	3	132	7	7
		Value of Crop	27	0	0	120	9	7
		Loss ...	81	3	3	11	14	0
3	Rice transplanted, ground ploughed, and manured with "bháu" (stable manure).	Cost of Cultivation ...	167	11	4	195	10	10
		Assessment	12	8	0	12	8	0
		Total ...	180	3	3	208	2	10
		Value of Crop	36	9	7	94	6	5
		Loss ...	143	9	9	113	12	5
4	Rice transplanted, ground ploughed, and manured with chunam.	Cost of Cultivation ...	127	9	8	144	15	2
		Assessment	12	8	0	12	8	0
		Total ...	140	1	8	157	7	2
		Value of Crop	23	1	7	65	14	4
		Loss ...	117	0	1	91	8	10
		Total Loss ...	376	5	10	263	12	9
		Loss per acre ...	18	13	1	13	3	0

J. Le MESURIER, *Major, R. E.,*
Acting Supdg. Engr. for Irrign. in Sind.

No. 148, dated 29th January 1873.

From—S. Doig, Esq., C. E., Acting Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra,
To—The Superintending Engineer in Sind.

With reference to your office No. 4114, dated the 16th November 1872, I have the honor to submit the following report on the experiments in rice cultivation on the Mitrow and Thurr Canals during the past Khurreef season.

2. Sanction for these experiments was received in March 1872, and according to your office No. 755, dated the 9th March 1872, the experiments have been conducted in one spot on

each canal. The area under cultivation on each canal being 20 acres, which it was proposed to divide into four portions, each of 5 acres, and these portions to be treated as follows:—

1st portion (5 acres): seed simply to be sown broadcast, without ploughing, and without manure.
2nd portion (5 acres): transplanted, without manure, but being ploughed.
3rd portion transplanted, manured with bháu, and being ploughed.
4th portion transplanted, manured with chunam, and ploughed.

3. Great difficulty was at first experienced in obtaining land suitable for the experiments; the owners refused to give the land, having formed an idea that Government was desirous of carrying out these experiments, so as to be able to judge as to the proper rate of assessment that should be fixed on rice crops. At last, in the month of May, land was obtained, but which was anything but good and fertile soil, hence the poor return per acre, but which, at the same time, contrasts favourably with crops borne by the same ground in former years.

4. Stable manure, called in Sind "bháu," is very difficult to be procured, especially on the Mitrow Canal, and the cost of it, in consequence, is proportionately high.

5. Seed for transplanting was sown at the end of April on the Mitrow Canal, and at the end of May on the Thurr Canal. Planting out was commenced at the end of the month of June on the Mitrow Canal, and in the middle of the month of July on the Thurr Canal.

6. The waterings given at first were just sufficient to keep about 3 inches of the plants above water, the supply of water being increased according as the plants increased in growth, until the grain had formed, and was close on maturity, when the water-supply was stopped, and the field allowed to dry. The total period during which water was required was under five months.

7. The outturn from the land under experiment on the Thurr Canal contrasts favorably with that on the Mitrow Canal, the yield from the former being over double that of the latter, this result being attributable, in a great measure, to the attention and trouble bestowed on it, in addition to his other duties, by Sub-Overseer Kulliandass, the Daroga on the canal, whom I left in charge, when obliged to leave Umarcote for the head of the Mitrow Canal, in consequence of the heavy natural flood which came down the Narra this year; while the experiments on the Mitrow Canal, which I have placed in the charge of my native assistant Mr. Khuda Bux Khan, were deprived of his experience and attention, also owing to the same cause.

8. For the information of Government, I have the honor to attach a statement showing the actual cost of preparation per acre for each portion, and the value of outturn of each, which was treated as stated in paragraph 2 of this report; also a statement showing the result in a financial point of view as regards Government.

9. With a view to obtain the amount of water lost in evaporation, and the amount consumed by absorption, I had two tanks made in the middle of the ground, where the experiments were carried on both on Mitrow and Thurr Canals. One tank was made water-tight, and the other tank had rice sown in it; both tanks were fitted with gauges, reading to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a foot, the former one giving the amount lost in evaporation, the latter giving the amount lost due to both evaporation and absorption. In the case of the latter tank, the readings were only registered for one month, as, after that, the water was continually flowing into the field. The readings of the gauge in the water-tight one are being taken for the greater part of the time. From the gauge readings it will be seen that the amount absorbed into the ground rapidly decreases, until it reaches a minimum, while the amount lost in evaporation diminishes very gradually. From observations taken on the channel supplying the field with water, the average discharge necessary for the proper irrigation of the 20 acres was ·80 cubic feet per second, or one cubic foot was found sufficient for 25 acres.

10. In conclusion I beg to be informed whether Government is desirous of similar experiments being made again during the next Khurreef season, and if so, that early intimation to that effect may be given, in order that the proper steps may be taken in time.

MITROW CANAL.

1st Portion.

Bunding per acre ...	...	...	...	Rs.	3	3	5
Seed " ...	...	...	...	"	1	1	4
Sowing, watering, weeding	...	...	...	"	7	8	4
Reaping " "	...	...	...	"	0	12	1
Superintendence "	...	...	...	"	1	12	9
Cost of one acre	...	...	...	Rs.	14	5	11
Cost of 5 acres	...	...	...	Rs.	71	13	7
2 karárs 46 kásás, at Rs. 18 per karár, outturn of portion ...	...	...	...	Rs.	49	12	10

N. B.—1 Karár = 60 kásás = 22 maunds of 80 lbs. each.

2nd Portion.

Bunding, per acre	Rs.	3	3	5
Seeds „	„	1	0	8
Rearing young plants	„	0	13	7
Transplanting	„	2	6	11
Ploughing	„	1	8	6
Reaping	„	0	12	1
Superintendence	„	1	12	9
Watering, weeding, &c.	„	7	8	4
Cost of one acre	Rs.	19	2	3
Cost of 5 acres	Rs.	95	11	3
1 karár, 30 kásás at Rs. 18 per karár, outturn of portion...	Rs.	27	0	0

3rd Portion.

Bunding per acre, &c.	Rs.	3	3	5
Ploughing „	„	1	14	11
Seed „	„	1	0	8
Rearing plants	„	0	13	7
Transplanting	„	2	6	11
Watering, weeding, &c.	„	7	8	4
Reaping „	„	0	12	1
Superintendence	„	1	12	9
Manure „	„	14	0	0
Cost of 1 acre	Rs.	33	8	8
Cost of 5 acres	Rs.	167	11	4
2 karárs, 2 kásás at Rs. 18 per karár, outturn of portion	Rs.	36	9	7

4th Portion

Bunding per acre	Rs.	3	3	5
Ploughing „	„	3	9	3
Seed „	„	1	0	8
15 maunds Chunam (manure)	„	4	0	0
Transplanting	„	2	6	11
Rearing plants	„	1	2	11
Watering, weeding, &c.	„	7	8	4
Reaping „	„	0	12	1
Superintendence	„	1	12	9
Cost of 1 acre	Rs.	25	8	4
Cost of 5 acres	Rs.	127	9	8
1 kurár, 17 kásás at Rs. 18 per karár, outturn of portion	Rs.	23	1	7

S. DOIG, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra.

J. LE MESURIER, *Major, R. E.,*
Acting Supdg. Engr. for Irrigation in Sind.

THURR CANAL.

1st Portion.

Bunding, per acre	Rs.	2	12	3
(42 seers) Seed „	„	1	10	5
Sowing, watering, &c.	„	7	12	0
Reaping „	„	2	0	0
Superintendence	„	3	8	0
Cost of 1 acre	Rs.	17	10	8
Cost of 5 acres	Rs.	88	5	4
2 karárs, 21½ kásás at Rs. 24 per karár, outturn of portion	Rs.	54	3	10

2nd Portion.

Bunding, per acre	...	...	...	Rs.	2	12	3
(15 seers) Seed „	...	...	...	„	0	10	5
Rearing young plants	...	...	...	„	1	0	0
Transplanting „	...	...	...	„	4	6	7
Ploughing „	...	...	...	„	2	10	8
Reaping „	...	...	...	„	2	0	0
Watering, weeding, &c.	...	...	...	„	7	0	0
Superintendence	...	...	...	„	3	8	0
Cost of 1 acre	...	...	...	Rs.	23	15	11
Cost of 5 acres	...	...	...	Rs.	119	15	7
5 karárs, 1½ kásás at Rs. 24 per karár, outturn of portion				Rs.	120	9	7

3rd Portion.

Bunding, per acre	...	...	...	Rs.	2	12	3
Ploughing „	...	...	...	„	2	10	8
Seed „	..	...	...	„	0	10	5
Rearing Plants „	...	...	...	„	1	0	0
Transplanting „	...	...	...	„	3	13	7
Watering, weeding, &c.	...	...	...	„	7	0	0
(90 mds.) Manure	...	...	...	„	15	4	10
Reaping	...	...	...	„	2	6	5
Superintendence	...	...	...	„	3	8	0
Cost of 1 acre	...	...	...	Rs.	39	2	2
Cost of 5 acres	...	...	...	Rs.	195	10	10
3 karárs, 56 kásás at Rs. 24 per karár, outturn of portion				Rs.	94	6	5
Bunding, per acre	...	...	...	Rs.	2	12	3
Seed „	...	...	...	„	0	10	5½
Ploughing „	...	...	...	„	2	10	8
Rearing plants „	...	...	...	„	2	15	4½
Transplanting „	...	...	...	„	3	13	0
Watering, weeding, &c., per acre		...	...	„	7	0	0
(13 mds. 8s.) Chunam	...	...	...	„	4	2	1
Reaping, per acre	...	...	...	„	1	8	0
Superintendence, per acre	...	...	...	„	3	8	0
Cost of 1 acre	...	...	...	Rs.	28	15	10
Cost of 5 acres	...	...	...	Rs.	144	15	2
2 karárs, 44¾ kásás at Rs. 24 per karár, outturn of portion				Rs.	65	14	4

S. DOIG, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra.

J. LE MESURIER, *Major, R. E.,*
Acting Supdg. Engr. for Irrigation in Sind.

STATEMENT showing amount of water lost, due to evaporation and absorption during a space of 24 hours.

Date.	Water tight tank for evaporation			Tank, with rice sown in it, for evaporation and absorption		Remarks
1st September	3	c. ft.	...	10	c. ft.	
8th „	3	„	...	5	„	
16th „	3	„	...	3·90	„	
22nd „	3	„	...	3	„	
1st October	2·5	„	...	...		
8th „	2·4	„	...	...		
15th „	2·5	„	...	...		
22nd „	2·5	„	...	...		
1st November	2·10	„	...	...		
7th „	2·10	„	...	...		
12th „	2·10	„	...	...		

S. DOIG, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra.

J. LE MESURIER, *Major, R. E.,*
Acting Supdg. Engr. for Irrigation in Sind.

STATEMENT showing the Results of the Experiments in a financial point of view.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Total cost on Mitrow Canal ...	462	13	10	Probable value of outturn, Mitrow Canal— Quantity 7 karárs, 35 kásás, at Rs. 18 per karár	136	8	0
" Thurr Canal	548	14	11				
Cost of 4 Tanks, two on each Canal ...	489	10	4				
Total cost ...	1,501	7	1	Probable value of outturn, Thurr Canal— Quantity 14 karárs, 15 kásás, at Rs. 24 per karár	335	2	0
				Total value of crops ...	471	10	0

Total cost ...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,501 7 1
Deduct total value...	...	...	...	" 471 10 2
Total expenditure ...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,029 12 11
Sanctioned amount	...	...	...	" 1,270 0 0
Balance ...	...	...	...	Rs. 240 3 1

S. DOIG, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra.

J. LE MESURIER, *Major, R. E.,*
Acting Supdg. Engr. for Irrigation in Sind.

No. 159 I—822, dated 8th April 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept.

Read—

Letter from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, No. 1152, dated 22nd March 1873.

Forwards, with his remarks, a report by the Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra, on the result of the experiments on rice cultivation on the Mitrow and Thurr Canals, and recommends sanction to the continuance of the experiments on the Thurr Canal for another season, at a cost of Rs. 600.

RESOLUTION.—The experiment should be continued, but it is unnecessary that it should be tried on more than one canal in the same district. The Executive Engineer may select either the Mitrow or the Thurr Canal, whichever may be most convenient.

2. The inference by the Superintending Engineer that the broadcast sowing was the best, because the loss was least, has not been drawn with sufficient regard to all the circumstances. It was to be expected that the expense per acre for growing rice on a small scale would exceed the value of the yield. But the cultivator does not incur so much expense.

3. The result of the experiment is so far satisfactory that it shows how much may be done with good management, the yield being in one case as high as 1,768 lbs. per acre, whereas in another case it is only 715 lbs.

4. It should be reported whether the land taken up for the purpose had been previously fallowed, or whether it had been cropped every year.

5. It should also be reported how the water was measured, and whether the quantity mentioned was a constant discharge, or an average. If the latter, the consumption for each month should be given. The precise period should also be mentioned. It is only stated that it was less than 5 months.

No. 833, dated 26th May 1873.

From—S. DOIG, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra,

To—The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, Kurrachee.

With reference to para. 4 of Government Resolution No. 159 I—822 of 1873, the 8th April, I have the honor to report as follows:—

2. On the Mitrow Canal the ground used for the experiment had been fallow for three years previous. On the Thurr Canal the ground had been cropped every year.

3. With reference to para. 5, the water admitted into the field was measured roughly by comparing it with the discharge of a "Nar" or Persian Wheel as used in Sind; the discharge given is the average discharge, the consumption for each month being as follows:—

June	...	...	...	·60 cubic feet.
July	...	...	...	1·00 "
August	...	...	...	1·10 "
September	...	...	...	·60 "
October	...	...	...	·20 "

The precise period being 122 days.

No. 2275, dated 28th May 1873.

Endorsed by Actg. Supg. Engr. for Irrgn. in Sind.

True copy forwarded to the Under Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, Bombay, with reference to Government Resolution No. 159 I—822 of 1873, para. 4.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

PAPERS RELATING TO ZANZIBAR COAL.

No. 4148, dated Bombay Castle, the 30th June 1873.

From—C. GONNE, ESQ., Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Political Dept.,
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

Vide Mr. Officiating Under Secretary Edward's endorsement, No. 43, dated 2nd March 1873.

Referring to former correspondence regarding specimens of coal sent by the Political Agent at Zanzibar, I am directed to forward herewith to the Government of India copy of a letter from the Acting Political Agent and Consul, Zanzibar, No. 20-183, dated 30th April last, and to state that the specimens of coal therein referred to have been forwarded (as received in Bombay) to the Office of the Geological Survey, Calcutta.

Per rail.

2. Dr. Oldham will be furnished with a copy of this letter.

No. 20-183, dated Zanzibar, the 30th April 1873.

From—J. KIRK, ESQ., Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar,
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Political Dept.

I have the honor to forward direct to Bombay by the Schooner *Africa*, Captain Von Ranchaupt, Master, specimens of Zanzibar coal from the same locality as that before transmitted with my despatch No. 20-88 of 23rd February 1872, to your address.

2. The original specimens then sent having been mislaid, I was asked by you to supply others, but at the time I had not in my possession any but a very bad piece of weathered surface shale.

3. That now forwarded being in larger blocks, although still surface coal, will, I trust, enable the experts to give an opinion as to its probable value, and I shall lose no opportunity, should it be possible, to obtain reliable information regarding the dip, position, and thickness of the seams, and their relations to adjacent rocks, and supplying the same.

4. Judging from what I myself have seen of the country not many miles from where the coal is now found, I should regard this as of the same geological series with the coal beds of the Zambezi, the surrounding rocks being identical.

5. I send sufficient of this coal to allow of a museum specimen being selected and sent to Calcutta, which, I will ask, may be done from Bombay to avoid needless expense in sending from this two separate boxes.

No. 638, dated 12th August 1873.

From—H. B. MEDLICOTT, ESQ., Offg. Supdt., Geological Survey of India,
To—The Under Secy. to Govt. of India, Dept. of AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

In reply to your letter No. 95 (Minerals), dated 29th July 1873, requesting an opinion on the Zanzibar coal forwarded to this Office from Bombay, I regret that there has been some unavoidable delay in making the analysis.

2. Two good museum specimens of about seven inches cube were obtained from the box, one consisting entirely of the brighter and purer coal, the other of the more shaly, earthy kind. A picked piece of the better kind was analysed separately, and then all the remaining fragments, several pounds in weight, were pounded up to get a good average, with the following result :—

	Picked specimen.	Average sample.
Volatile matter	25·8	21·6
Fixed carbon	55·9	45·8
Ash	18·3	32·6
	100·0	100·0

3. The pieces formerly analysed (this Office letter No. 493 of 22nd March 1873) seems to have been a little better than the average as here taken, and the general character of the coal was then fairly discriminated. In structure and composition it closely resembles the Indian type of coals. The better variety, which seems to occur in good sized and firm blocks, easily separable from the more shaly parts, has about the composition and heating power of fair Ranigunj coal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st JULY.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1869-70	84,614	749,984	59,825	457,173	71,012	319,333	48,631	198,945	264,082	1,725,435
1870-71	86,728	768,722	65,115	479,628	78,001	412,269	50,685	250,546	280,529	1,911,165
1871-72	94,171	834,695	50,328	369,136	75,944	405,672	38,215	188,904	258,658	1,798,407
1872-73	99,405	881,152	65,912	486,311	71,009	378,077	48,477	239,634	284,803	1,985,174
1873-74	91,463	810,697	61,717	451,508	73,502	394,920	51,000	252,107	277,682	1,909,232
AVERAGE ...	91,276	809,050	60,579	448,751	73,893	382,054	47,401	226,027	273,150	1,865,882

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

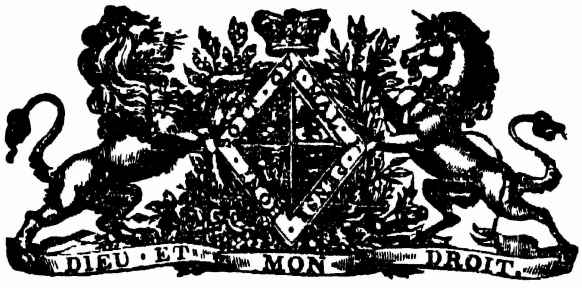
No. XXX of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 2nd Aug. 1873.	For week ending 3rd Aug. 1872.	Total from 1st January to 2nd Aug. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 3rd Aug. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
9th August 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	3,13,001	3,58,069	1,59,25,464*a*	1,63,91,584	...	4,66,120
9th ditto ...	„ Jubbulpoor	14,891	18,212	11,15,193*a*	14,24,909	...	3,09,716
9th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	38,167	45,981	16,61,493	14,92,857	1,68,636	...
2nd ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	18,328	6,373	5,93,659	2,08,205	3,85,454	...
9th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	76,500	52,226	32,55,494	32,04,697	50,797	...
2nd ditto ...	Madras	1,11,199	1,10,197	42,26,520	36,03,450	6,23,070	...
9th ditto ...	Great Southern of India	26,246	15,112	7,03,668	4,63,360	2,40,308	...
9th ditto ...	Carnatic	532	1,216	25,494	22,993	2,501	...
9th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	1,43,678	1,68,277	1,23,04,958	1,23,56,782	..	51,824
16th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	49,541	47,291	35,42,055	39,82,500	...	4,40,445
	TOTAL ...	7,92,083	8,22,954	4,33,53,998*a*	4,31,51,337	2,02,661	...
	State.						
16th August 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,657	1,134	62,511	51,178	11,333	...
16th ditto ...	Nulhatee	1,207	1,433*b*	52,724	25,956*c*	26,768	...
9th ditto ...	Rajpootana	1,099	...	8,603*d*	...	8,603	...
	TOTAL ...	3,963	2,567	1,23,838	77,134	46,704	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,96,046	8,25,521	4,34,77,836	4,32,28,471	2,49,365	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.
(*a*) It is understood that these returns are exclusive of certain amounts which will appear in the *audited* returns for the end of June.
(*b*) For the first seven days of August 1872.
(*c*) From 1st April to 7th August 1872.
(*d*) From 1st July to 2nd August 1873.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta*



EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or ten Rupees eight annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 11th September 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Reports from Madras are favorable. In Sindh the rapid fall of the river is causing apprehension. In Guzerat there has been an abundant fall of rain: in Khandesh and the Deccan Districts prospects continue favourable; more rain is wanted in the Southern Mahratta country. From Bengal reports are generally good, except from the Patna Division, where more rain is wanted. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been an ample fall and prospects are excellent. In the Punjab hardly any rain has fallen, and the break is causing some apprehensions. In the Central Provinces, Central India and Berar the fall has been abundant, and prospects are very good. In Mysore prospects continue to improve, but no heavy or continuous rain has yet fallen.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
	Kistna	September 10 ...	·66 to 4·50	September 11 ...	Rain-fall ·66 at Masulipatam; 4·50 at Vissenapetta; 3·0 at Nandigama; about 1·0 elsewhere; five feet water over anicut; some tanks in upland taluqs received supplies; transplantation going on in delta; sowing dry crops continues generally in upland taluqs; standing crops thriving; prices slightly falling in Nandigama and Vissenapetta; steady elsewhere; markets fairly supplied; pasture available; fodder scarce; small-pox and fever subsiding; guinea-worm in three taluqs; cattle disease slightly fatal in Bapetta and Krossur; abating elsewhere.	
	Kurnool	" ...	·05 in one day.	"	Rain-fall ·05 in one day in Kurnool; season favorable, except in Koilkoontla and Markapur where crops are fading; prices continue high; markets well supplied; pasture and water becoming scarce; dengue in Nandikottur; fever in Ramalkotta, Pattikonda, Nandial and Cumbum; small-	

						pox in Markapur; one foot seven inches water over Sunkesala anicut.	General prospects fairly satisfactory except in two taluqs of Kurnool.
MADRAS	Negapatam	" ...	·10	"	Rain-fall ·10 at Negapatam; scanty and partial elsewhere; freshes in rivers; no supply to tanks; cultivation progressing; standing crops not thriving in some taluqs for want of rain; no harvest; markets fairly supplied; prices steady; pasture moderate; small-pox in several places; slight cholera and cattle disease in some parts.	
	Trichinopoly... ...	" ...	Nil.	"	No rain; water supply sufficient except in Udzarpollium and Perambalur; wet crops in good order; dry crops suffering from want of rain; outturn of Cumboo and Valan paddy slightly below the average; markets well supplied; prices steady; pasture becoming deficient, except in Trichinopoly taluq; health good but for small-pox in some parts of two taluqs.	
	Calicut	" ...	4·02	"	Rain-fall favorable; first crop harvesting; second crop ploughing; gingelly being transplanted; grain cultivation in progress; prices steady; pasture abundant; fever and small-pox slight; cattle healthy.	
	Sindh.						
BOMBAY	Kurrachee	" ...	.....	"	River 13 feet 1 inch at Kotree; crops suffering everywhere for want of water; rats doing damage in Southern taluqs; wheat 11·19 sers; rice 7·46 sers.		
	Hyderabad	" ...	.....	"	River fallen to 13 feet; small canals nearly dry; prospects of crops precarious; cotton farm reports favorable.		
	Shikarpoor	" ...	.....	"	Crop promising; cotton picking commenced; river falling rapidly; fever prevalent; days hot with heavy dews at night; complaints of insufficient water general.		
	Upper Frontier ...	" ...	.....	"	Fever and cough prevalent; heavy dews; daily application for rubbee lands.		

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
	Gujarat.					
BOMBAY,—(*continued*) ...	Ahmedabad	September 10 ...	0 53	September 11 ...	Crops continue well; slight fever and dysentery.	
	Kaira	" ...	Total 25·42	"	Weather generally good; fever prevalent; casualties among cattle in Anund; crops good.	
	Surat	" ...	4·72	"	Weather, crops and public health good; wheat 12 5 sers.	
	Broach	" ...	3·78	"	Crops good; fever continues; bajra 17 sers.	
	Khandesh and Nasik.					
	Khandesh	" ...	3·13	"	Crops promising; fever prevalent; bajra 19·5 sers.	
	Nasik	" ...	1·17	"	Early crops improving; public health generally good; rice 9 sers; wheat 13 sers.	
	Thanna	" ...	5 62	"	Rain-fall beneficial to crops throughout the district; public health good, except in Warra and Shapur taluqs, where fever prevails; cattle disease in Shapur taluq; rice 7·5 to 13 sers; wheat 9 25 to 12 sers; bajra 14 to 16 sers.	
	Deccan.					
	Poona	" ...	0·6	"	A further fall of rain in all taluqs has lessened the fear of a bad season; standing khureef crops doing well; sowing of rubbee commenced in some taluqs; public health good; cattle disease slightly exists in Haveli; bajra 16·42 sers.	

Ahmednugger ...	" ...	1·43	" ...	...	Khureef crops good; sowing of late crops commenced; public health good. but slight fever in taluq Jamkheir; bajra 23·8 sers.
Sholapoor	" ...	2·22	" ...	...	Crops recovering; jowari 26·13 sers.
Sattara	" ...	1·27	" ...	...	Khureef crops good except in Jaolie and Pattan taluqs, where excessive rain has caused some damage; fever and dysentery in Malwa and Pattan; bajra 20 sers.
Southern Mahratta Country.					
Belgaum	" ...	2·20	" ...	...	Rain still wanted in Uthnee taluq; crops thriving; prospects improving; jowari 10 sers.
Dharwar	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Rain very much wanted for rice and other crops; cotton sowing progressing; drinking water very scarce in Dharwar and Nalgund.
Canara	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Rain-fall and state of crops satisfactory; slight fever, small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Kattiawar and Gaikwar's Territory.					
Rajkote	" ...	3·41	" ...	...	Crops excellent; bajra 20·46 sers.
Wudwan	" ...	2·06	" ...	...	Crops good; fever prevalent; prices unchanged.
Baroda	" ...	3·19	" ...	...	Crops healthy; bajra 13 sers; public health good.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
BENGAL	Burdwan ...	September 9 ...	1·15	September 10 ...	Weather cloudy and close; no rain in the south-east; heavy rain in the west; early paddy being cut; prospects of late paddy good, but more rain wanted.	*Public health.* Burdwan.—Public health good in the north and west and bad in the Sudder and Jehanabad Sub-divisions. Twenty-four Pergunnahs.—A good deal of ordinary fever prevalent. Dacca.—Public health good. Patna.—The number of cholera cases has decreased in Behar and public health in the rest of the districts is generally good. Bhagulpore.—General health good, but fever as usual at this season is appearing in the north of Ganges. Cuttack and Kamrup.—Public health good. *General Remarks.* Early rice and jute crops are being reaped in some places; rain is wanted in almost all the districts of the Rajshahye and Patna Divisions, and in parts of other divisions.
	Twenty-four Pergunnahs ..	" ...	3·24	"	Weather close and showery with heavy rain on Saturday; jute is being cut, but the crop is not quite so good as that of the past two years; aus is being cut at Barasset, Barripur and Buseerhaut; transplantation of amun paddy going on.	
	Dacca	" ...	3·13	"	Weather rainy with occasional sunshine; prospects of crops good.	
	Patna	" ...	·63	"	Weather clear and fine, and does not show signs of more rain; the small amount of rain which has fallen has done good, inasmuch as it keeps the crops alive, but much more is wanted.	
	Bhagulpore	" ...	2·55	"	Weather fine and cool but little rain; easterly wind; a great deal of rain still wanted for winter rice crop, which is very backward and not half transplanted.	
	Cuttack	" ...	3·60	"	Weather generally cool and cloudy with light rain; prospects of all crops good.	
	Kamrup	" ...	2·03	"	Weather was cool and fine occasionally; very heavy rains; late dhan, tea, and sugar-cane crops thriving.	
	Goruckpoor	.....	1·00	September 11 ...	Rain wanted; crops have suffered.	
	Benares	.....	3·10 to 6·60	"	Good and sufficient fall; prospects improve; cholera decreasing.	
	Mirzapoor	.....	·70 to 3·50	"	Rain still wanted in south; prices a little dearer.	

North Western Provinces	Allahabad	.....	3·00	"	Prospects good.	Rain generally sufficient, and prospects favorable.
	Banda	.....	2·30 to 4·50	"	Khureef could not be better; agricultural affairs promising: some scattered cholera.	
	Humeerpoor	.....	.....	.....	No report received.	
	Jaloun	.....	·80 to 4·80	September 11 ...	Prospects favorable.	
	Jhansi	.....	5·70	"	Khureef promises well; relief continues; fever prevalent.	
	Cawnpore	.....	3·00	"	More rain not wanted; prospects of khureef good.	
	Futtehgurh ...	.....	2·80	"	More rain threatens; prospects very good; prices unchanged.	
	Agra	.....	3·90	"	Rain has done much good; cholera still hangs about.	
	Muttra	.....	3·00	"	Rain beneficial, but khureef not good; much small-pox.	
	Allygurh	.....	1·00 to 5·00	"	Rain-fall has saved the khureef; health good.	
	Meerut	.....	·60	"	Prospects fair.	
	Saharunpoor	.....	·30	"	More rain wanted; crops good.	
	Bijnour	.....	·90 to 3·10	"	Crops reported flourishing; district healthy.	
	Moradabad	.....	Not stated.	.....	Weather seasonable; prospects good.	
	Bareilly	.....	2·00	September 11 ...	Crops good except rice; health good.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
PUNJAB	Julundhur	.....	0·2	September 11 ...	Crops better; but more rain required; health good.	Fever prevalent: agricultural prospects fair, though rain is wanted in some parts.
	Umballa	.....	Nil.	"	Crops and health good.	
	Peshawur	.....	Nil.	"	Ploughings completed; fever prevalent.	
	Rawul Pindee ...	.....	.....	"	Rain fallen in most parts of the district; crops and health good; fever of a mild type prevalent.	
	Delhi	.....	0·5	"	Crops thriving; there was fever of epidemic type, but the latest reports are very favorable.	
	Mooltan	.....	Nil.	"	Khureef prospects in Mooltan are progressing. Canals gone down in Shujabad; indigo, paddy and surgar-cane crops are withering for want of water; fever prevailing; weather mild.	
	Lahore	.....	.....	"	Rain much wanted; prices rising.	
OUDH	Lucknow	September 10 ...	4·8	"	In one district, Gonda, the prolonged break in the rains in August is reported to have done permanent injury to the finer rice; throughout the rest of the province the khureef prospects continue excellent; in the southern districts the earlier khureef grains are ready for the sickle.	
	Fyzabad	" ...	2·4			
	Chanda	September 6 ...	4·18	"	Weather rainy; tanks not quite full; crops doing well; dengue lingering; prices slightly risen.	
	Seoni	September 10 ...	6·42	"	Prospects of rice much improved; other crops good; no epidemic.	
	Wurdah	" ...	4·0	"	Prospects of crops excellent; dengue prevalent in pergunnahs Ashti and Kondali.	

CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Bilaspoor	September 6 .	2·09	"	Weather cloudy; prospects of rice crop more cheering; cotton, jowar and til very healthy; prices falling.
	Bhandara	September 7 ...	15·0	"	Tanks and wells full; rice much benefitted; and early crops which were parched reviving; transplanting progressing vigorously; grain abundant; no epidemic.
	Jubbulpoor	September 10 ..	8 88	"	Prospects favorable; health good.
	Damoh	" ...	5 05	"	
	Mandla	" ...	2·90	"	
	Saugor	" ...	2·50	"	Prospects good; district healthy.
	Nursinghpoor ...	" ...	8·0	"	Prospects excellent; prices rising.
	Hoshungabad ...	" ..	10·40	"	Prospects good.
	Baitool	" ..	6·72	"	
	Nimar	" ...	2 66	"	Prospects favorable; prices stationary; fever, guinea-worm and diarrhœa prevalent.
	Balaghat	September 6 ...	6·90	"	Weather cloudy; transplanting resumed in Katangi tahsil, completing elsewhere; prices steady.
	Nagpoor	September 10 ...	4·92	"	Weather cloudy; prospects very favorable; only early rice suffered; prices steady; health good.
	Upper Godaveri . .	September 5 .	4·79	"	Rain too late to save more than half of the rice crop; other crops promising; prices steady; small-pox in Rakapili.
	Raipoor	September 6 ...	3·52	"	Prospects considerably improved; prices stationary; health good.
	Sumbulpoor	" ...	2 0	"	Rain fell in time to save rice crop; other crops benefitted; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	East Berar	September 11 ...	3·21	September 11 ...	Reports of the crops flourishing; fair weather is now wanted; health generally good; fever and ague in some places.	
	West Berar	September 10 ...	4·71	" ...	Rain-fall has done much good; prospects favorable.	
MYSORE	Bangalore	September 11 ...	·13½	" ...	Slight showers; dry and wet crops thriving; several tanks have as yet received no supply of water; November wet crop has therefore been only partial this year; public health good; prices of some of the articles of consumption slightly risen.	Agricultural prospects continue to improve; dry corps promise fairly, but heavy tank-filling rain still needed, the rain-fall being far below the average.
	Kolar	September 9 ...	·2½	"	Season on the whole favorable; dry crops thriving; sufficient rain has not fallen for extensive cultivation of wet crops; public health tolerably good.	
	Toomkoor	" ...	·62	"	Dry crops reported drooping; wet crops irrigated from channels in good condition; public health good; murrain continues among cattle.	
	Mysore	" ...	.....	"	Rain-fall slight; prices have fallen a little.	
	Hassan.	September 8 ...	·74½	"	Rain general throughout district except one taluq; crops generally thriving; public health good.	
	Shimoga	September 6 ...	·84	"	Dry crops in maidan (plain) and wet crops in Mulnad (hill) taluqs doing well; public health good; cattle suffer from disease in two taluqs.	
	Chituldroog	September 6 & 8	.....	"	Slight rain throughout the district; crops generally thriving; heavy rain still required; public health good; cattle reported suffering more or less from want of fodder; murrain in two taluqs.	

	Kadur	September 8 ...	1·11¼	"	Rain general throughout the district, except in two taluqs; crops in tolerably good condition; fodder and drinking water scarce in some parts of three taluqs; public health fair.
	Coorg	September 11 ...	4·89	"	Agricultural prospects continue good.
RAJPOOTANA ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report received.
	Indore	September 10 ...	2·49	September 11 ...	Health and crops good.
	Gwalior	" ...	3·81	"	Weather cloudy and cool; health good.
CENTRAL INDIA ...	Neemuch	" ...	13·40	"	
	Rutlam	" ...	7·15	"	Health good; crops in prosperous condition.
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	" ...	2·2	"	Cholera still at Sohawul.
BRITISH BURMAH ...	Rangoon	.....	.....	"	Public health good; crops promising.
NEPAL	.....	September 3 ...	2·2	September 3 ...	Health good; agricultural prospects much the same as reported last week.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 11th September 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.

The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.

The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.

The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C S. I.

The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton.

His Highness Sarámade Rájáhác Hindústán Ráj Rájendra Srí Mahárájádhiráj Siváí Rám Singh Bahádúr, of Jaypúr, G. C. S. I.

INSANE OFFICERS' EFFECTS BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR H. W. NORMAN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the security and application of the effects of Officers and Soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR H. W. NORMAN then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council from judgments and orders of the Civil Courts. He said that all he had to remark on the subject now was this: The Committee had made or rather proposed to make three alterations in the Bill. They had considered carefully all the suggestions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and had found that we were not in a position in this country to accelerate the execution of appeals. The alterations they proposed to make in the Bill were these: In the first place, they proposed to make it a condition precedent to an appeal as of right, that the appeal should involve some substantial question of law. Of course that would be a point on which the High Court here would be the judges, and they hoped that the alteration would have some substantial effect.

Secondly, they adopted the suggestion made to them by the High Court of Calcutta respecting the stay of execution, and as the draft Bill now stood the stay of execution pending an appeal would be the exception and not the rule. They had provided that on any special cause appearing to the Court in the proper way, the Court might take certain other courses. But all those courses would be special and exceptional, in general the decree would take effect as if there were no appeal. That also, they believed, was the opinion of the High Court, and that such a change of practice would have the effect of stopping a good many appeals which were presented merely for the purpose of delaying the execution of decrees.

The third alteration was this: They found that there was no time limited within which a decree of the Privy Council must be executed. All other decrees were subject to the Statute of Limitation, and it was only reasonable that a decree of this nature should also be subject to the same law. The object of an appeal was not to gain more time within which rights might be enforced, but to get the law and the facts of the case set right; and MR. HOBHOUSE conceived that there would be no objection to bringing the decrees made by Her Majesty's Privy Council within the same rule as the decrees made by the High Court.

The Judicial Committee had requested that, if the Bill was altered on any point on which they had made suggestions, they might see a draft of it; and as the Select Committee had altered it in one point to which the Judicial Committee had referred, the Select Committee proposed that a draft of the Bill should now be returned to England for submission to the Judicial Committee. Meanwhile the Bill would be republished in the *Gazette*.

N. W. PROVINCES REVENUE AND RENT BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that His Highness the Mahárájá of Jaypúr be added to the Select Committee on the North-Western Provinces Revenue and Rent Bills.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 18th September 1873.

SIMLA,
The 11*th September* 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

Registered No. 75.]

No. 38 of 1873.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Govt. Printing, and other Govt. Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:

Lunatic Soldiers' Property Act, 1873.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:

Further Report of Select Committee and Re-amended Privy Council Appeals' Bill, 1873.

SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th September 1873.

No. 9.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, section ten, is pleased to nominate His Highness Sarámade Rájáháe Hindústán Ráj Rájendra Srí Mahárájádhiráj Siváí Rám Singh Bahádur, of Jaypur, G. C. S. I., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 14th August last.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 16th September 1873.

No. 2966.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. C. E. C. Merington to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 25th September 1873.

The 19th September 1873.

No. 2995.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. R. Alexander to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st July last.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th September 1873.

No. 1588.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain W. L. Noverre, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Sâgar, during the absence on furlough of Colonel H. T. Bartlett, or until further orders.

EDUCATION.

The 18th September 1873.

No. 345.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. G. Wiggins from the Educational Department in the Central Provinces, Mr. E. C. Rogers, M. A., Officiating Inspector of Schools, 3rd Class, is confirmed in that appointment.

The 19th September 1873.

No. 349.—Leave of absence for one month and sixteen days is granted, as a special case, to the Reverend G. Richter, Principal of the Central School at Mercara, in Coorg, in extension of the medical leave granted to him in Notification No. 279, dated 5th July 1872.

MEDICAL.

The 15th September 1873.

No. 7.—Surgeon T. V. Aylen, attached to the 8th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Dispensary, Jail and Civil Station at Mercara in Coorg.

POLICE.

The 18th September 1873.

No. 407.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following alterations in the Police Department of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 23rd June 1873:—

Major W. J. Morris, District Superintendent, 2nd Class, to officiate as District superintendent, 1st Class.

Captain S. S. Sutherland, Officiating District Superintendent, 1st Class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 2nd Class.

Mr. J. J. Higgins, Officiating District Superintendent, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of District Superintendent, 3rd Class.

Major T. E. VanderGucht, Officiating District Superintendent, 3rd Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of District Superintendent, 4th Class.

Mr. A. Marriott, Officiating District Superintendent, 4th Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of District Superintendent, 5th Class.

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 19th September 1873.

No. 629.—The services of Lieutenant Richard Wace, R. A., Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 18th September 1873.

No. 188.—*Erratum.*—In paragraph 2 of Foreign Department Notification No. 159J, dated the 7th of August 1873, *for* "Nagode" *read* "Nowgong."

POLITICAL.

The 18th September 1873.

No. 2190.—In recognition of the long and meritorious services rendered to Government by Hiimmutram Mooljee, Dufterdar of the Mahee Kanta Agency, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of Rao Bahadoor as a personal distinction.

[illegible]2192.—*Erratum.*—In paragraph 9 of the Resolution of the Government of India, [illegible]he Notification of this Department No. 1287 P, dated 13th June 1873—

[illegible]In an Order of Her Majesty in Council of the same date," *read* "in an Order [illegible]f Her Majesty in Council dated the 9th August 1866."

GENERAL.

The 18th September 1873.

No. 2050.—The following Notification is re-published from the *London Gazette* of the 1st August 1873:—

FOREIGN OFFICE,
The 18th July 1873.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John Kirk, Esquire, now British Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, to be Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 17th September 1873.

No. 3125.—Privilege leave for twenty-seven days, beginning on the 8th October 1873, is granted to Mr. H. A. Mangles, Officiating Comptroller General.

The 18th September 1873.

No. 3189.—Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State in the year 1873-74, to end of September 1873, including bills drawn before 1st April 1873, but paid since that date or still outstanding:—

	£.	Rupees.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn @ an exchange of 2*s.* the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year	13,500,000	14,35,00,000	1-10·58	85,00,000
Actual to date	7,771,481	8,31,18,000	1-10·44	54,03,190
Remains to make estimate good	5,728,519	6,03,82,000	1-10·77	30,96,810

Estimated loss on bills for Rupees 8,31,18,000 @ 1-10·58 Rupees	...	...	48,93,154
Actual " " " 1-10·44 "	...	...	54,03,190
Loss in excess of estimate	...	...	5,10,036

No. 3192.—Privilege leave for fifteen days, beginning on the 28th September 1873, or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it, is granted to Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Officiating Assistant to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 17th September 1873.

No. 3079.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following Note be inserted under the heading of Chapter XXII of the Civil Pension Code:—

NOTE.—The Rules in this Chapter are analogous to the Regulations for the grant of pensions to soldiers wounded and to the heirs of soldiers killed in action.

The 18th September 1873.

No. 3177.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be prefixed to Rule 1, Section 47 of the Civil Pension Code:—

"To pension an officer still capable of useful service is a waste of public money, and every endeavour should always rather be made to employ the officer otherwise. Accordingly"—

His Excellency in Council also directs that the following be inserted in Rule 2, Section 47 of the Civil Pension Code after the words "cost of the appointment":—

"Particulars of the saving effected should be fully set forth in every application for compensation, pension, or gratuity. The saving should always exceed the cost of the pension or gratuity. Otherwise, it might be better to postpone the reduction of establishment or abolition of appointment."

The 19th September 1873.

No. 3182.—The Governor General in Council directs that the words "or when the pensioner's half is found to be worn or torn" be inserted after the words "filled up" in Rule 2, under Section 80 of the Civil Pension Code.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th September 1873.

No. 979 *of* 1873.—As some misapprehension appears to exist on the subject, it is notified for general information that leave preparatory to retirement does not reckon as service towards pension. An officer must therefore complete the period of service prescribed for the scale of pension on which he desires to retire before quitting his station on such leave.

No. 980 *of* 1873.—The following Order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

> *No.* 258, *dated the 3rd September* 1873.—Granting Surgeon T. C. H. Spencer, Madras Medical Department, officiating in medical charge of the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, thirty days' leave of absence from the 25th September 1873 or date of departure, to visit Bombay, preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 981 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

> Captain Alexander John Colvin Birch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Fort William,—for six months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 982 *of* 1873.—Sepoy Soondur Sing, of the 2nd Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, having completed 15 years' service, and declared unfit for further service, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the pension of his rank, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of the Corps.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces circle of payment.

No. 983 *of* 1873.—The services of 1st Class Assistant Apothecary J. A. Elliot, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 984 *of* 1873.—The services of Surgeon H. W. Hill, M. B., of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 985 *of* 1873.—Bhyroo Sing Kundka, late Sepoy of the 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment, is, as a special case, granted a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem, from the date on which he may have been struck off the strength of the Corps. Any gratuity which he may have [illegible] on discharge will be adjusted against his pension.

[illegible] *of* 1873.—Sepoys Shah Aulum and Roora, of the 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Nati[illegible]ntry, declared unfit for further service, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the pension of their rank, with effect from the date on which they each completed 15 years' service.

No. 987 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

> Captain T. M. Ward, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Bombay G. O. No. 506 of 1873,—per *Deccan*, 15th August 1873, from Bombay.
>
> First Class Veterinary Surgeon J. W. Garrad, of the Veterinary Department, G. G. O. No. 653 of 1873,—per *Zambesi*, 22nd August 1873, from Bombay.
>
> Lieutenant F. N. Chalmers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 889 of 1873,—per *Sunda*, 1st August 1873, from Bombay.
>
> Lieutenant E. F. J. deC. Rennick, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 864 of 1873,—per *Zambesi*, 22nd August 1873, from Bombay.
>
> Lieutenant E. E. Gibson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 826 of 1873,—per *Zambesi*, 22nd August 1873, from Bombay.

No. 988 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Captain N. J. Jones, of the late 15th Regiment Native Infantry, Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—arrived at Bombay, 4th September 1873.

Captain E. W. Smyth, of the General List, Infantry, Adjutant 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—arrived at Bombay, 4th September 1873.

Surgeon F. P. Edis, M. B., of the Medical Department,—arrived at Bombay, 30th August 1873.

No. 989 *of* 1873.—Naick Jawahir and Sepoy Jogul, of the 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, declared unfit for further service, are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the pension of their respective rank, with effect from the date on which they may be struck off the strength of the corps.

No. 990 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Boyce Edward Gowan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 991 *of* 1873.—Tindal Bhowanee, of the 2nd Battalion, 19th Foot, declared unfit for further service, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the pension of his rank, with effect from the date on which he may be struck off the corps.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces circle of payment.

No. 992 *of* 1873.—Shere Sing, Havildar of the 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), admitted to pension in that rank in G. G. O. No. 594 of 1873, having been reduced to the rank of Sepoy subsequent to the date on which he was invalided, and prior to the date of his being struck off the strength of the corps, is restricted to the pension of his rank, *viz.*, that of Sepoy, Rupees 4 per mensem.

No. 993 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel John James Hume, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, Department Public Works, Punjab,—for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The 18th September 1873.

No. 994 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her [illegible] approval :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what Rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	9th September 1873.	Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Randall, Bengal Infantry, retired.
Cadre of the late 60th Native Infantry.	Captain A Murray (Staff Corps).	Major ...		

No. 995 *of* 1873.—In supersession of paragraph 3 of Government General Order No. 945, dated the 7th October 1868, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct that Committees examining Hospital Assistants for promotion under the provisions of Government General Order No. 399 of 1854 and No. 968 of 1870, shall, in addition to testing the professional acquirements of candidates for promotion, also examine the proficiency and progress in their knowledge of the English language of those Hospital

Assistants who have been drawing the higher rates of pay sanctioned by Government General Order No. 550 of 1868, on account of being qualified in English. The Committee should, in such cases, report distinctly whether they consider that the Hospital Assistant "has not only maintained his previous knowledge but also made fair progress in his acquaintance with the English language." The rules laid down in Clause 1 of Government General Order No. 945 of 1868 should be the guide in conducting this part of the examination.

The 19th September 1873.

No. 996 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Peshawur Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant W. Aitken, 2nd Subaltern, to be 1st Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant E. R. Elles, appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery.

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant E. Lloyd, 2nd Squadron Subaltern (on furlough), to be 1st Squadron Subaltern, *vice* Captain E. A. Money, seconded on appointment to the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant C. C. Egerton, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant E. Lloyd.

Lieutenant Egerton will continue to officiate in his present appointment in the 3rd Punjab Cavalry as Officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern and Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain F. A. Bertie, or until further orders.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Surgeon W. Jackson, Officiating in Medical charge, to the Medical charge.

No. 997 *of* 1873.—It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good-service pensions on the under-mentioned Officers, with effect from the 13th June 1873, in the room of Major-Generals *Sir* C. Reid, K. C. B., and H. F. Dunsford, C. B., who have succeeded to the Colonel's allowances :—

Major-General CHARLES CURETON, C. B., *Bengal Staff Corps.*

Ensign, 38th Native Infantry, 22nd February 1843.
[illegible]ut., " " " 26th February 1846.
[illegible] " " " 25th May 1857.
[illegible]ct), " " 24th March 1858.
[illegible], 22nd February 1863.
[illegible] 26th April 1859.
[illegible]orps, 22nd February 1869.
Col[illegible] 14th February 1865.
Major-Gen[illegible]nd February 1870.

Was present during the Sutlej campaign; medal and clasp for Alliwal; served as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Cureton during Punjab war, and was present at Ramnuggur, (slightly wounded), passage of Chenab, and battle of Goojerat; accompanied Sir Walter Gilbert's Column in pursuit of Sikh and Afghan Army in 1849; capture of Attock and occupation of Peshawur; medal and clasp; served against Sealkote mutineers under General Nicholson, and against Goguira rebels in 1857; commanded Cureton's Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry throughout campaigns in Rohilcund and Oude in 1858-59, including actions of Bhagowla, Nuggeenah, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore and Bunnye, under Brigadier-General J. Jones; Shahabad, under Brigadier Taylor, C. B., Bun-ke-gaon, under Sir Thomas Seaton; and Mahadipore, Russoolpore, Mittowlie, and Biswa under Brigadier Troup; medal and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; has been eleven times mentioned in despatches in General Orders.

Major-General CHARLES ARTHUR BARWELL, C. B., *Bengal Staff Corps.*

Ensign, 71st Native Infantry, 20th June 1843.
Lieut., " " " 1st April 1847.
Captain, " " " 30th June 1857.
Major, (Brevet), 24th March 1858.
Major, Staff Corps, 20th June 1863.
Lieut.-Col., (Brevet), 26th April 1859.
Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, 20th June 1869.
Colonel, (Brevet), 14th November 1865.
Major-General, 16th May 1870.

Served with force under Brigadier Wheler in Punjab 1848-49 (medal); as Acting Brigade-Major at Lucknow until final relief, 1857, and as Fort Adjutant during the siege of the Residency; mentioned in Brigadier Inglis's despatches, and received thanks of Government and Governor-General, General Orders Nos. 1543 of 1857 and 49 of 1858 (medal and clasp and Brevet Majority); as Brigade Major at action of Cawnpore (thanked in despatches), and as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 3rd division, at siege and capture of Lucknow,

mentioned in Sir J. Outram's and Brigadier Walpole's despatches (clasp); as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General with force which marched into Rohilcund; present at attack on Fort Kooya, action of Allygunge (thanked in despatches); battle of Bareilly (thanked by Lord Clyde), and action of Malaghat on the Saarda, January 1859 (wounded); thanked by Governor-General, Commander-in-Chief, and Brigadier Walpole, G. G. O. No. 273 of 1859.

No 998 *of* 1873.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General H. Lyons, Bombay Infantry, on the 25th May 1873, the name of—

Major-General E. Darvall, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals; that of

Colonel P. W. Luard, Bengal Staff Corps, on the list of Major Generals; and that of

Major A. Taylor (now Lieutenant Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps), on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels in the Indian Gradation List..

No. 999 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonels Robert Alexander Napper, Bengal Staff Corps, and Charles Reay, Bengal Staff Corps,—9th September 1873.

No. 1000 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain (Brevet Major) Charles Adolphus de Kantzow,—14th September 1873.

No. 1001 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

Rank, Name and Corps.	To what Rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Captain Henry Robert Edward Wellesley, Madras Cavalry.	Major ...	26th May 1873	Lieutenant General H. Lyons, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

No. 1002 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's [illegible]

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what Rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
General List, Cavalry	Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Silas Adair Swinley.	Captain ...	4th September 1873.	Captain C. E. Benthall, deceased.

No. 1003 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon-Major John Elliot, M. D., of the Medical Department, Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government at the Presidency,—For one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1004 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Major John Lidstone Watts, of the Royal Engineers,—For one year, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 29th August 1873, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Travancore*.

No. 1005 *of* 1873.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified for general information and guidance that the name of Lieutenant F. A. S. D'Acosta, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is in future to be borne in the list of the Bengal Army as Lieutenant Frederick Augustus Samuel D'Acosta de St Laurent.

No. 1006 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon-Major John Brake, of the Medical Department, Inspector General of Jails, Central Provinces, and Officiating Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Vaccination, Central Provinces,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15*th September* 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department on the 8th September 1873:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate	REMARKS.
General List, Cavalry ...	Captain C E. Benthall ...	3rd Sept. 1873	Allahabad.		

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 15th September 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amount on account of the Estate of a deceased European Warrant Officer, as specified in the Statement published below, has been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice:—

Statement of deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of the Estate of a deceased European Warrant Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, from 5th to 11th September 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estate.	Amount of donation batta due to Estate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling	
	Warrant Officer.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
5th Sept. 1873	(a) John Doran ..	Conductor...	Ordnance Department.	...	29th March 1873	Intestate	753 11 0	.	753 11 0					
						TOTAL ...	753 11 0	...	753 11 0					

(a).—Eldest son, Mr Patrick John Doran, Assistant Topographical Surveyor, Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 13th September 1873.

No. 589.—Mr. D. A. Duns, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Holkar (State) Railway to the Sindia (State) Railway Survey.

No. 590.—Mr. W. Foster, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on the 11th July 1873.

No. 591.—Mr. A. Bald, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, British Burmah, is confirmed in that grade.

The 16th September 1873.

No. 592.—Major F. S. Stanton, R. E., Superintending Engineer, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is granted 84 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd September 1873.

Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Superintending Engineer, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, will officiate for Major Stanton during his absence, in addition to his own duties.

No. 593.—The following persons are appointed to the Public Works Department in the grades specified and posted as follows :—

As Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. Conder to Neemuch (State) Railway.

Mr. W. L. Buyers to Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

As Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade.

Mr. R. Davies to Neemuch (State) Railway.

Mr. E. G. J. McCudden to Rajpootana.

As Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, on probation.

Mr. F. Morse to Military Works Branch.

Mr. A. H. Mackenzie to North-Western Provinces.

The 17th September 1873.

No. 594.—The following transfers of Accountants are ordered :—

Mr. R. Brown, Accountant, 2nd Grade, on probation, from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway to the Military Works Branch.

. O'Connor, Accountant, 3rd Grade, from the Rajpootana (State) Railway to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

No. 594A.—Mr. W. Ogden is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and is posted to the Rajpootana (State) Railway.

No. 595.—Sergeant J. Pollock, Overseer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, is remanded to Military duty.

No. 596.—Mr. D. C. Gordon, Deputy Controller, Indus Valley (State) Railway, availed himself on the afternoon of the 31st August of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 581 of 8th September 1873.

Mr. G. A. James, Accountant, 1st Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is appointed to the charge of the Deputy Controller's Office, with effect from 1st September 1873, during the absence of Mr. Gordon on privilege leave or till further orders.

The 18th September 1873.

No. 597.—Mr. J. H. McRae, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India two months' leave on sick certificate, in further extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 211, dated 19th April 1872.

No. 598.—Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, has passed the examination in the Native languages according to the Departmental standard.

The 19th September 1873.

No. 599.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following classification of the Control Establishment of the Public Works Department shall be adopted with effect from the 1st September 1873, in supersession of that prescribed in Public Works Department Notification No. 125, dated the 17th March 1871 :—

CLASSES AND GRADES.		Consolidated salary per mensem.
		Rs.
Controllers, 1st Class ...	1st grade	1,600
	2nd „	1,350
„ 2nd „ ...	1st „	1,100
	2nd „	950
„ 3rd „ ...	1st „	800
	2nd „	650
Deputy Controllers ...	... ...	550
Assistant Controllers ...	1st grade	450
	2nd „	350
	3rd „	250

Controllers of the 3rd class, 1st and 2nd grades, will thus take the place of Controllers of the 2nd class, 3rd and 4th grades respectively, under the former classification.

In consequence of this revision the under-mentioned officers are graded as follows :—

Controllers, 3rd Class, 1st Grade.

Mr. W. B. Farr.
Captain C. M. Moberly, Madras Staff Corps.
Mr. W. Palmer.
Major B. J. C. Prior, Madras Staff Corps.
Lieutenant R. A. Sargeaunt, R. E.
Captain D. H. Trail, R. E.
„ E. A. Trevor, R. E.
Mr. R. H. Trotter.
Mr. R. G. Macdonald (Supernumerary).

Controllers, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.

Mr. R. B. Duncan.
Mr. P. Phillips.
Mr. J. Robinson.
Mr. W. A. Billings (Officiating).
Mr. W. R. Newman (Ditto).

No. 600.—Mr. F. Robertson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Provincial Establishment, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 601.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway to the Neemuch (State) Railway :—

Mr. H. C. Woods, Temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Sergeant R. B. Teeling, Supervisor, 1st Grade.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R. A.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1873.

On and after the 3rd instant, Part I of the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the *Gazette* as well as the *Supplement* will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Communications relating to the other Parts, and remittances, should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 2nd September 1873.

No. 1439*G.*—Captain V. E. Law, Superintendent of the Rajpootana (State) Railway Police, returned from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 1135G, dated 11th August 1873, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 27th August 1873.

LEWIS PELLY, *Colonel,*

Offg. Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th September 1873.

Major Godwin-Austen, Deputy Superintendent of Survey, 2nd Grade, delivered over charge of his office on the forenoon of the 11th August to Captain W. F. Badgley, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to avail himself of one month's subsidiary leave prior to furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs, granted in G. G. O., Military Department, No. 825, dated 4th August 1873.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 8th September 1873.

No. 53.—Lieutenants M. W. Rogers, R. E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, and J. R. McCullagh, R. E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, are granted thirty days' subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough, from the dates on which they may be able respectively to avail themselves thereof.

The 11th September 1873.

No. 54.—Mr. F. W. Ryall, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted one month's sick leave from 1st to 30th September 1873, on medical certificate.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st September 1873.

REGISTRATION OF ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES FOR TELEGRAMS.

From the 1st January 1874, the Telegraph Department will adopt a system of registration for abbreviated addresses adopted in telegrams.

Only one abbreviated address can be registered by each individual or firm.

No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another individual or firm.

A fee of twelve rupees per annum will be levied for each address registered.

The Telegraph Department will not, from the above-mentioned date, undertake the delivery of telegrams unless the unregistered addresses are full, or the abbreviated addresses are registered at the Telegraph Office at the station of their destination.

Calcutta, the 13th September 1873.

No. 20.—Mr. H. F. Stevens, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th August 1873.

The 16th September 1873.

No. 21.—Mr. G. Bowden, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 26th August 1873.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th September 1873.

No. 86.—Mr. J. W. Shaw, Accountant, 3rd Grade, 2nd Chuckrata Division, Military Works Branch, is granted three months' privilege leave, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Allahabad, the 15th September 1873.

No. 18.—Captain G. T. Maitland, Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, Military Works, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted in Inspector General's No. 79, dated 20th August 1873, on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

The 16th September 1873.

No. 19.—Mr. J. W. Henry, Executive Engineer, assumed charge of the 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

C. M. BROWNE, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 3rd September 1873.

No. 13.—Barrack Sergeant J. Davis is transferred from the Agra Division to the Meerut Division.

No. 14.—Barrack Sergeant J. Russell, of the Meerut Division, obtained leave of absence from the 10th to the 24th ultimo, both days inclusive.

The 5th September 1873.

No. 15.—One month's leave of absence from 18th July to 17th August 1873, was granted to Barrack Sergeant W. Hobhouse of the Agra Division.

The 8th September 1873.

No. 16.—Captain J. Chalmers, Barrack Master, Delhi, availed himself on the 3rd instant of the privilege leave granted in Inspector General's Notification No. 74 of 15th August 1873.

L. RUSSELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

6th Circle.

Allahabad, the 11th September 1873.

No. 12.—With reference to Notification, No. 78 of 20th August 1873, of the Inspector General of Military Works, Mr. J. W. Henry, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure from Nowgong on the 1st of September 1873.

The 12th September 1873.

No. 13.—With reference to Notification, No. 1C of 22nd May 1873, of Chief Engineer, Special Military Works, and in continuation of Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 10 of 24th June 1873, Mr. J. W. Henry, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nowgong Division, Military Works, returned from two months and twenty-four days' privilege leave on the 31st August 1873.

The 13th September 1873.

No. 14.—With reference to Notification, No. 2C of 22nd May 1873, of Chief Engineer, Military Works, and in continuation of Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 9 of 20th June 1873, Baboo Madhoo Ram, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Nowgong Division, Military Works, returned from three months' privilege leave on the 9th of September 1873.

G. T. PLUNKETT, *Lieut., R. E.,*
for *Supdg. Engr., 6th Circle, Military Works.*

7th Circle.

Moradabad, the 2nd September 1873.

No. 1992.—Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. W. F. F. Handcock, C. E., Executive Engineer, Moradabad Division, Military Works, with effect from the 2nd instant.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

Murree, the 10th September 1873.

Mr. J. E. Hilton, C. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his return from the privilege leave granted him per Notification No. 3, dated 14th April 1873, on the 1st instant.

Mr. Hilton is transferred from the Rawul Pindi to the Mooltan Division, Military Works.

F. B. G. D'AGUILAR, *Lieut., R. E.,*
Assistant Engineer,
for *Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.*

OFFICE OF ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

NOTICE.

Rangoon, the 3rd September 1873.

All letters, &c., addressed to Deputy Accountant General, British Burma, bearing dates between 16th and 23rd August 1873, having been lost in the wreck of the Steamer *Ethiopia*, which left Calcutta for Rangoon on the 23rd idem, duplicates should be sent.

E. RULE,
Offg. Deputy Accountant General, British Burma.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

John Henry Bourne, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, died on the 9th May 1873.

William Frederick Kelly, an Honorary Captain on the Veteran Establishment, Ordnance Department, died on the 19th March 1873.

Edwin Bidder, an Engineer in the service of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, died on the 16th October 1872.

Richard William Pierce, Second Master of the Sehore High School, died on 21st December 1865.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the under-mentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual :—

ESTATES.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.	Claims or Dividend.
* Bell, C., Lieutenant, late in the Royal Artillery	Claims ..	In full.
Bartlett, J. J., Assistant Apothecary, late in the Subordinate Medical Department	1st Dividend ...	At 7 pie.
Cocker, E. R., Apothecary, late in the Subordinate Medical Establishment	1st ditto ...	At $8\frac{1}{2}$ pie.
Hannah, D. B., late an Assistant to Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Auctioneers	Claims ...	In full.
* Maclean, W. G. M., Captain, late in the 71st Regiment N. I. ...	4th Dividend ...	At $6\frac{3}{4}$ pie per Rupee, or balance in full
MacDowell, C. T. M., Lieutenant, late of the 2nd E. B. Fusiliers ...	4th ditto ..	At 3 pie.
* Russell, F. W. Major, late in the Bengal European Light Cavalry	Claims ...	In full.
Saunders, R. P., Captain, late in the Royal Horse Artillery ..	1st Dividend ...	At 8 annas $8\frac{3}{4}$ pie.
Sleigh, E., Assistant Apothecary, late in the Subordinate Medical Department	1st Ditto ...	At 11 annas $7\frac{1}{2}$ pie.
* Unkles, R N., late a Civil Engineer	Claims ..	In full.
Wilkinson, A. F., late Manager of the Tillary Factory, Sarun, Shahabad	Ditto ...	Ditto.
* Williamson, Lieutenant, H. S., late of the Bengal Staff Corps and attached to the 5th Bengal Cavalry	Ditto ...	Ditto.
* Williams, Henry, late Head Accountant in the Office of Conservator of Forests	Ditto ...	Ditto.

N. B.—Persons interested in the surplus of the Estates marked * are requested to make immediate application to the Administrator General, forwarding documentary evidence of their claims.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 13th September 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

SCINDIA (STATE) RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 12th September 1873.

No. 10.—The privilege leave granted to Executive Engineer Mr. J. M. Span, as per this Office Notification No. 5 of 28th June, and subsequently extended by Notifications No. 7 of 18th August and No. 9 of 1st September, is further extended to the full authorized period of three months (under medical certificate.)

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Superintending Engineer,
Scindia (State) Railway Survey.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 19th August 1873.

No. 216.—Mr. E. Behrmann, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is promoted to the rank of temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st proximo.

The 8th September 1873.

No. 232.—Mr. Alfred Sass, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, attached to the Ghotkee Division, Upper Sindh District, is dismissed.

No. 233.—Baboo Agharlall Bosu appointed an Overseer, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 574, dated 3rd September 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 25th ultimo, and is posted to the Upper Sindh District.

No. 234.—Sergeant H. MacCartney, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Upper Sindh District, is granted two months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 9th September 1873.

No. 235.—Mr. William French is appointed a temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade on probation, and attached to the Mooltan District.

No. 236.—The services of Mr. William Watson, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade on probation, Mooltan District, are dispensed with.

The 10th September 1873.

No. 237.—Ameer Bux, Overseer, 1st Grade, Khanpore Division, Mooltan District, is granted three months' privilege and 15 days' departmental leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th August 1873.

This cancels that granted by this Office Notification No. 229, dated 4th September 1873.

The 12th September 1873.

No. 238.—Sergeant W. Cairney, Overseer, 1st Grade, Shoojabad Division, Mooltan District, is granted one month's privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 13th September 1873.

No. 239.—Mr. W. Wiseman, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Lower Sindh District, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustanee on the 11th ultimo.

No. 240.—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 581, dated 8th instant, Mr. D. C. Gordon, Deputy Controller, Indus Valley (State) Railway, availed himself of the leave therein granted on the afternoon of the 31st August 1873.

No. 241.—Referring to this Office Notification No. 137, dated 2nd June 1873, Mr. W. Gibson joined his appointment at Mooltan on the 31st May forenoon.

No. 242.—Mr. J. Humphrys, appointed a temporary Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 583, dated 9th instant, joined his appointment at Mooltan on the 31st August, forenoon, and is posted to the Lower Sindh District.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 13th September 1873.

No. 109.—Mr. P. T. Large, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jhelum Bridge Division, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 60, dated 7th June 1873, on the forenoon of the 5th September 1873.

No. 110.—Notification No. 15, dated 8th February 1873, notifying that Mr. Executive Engineer C. A. Bull has passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Native Languages, is cancelled.

G. J. H. GLINN,
Offg. Chief Engineer.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 13th September 1873.

No. 1260.—With reference to Government of India's Notification No. 530 of the 16th August 1873, placing the services of Lieutenant E. M. Larminie, R. E., temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, that Officer reported his departure from Nusseerabad on the afternoon of the 2nd September 1873.

A. THUEY,
Offg. Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer,
W. R. Railway Surveys.

WANTED

Immediately for the Neemuch (State) Railway, between Indore and Rutlam, the following establishments :—

Copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) together with a brief record of service, note of last pay, state of health, and age of each applicant should be sent prepaid to the undersigned at Indore.

Answers will be sent to successful candidates only, who will be at first appointed on probation.

No applications will be attended to for Clerkships above the 5th Grade, unless there has been previous experience in public office work, nor in any case without good testimonials are furnished and the terms of this advertisement complied with.

1 Office Superintendent,	average monthly pay		... Rs.	300
1 Second Grade Clerk	„	„	... „	150
2 Third „ Clerks	„	„	... „	105
3 Fourth „ „	„	„	... „	70
11 Fifth „ „	„	„	... „	45

DRAFTSMEN.

1 Draftsman, average monthly pay	.. Rs.	90
10 Upper Subordinates ...	Accustomed to departmental work. Rates of pay fixed by the Public Works Department.	
9 Lower Subordinates ...		

SIMLA,
August 1873.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
Supdg. Engr., Neemuch (State) Railway.

WANTED.

For the Office of the Executive Engineer, Kooldunna :—

1 Clerk, salary Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 100.
1 Ditto, salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60.
1 Draftsman, salary Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 80.
1 Ditto salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to the Executive Engineer, Murree.

Report of a Deserter from the B Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—dated at Meerut, this 15th day of September 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name	Age.	Size		Color of			Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair	Eyes.											
No 3335, Driver; John Raper	31 years and 9 months	5	4½	Fresh	Brown	Blue.	12th September 1873	Meerut.	7th January 1862.	Sunderland.	Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland, Durham.	Letter D.	Miner.	White Jacket.	None.	White Overalls.	

R. A. C. KING, *Lieut.*,
Commanding B Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

NOTICE.

To TREASURY OFFICERS AND OTHERS.—Two blank Cheques of the Public Works Department pattern, bearing Book No. 240 and Cheque Nos. 32 and 41, respectively, having been abstracted from the Cheque Book in use by the Executive Engineer, Ghotkee Division, Indus Valley (State) Railway, notice is hereby given, warning Treasury Officers and the public generally against cashing or otherwise negotiating such Cheques, should they be fraudulently filled in and circulated.

MOOLTAN,
The 26th August 1873.

D. C. GORDON,
Deputy Controller,
Indus Valley (State) Railway.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th August 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office will be closed as follows:—

From Friday, the 26th September, to Tuesday, the 7th October, both days inclusive, on account of Doorga Poojah and Luki Poojah Holidays.

The 13th September 1873.

A Branch of the Bank has been opened at Chittagong, under the management of Mr. W. E. Carbery, late Acting Agent at Akyab.

Mr. Carbery has been succeeded at Akyab by Mr. E. J. Birch, late Assistant Accountant at Rangoon.

Mr. J. J. Hills, Accountant of the Umritsur Branch, has assumed charge of the Lahore Branch during the absence of Mr. Taylor on sick leave.

The 15th September 1873.

All Government Acceptances that may fall due between Friday, the 26th September, and Tuesday, the 7th October, both days inclusive, will be paid by the Bank on any day after the 22nd instant.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th September 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	15,47,906	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office 1,71,79,558 12 6; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 2,06,99,675 12 0	3,78,79,234	8	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,99,91,282	1	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,62,699	11	4
Sundries	5,86,379	4	5
TOTAL ...	9,23,67,502	2	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	1,75,79,572	4	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	45,01,535	15	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	22,24,854	7	2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ..	2,09,61,604	4	2
Dead Stock	11,36,139	15	7
Stamps	12,764	9	0
Balances with other Banks ...	14,07,359	12	6
Sundries	1,12,365	7	9
Bullion	3,91,802	11	5
	4,83,27,999	7	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office 1,43,30,220 2 4; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,97,09,282 8 10	4,40,39,502	11	2
TOTAL ...	9,23,67,502	2	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 18th September 1873.*

F. A. GILLAM, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 8th, 1873 ...	...	...	...	95,552	15,91,487
„ 9th, „ ...	...	...	...	95,552	15,91,487
„ 10th, „ ...	...	...	...	95,552	15,91,487
„ 11th, „ ...	...	...	...	95,552	15,91,487
„ 12th, „ ...	...	...	...	95,552	15,91,487
„ 13th, „ ...	...	...	...	95,552	15,91,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 16th September 1873.*

H. E. BUSTEED, *Offg. Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTE.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
Note partially lost or destroyed.			
104 ...	$\frac{E}{ST}$97216 ...	Rs. 10 ...	T. Rungasawmy, Oossoor.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE, PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; FORT ST. GEORGE, *The 8th September 1873.*

D. KISSUN SING, *Asst. to the Accountant General, In charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

CALICUT CIRCLE.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Note partially lost or destroyed.
$\frac{J}{8}$ 39716 ...	Rs. 10 ...	N. C. Sitaram Moodeliar, Writer, District Court, South Arcot.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALICUT,
The 3rd September 1873.

P. A. COLE,
Deputy Collector,
In charge of Paper Currency.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Notes wholly lost or destroyed.
1873-74.		Rs.	
61 ...	$\frac{C}{85}$36521 ...	50 ...	Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy, Rana, Esq., New Bank of Bombay, (Limited.)
	,, 36522 ...	50 ...	
	,, 36523 ...	50 ...	
	,, 36524 ...	50 ...	
62 ...	$\frac{C}{84}$67895 ...	50 ...	R. B. Worthington, Esq., 1st Assistant Collector, Khandeish, Dhoolia.
	,, 67896 ...	50 ...	
	,, 67897 ...	50 ...	
	,, 67898 ...	50 ...	
	,, 67899 ...	50 ...	
	$\frac{C}{70}$68753 ...	500 ...	
			Notes partially lost or destroyed.
1873-74.		Rs.	
50 ...	$\frac{C}{85}$90121 ...	10 ...	A. V. Veerasawmy, Head Clerk, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General's Office, Kamptee.
53	$\frac{C}{81}$65403 ...	10 ..	R. White, Esq., Head Master of Mission High School, Ludiana, Punjab.
54 ...	$\frac{C}{84}$90239 ...	10 ...	The Officer Commanding 15th, The King's Hussars, Meerut.
57 ...	$\frac{C}{88}$56678 ...	50 ...	Charles Yates, Esq., 1st Assistant Superintendent, Police, Khandeish, Dhurumgaum.
	$\frac{C}{85}$12172 ...	50 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
BOMBAY,
The 10th September 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

KURRACHEE CIRCLE.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Notes partially lost or destroyed.
$\frac{G}{8}$ 10361 ...	Rs. 20 ...	Mr. S. Zimmer, Director of His Excellency the Governor's Band, Poona.
,, 13488 ...	20 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
KURRACHEE,
The 9th September 1873.

W. A. INGLE,
Assistant Deputy Commissioner, P. C., S. C.

ALLAHABAD CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO	NO. OF NOTES	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
424 ...	D/5 15429 ...	20 ...	The Treasury Officer, Budaon.
425 ...	D/7 28891 ...	100 ...	Chirunjeelall Bazaz, Roorkee.
	,, 28892 .	100 ...	
	,, 28893 ...	100 ...	
426 ...	D/7 29518 ...	100 ...	Bazanjee Furdoonjee, Merchant, Bolarum
427 ...	D/5 22375 ...	10 ...	Mirza Hyder Beg, Jalundhur.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
ALLAHABAD,
The 11th September 1873.

F. C. BARNES,
Assistant to Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO OF NOTES	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
138 ...	E/5 17961 ...	10 ...	Baboo Kally Charan Kurr, Gomashta, Her Majesty's 1-6th Regiment, Sealkote.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
106 ...	E/5 25922 ...	20 ...	Seth Nuthmal, Treasurer of Maharaja of Jeypore.
120 ...	E/7 03555 ...	5 ...	Gunga Ram, Moonshi, Madhopore.
	E/8 38141 ...	10 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
LAHORE,
The 13th September 1873.

H. S. GROVES,
for *Deputy Commissioner*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 13th September 1873.

Allen, R. C.
Anthonay, W.
Atkinson, J.
Barton, J. L.
Berious, R.
Bigohn, S. C.
Briston, J. E
Brody, T. H. M
Brookes, G. H
Bunglook, Mrs
Cairnie, Mr.
Cooper, F. S.
Corbett, A. H.
Daras, Mrs
DeCosta, J.
Dodd, J. T.
Dow, E. A.
Drommond, Mr.
Ducrojy, J B
Edwin, A C.
Feddin, F.
Fabian, G.
Ferrier, Mr.
Frewin, Mrs. C. R.
Frost, Mrs.
Gomes, Mrs. M.
Goopaul, C. B.
Hackerdon, Mrs A. H.
Hannay, W.
Harrison, J. F.
Hermes, J.
Howson, W.
Jackson, G.
Jeffries, Miss B.
Jones, T.
Koffer, H.
Kurnia and Co., K P.
Lewis, Mrs. J.
Lyons, R. J.
Manuel, B.
Mckwan and Co
McLoskie, T. W.
Monies, Mrs. A.
Monies, Mrs.
Morby, Mrs. S. L.
Pope, J.
Quinlan, J.
Reaks, Mrs.
Rhoades, A. H.
Sheerrington, T.
Simpson, Miss.
Spence, W. W.
Stephenson, Mrs.
Strong, S.
Swan, F.
Thomas, Mr.
Waters, W.
Williams, J. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Batson, J.	Heins, Mrs. M. E.	Lamb, L. C.
Campbell, J. E.	Howson, W.	Mackenzie, H. T.
Case, J.	Lamb, H.	

Registered Letters.

Augur, P.	Hurrogobind Chowdry.	Neetaram Bhunju.
Ayur Allee.	Kaloo Ram Ram Deal.	Rajnarain.
Deal Strang, Dr.	M. Treacy.	Rumzan Allee.
Edoo Sirdar.	Marry Causins.	Sarodaprosaud Shainonter.
Eshan Baboo.	Moonshee Mohamed Oasuk.	Zakir Khansamah.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Just Published.

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Just Published.

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J Geoghegan, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 7 annas.*

Just Published—New edition.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st June 1873. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 4 annas; payable in advance*

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price 1 Rupee; packing and postage 4 annas.*

ARMY LIST—Reduced Price.

The price of the next and subsequent Numbers of the Bengal Official Quarterly Army List will be reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per copy for town subscribers, and from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 4-8 for copies sent by post.

Copies of the Number published on 1st July are still available at present rates—Rs. 5 and Rs. 5-8.

Now ready, royal 8vo., half calf, cloth.

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the Orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M.A., M. D., LL.B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs. 10; packing and postage, Re. 1-6; payable in advance.*

Just Published.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Part II. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs.* 4 *packing and postage Re.* 1. *Interleaved copy, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage Re.* 1-12; *payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage Re.* 1-8; *payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing,* 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 011413-568 of 1865, for Rs. 500.

GOOLABSHUNKER DOOBEY,
Moonshee, Bank of Bengal, Benares.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 18435 of 1859-60 of the 5½ per cent. Loan, dated the 31st May of 1859, for Company's Rupees 1,000, originally standing in the name of Cottah Ramasawmy Chetty, and last endorsed to S. N. Kantierana Charier, the proprietor, for standing in the name of S. N. Kantierana Charier, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and of interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note in favor of the proprietor.

MADRAS,
The 27th August 1873.

S. N. KANTIERANA CHARIER,
Conjeeveram, Chingleput District.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, three pieces, Nos. 038294, 038537, 039343 of the 4 per cent. Loan of the 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of Kartick Chunder Burral, and last endorsed to Loke Nauth Ghose, deceased, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

SARODAPROSHAD GHOSE,
Maloteepoor, Katna.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th September 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1873.

An Act to provide for the security and application of the effects of Officers and Soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the security and application of the effects of Officers and Soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Lunatic Soldiers' Property Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Native Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

'Officer.'

"Officer" means a Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Army, or of Her Majesty's Indian Army; and

'Soldier.'

"Soldier" means a soldier of Her Majesty's Army, or a European soldier of Her Majesty's Indian Army, including a Warrant and a Non-Commissioned officer.

Securing of effects of insane by Committee.

3. When an Officer or soldier becomes insane on service, but is not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged, on the ground of insanity, such Committee of Officers as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe, shall immediately secure all such of his effects as are within the territories to which this Act extends.

Application of effects.

4. Such effects shall be liable to be applied in or towards payment of any expenses necessarily incurred in the maintenance and removal of such Officer or soldier to any place in India, and of any such expenses and debts incurred and owing by him as would, under Part I of the Regimental Debts' Act, 1863, be preferential charges on his moveable property in case he had died on service, with the like preference, in the like order, and subject to the like provision for decision of doubt or difference, as would in that case apply, as nearly as may be, *mutatis mutandis*.

Stay of proceedings by Committee on payment of expenses and debts by representative.

5. If any person who would, if such Officer or soldier were dead, be entitled to take out representation to him (otherwise than as a creditor), or his wife (if any), or any near relative, pays in full the expenses and

debts aforesaid, the said Committee shall not further interfere in relation to the property.

Administration by Committee.

6. If such payment is not made, then, within one month after the insanity is known at the quarters where the property is, the said Committee may sell and convert into money such part of the property as they think fit,

and, after paying out of the proceeds the expenses attending the discharge of their duties, shall pay thereout the expenses and debts aforesaid,

and, shall dispose of any property then remaining in their hands in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, or by such Officer as he appoints in this behalf, to the end that the same may be applied for the benefit of the Officer or soldier to whom it belongs.

Validation of payments, sales and dispositions by Committee.

7. Every payment or application of money, and every sale or other disposition of property, made by any Committee in pursuance of this Act, shall be valid as against all persons whomsoever.

Indemnity.

And every Officer belonging to any such Committee shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the money or other property so paid, applied or disposed of.

Power to make regulations.

8. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, prescribe such regulations as may seem fit for the better execution of any of the purposes of this Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as now settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th September 1873 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to appeals to the Privy Council from decrees of the Civil Courts, have considered the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to present this further Report.

Minute by the Hon'ble A Hobhouse, dated 5th September 1872.
From Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 104, dated 16th September 1872, and enclosures.
From Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 119, dated 13th November 1872, and enclosure.
From Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 2823, dated 20th May 1873, and enclosure.
Office Memorandum, Home Department, No. 1399, dated 13th August 1873, and enclosures.

We have provided in clause five that, when the decree appealed from affirms the decision of the Court immediately below, the appeal must involve some substantial question of law. This will limit the number of appeals in cases where there have been concurrent judgments on questions of fact.

The question as to whether the Court admitting an appeal under the proposed Act should have power to allow a decree to be executed without demanding security, notwithstanding the pendency of the appeal, must, we think, be answered in the affirmative. We are further of opinion that stay of execution ought to be the exception and not the rule, and that it is by no means a matter of course to take security from the respondent.

We have, therefore, struck out clause seventeen of the Bill as re-amended in September 1872, and we have altered what was then clause sixteen so as to enable the Court (*a*) to let the decree take its course, or (*b*) to take security from the respondent for the performance of the order of the Privy Council, and meanwhile permit him to enjoy the fruits of the decree appealed against, or (*c*) to take like security from the appellant, and meanwhile to stay execution of the decree appealed from, or (*d*) to give any other direction that it thinks fit respecting the subject-matter of the appeal.

As the law stands, no time is limited for applying for execution of a decree or order of Her Majesty in Council. This is not reasonable and may prove very inconvenient. The object of the appeal to the Crown is to correct the errors of inferior Courts, not to give unlimited, or more extended, time to the parties for enforcing their rights. We have accordingly, in clause twenty, by adding six words to No. 169 of the second schedule annexed to the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, provided a period of twelve years, the same period as is fixed in the case of applications to enforce decrees of High Courts in the exercise of their Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

We have struck out the clause amending a portion of Bombay Regulation XIX of 1827, for that portion has been repealed by Act XII of 1873.

We have made one or two verbal alterations; and we think that the Bill as now amended might be passed. But as the Privy Council have expressed a desire to see the Bill, which now makes substantial alterations in the law, we recommend that its passage be postponed, and that in the meanwhile the Bill and this Report be published in the *Gazette of India* and sent home for submission to the Judicial Committee.

SIMLA,
The 2nd September 1873.

A. HOBHOUSE.
B. H. ELLIS.
E. C. BAYLEY.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS BILL, 1873.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

II.—ADMISSION OF APPEALS.

4. When appeals lie to Queen in Council.
5. Value of subject-matter.
6. Bar of certain appeals.
7. Application to Court whose decree is complained of.
8. Time within which application must be made.
9. Certificate as to value or fitness.
10. Refusal of certificate.
11. Security and deposit required on grant of certificate.
12. Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.
13. Revocation of acceptance of security.
14. Power to order further security or payment.
15. Failure to comply with order.
16. Refund of balance of deposit.

III.—PROCEEDINGS PENDING APPEALS.

17. Powers of Court pending appeal.
18. Increase of security found inadequate.

IV.—EXECUTION OF DECREES OF HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

19. Certified decrees of Queen in Council to be executed.

SECTIONS.

20. Amendment of Act IX of 1871, Schedule II, No. 169.
21. Petition for execution.
22. Appeal against order relating to execution.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

23. Power to make rules.
    Publication of rules.
    Rules heretofore made.
24. Recorder of Rangoon.
25. Construction of Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section 4, clause 5.
26. Saving of Her Majesty's pleasure, and of the rules for the conduct of business before the Judicial Committee.

SCHEDULE.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to appeals to the Privy Council from decrees of the Civil Courts.

[AS RE-AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE IN SEPTEMBER 1873.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council from certain judgments, decrees and orders of the Civil Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Privy Council Appeals Act, 1873:"

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India; but it does not apply to any matter of criminal, or admiralty, or vice-admiralty, jurisdiction; nor to appeals from orders and decrees of Prize-courts.

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the expression "decree" includes also judgment and order.

II.—ADMISSION OF APPEALS.

When appeals lie to Queen in Council.

4. Subject to such rules as may, from time to time, be made by Her Majesty in Council regarding appeals from the Courts of British India, and to the provisions hereinafter contained—

an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council,

(*a*) from any final decree passed on appeal by a High Court or other Court of final appellate jurisdiction,

(*b*) from any final decree passed by a High Court in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction, and

(*c*) from any decree, when the case, as hereinafter provided, is declared to be a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Value of subject-matter.

5. In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section four,

the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the Court of first instance must be ten thousand rupees or upwards,

or the decree must involve, directly or indirectly, some claim or question to, or respecting, property of like amount or value,

and where the decree appealed from affirms the decision of the Court immediately below the Court passing such decree, the appeal must involve some substantial question of law.

Bar of certain appeals.

6. Notwithstanding anything contained in section four,—

no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from the judgment of one Judge of a High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter one hundred and four, or of one Judge of a Division Court, or of two or more Judges of such High Court, or of a Division Court constituted by two or more Judges of such High Court, wherever such Judges are equally divided in opinion, and do not amount in number to a majority of the whole of the Judges of the High Court at the time being;

and no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from any decree which, under Act No. XXIII of 1861, section twenty-seven, is final.

Application to Court whose decree is complained of.

7. Whoever desires to appeal under this Act to Her Majesty in Council must apply by petition to the Court whose decree is complained of.

Time within which application must be made.

8. Such application must ordinarily be made within six months from the date of such decree.

But if that period expires when the Court is closed, the application may be made on the day that the Court re-opens.

Certificate as to value or fitness.

9. Every petition under section seven must state the causes of appeal, and pray for a certificate either that as regards amount, or value and nature, the case fulfils the requirements of section five, or that it is otherwise a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Upon receipt of such petition, the Court may direct notice to be served on the opposite party to show cause why the said certificate should not be granted.

Refusal of certificate.

10. If such certificate be refused, the petition shall be dismissed:

Provided that if the decree complained of be a final decree passed by a Court other than a High Court, the order refusing the certificate shall be appealable within thirty days from the date of the order, to the High Court to which the former Court is subordinate.

Security and deposit required on grant of certificate.

11. If the certificate be granted, the applicant shall, within six months from the date of the decree complained of, or within six weeks from the grant of the certificate, whichever is the later date,

(*a*) give security for the costs of the respondent, and

(*b*) deposit the amount required to defray the expense of translating, transcribing, printing, indexing, and transmitting to Her Majesty in Council a correct copy of the whole record of the suit, except

(1) formal documents directed to be excluded by any order of Her Majesty in Council in force for the time being;

(2) papers which the parties agree to exclude; and

(3) accounts, or portions of accounts, which the officer empowered by the Court for that purpose considers unnecessary, and which the parties have not specifically asked to be included.

Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.

12. When such security has been given and deposit made to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court shall

(*a*) declare the appeal admitted,

(*b*) give notice thereof to the appellant and respondent, respectively,

(*c*) transmit to Her Majesty in Council, under the seal of the Court, a correct copy of the said record, except as aforesaid,

(*d*) give to either party one or more authenticated copies of any of the papers in the suit on his applying therefor, and paying the reasonable expenses incurred in preparing them, and

(*e*) give to either party an authenticated copy of any local Regulation, Act or Ordinance which he may require in the appeal.

Revocation of acceptance of security.

13. At any time before the admission of the appeal, the Court may, upon cause shewn, revoke the acceptance of any such security, and make further directions thereon.

Power to order further security or payment.

14. If at any time after the admission of the appeal, but before the transmission of the record, except as aforesaid, to Her Majesty in Council, such security appears inadequate,

or further payment is required for the purpose of translating, transcribing, printing, indexing, or transmitting the record, except as aforesaid,

the Court may order the appellant to furnish, within a time to be fixed by the Court, other and sufficient security, or to make, within like time, the required payment.

Failure to comply with order.

15. If the appellant fail to comply with such order, the proceedings shall be stayed,

and the appeal shall not proceed without an order in this behalf of Her Majesty in Council,

and in the meantime execution of the judgment, decree or order appealed against shall not be stayed.

Refund of balance of deposit.

16. When the record, except as aforesaid, has been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council, the appellant may obtain a refund of the balance, if any, of the amount which he has deposited under section eleven.

III.—Proceedings pending appeals.

Powers of Court pending appeal.

17. Notwithstanding the admission of any appeal under this Act, the decree appealed against shall be unconditionally enforced unless the Court admitting the appeal otherwise directs.

But the Court may, if it think fit, on any special cause, to be shown by any party interested in the suit, or otherwise appearing to the Court—

(*a*) impound the property in dispute, or any part thereof, or

(*b*) allow the decree appealed against to be enforced, taking such security from the respondent as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of any decree which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(*c*) stay the execution of the decree appealed against, taking such security from the appellant as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of the decree appealed against, or of any decree which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(*d*) place any party seeking the assistance of the Court under such conditions, or give such other direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal, as it thinks fit.

Increase of security found inadequate.

18. If at any time during the pendency of the appeal the security so furnished by either party appears inadequate, the Court may, on the application of the other party, require further security.

In default of such further security being furnished as required by the Court, if the original security was furnished by the appellant, the Court may, on application of the respondent, issue execution of the decree appealed against as if the appellant had furnished no such security.

And if the original security was furnished by the respondent, the Court shall, so far as may be practicable, stay all further execution of the decree, and restore the parties to the position in which they respectively were when the security which appears inadequate was furnished.

IV.—Execution of decrees of Her Majesty in Council.

Certified decrees of Queen in Council to be executed.

19. The decrees of Her Majesty in Council when duly certified shall be enforced and executed, subject to the directions of the High Court or other Court as aforesaid, by the Court by which the suit was originally tried, and in the manner and according to the rules applicable to the execution of its original decrees.

Amendment of Act IX of 1871, schedule II, No. 169.

20. To the first column of No. 169 of the second schedule annexed to the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, the following words shall be added (that is to say), "or of Her Majesty in Council."

Petition for execution.

21. Whoever desires to enforce or obtain the execution of any such decree of Her Majesty in Council, shall present an application to the Court which made the first decree appealed from, and the said application shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the decree made in appeal and sought to be enforced or executed.

Appeal against order relating to execution.

22. An appeal shall lie from any decree made by such last-mentioned Court relating to the enforcement or execution of any such decree of Her Majesty in Council, in the same manner and subject to the same rules as an appeal from a decree made upon an application for the enforcement or execution of the decree first appealed from.

V.—Miscellaneous.

Power to make rules.

23. The High Court may, from time to time, make general rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(*a*) the service of notices under section nine,

(*b*) the grant or refusal of certificates, under sections ten and eleven, by Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate to the High Court,

(*c*) the amount and nature of the security required under sections eleven, fourteen and eighteen,

(*d*) the testing of such security,

(*e*) the estimate of the cost of transcribing the record,

(*f*) the preparation, examination and certifying of such transcript,

(*g*) the revision and authentication of translations,

(*h*) the preparation of indices to transcripts of records and of lists of the papers not included therein,

and all other matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the local official *Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law in the High Court and the Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate thereto.

Rules heretofore made.

All rules heretofore made and published by any High Court relating to appeals to Her Majesty in Council and in force immediately before the passing of this Act, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made and published hereunder.

Recorder of Rangoon.

24. In sections four, nineteen and twenty-three the expression 'High Court' shall be deemed to include also the Recorder of Rangoon, but not so as to empower him to make rules binding on Courts other than his own Court.

Construction of Bengal Regulation III of 1828, s. 4, clause 5.

25. The rules and restrictions referred to in Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section four, clause five, shall be deemed to be the rules and restrictions applicable to appeals under this Act from the decisions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Saving of Her Majesty's pleasure,

26. Nothing herein contained shall be understood—

(*a*) to bar the full and unqualified exercise of Her Majesty's pleasure in receiving or rejecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or otherwise howsoever, or

and of the rules for the conduct of business before the Judicial Committee.

(*b*) to interfere with any rules for the time being in force for the presentation of appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or their conduct before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

(See Section 2.)

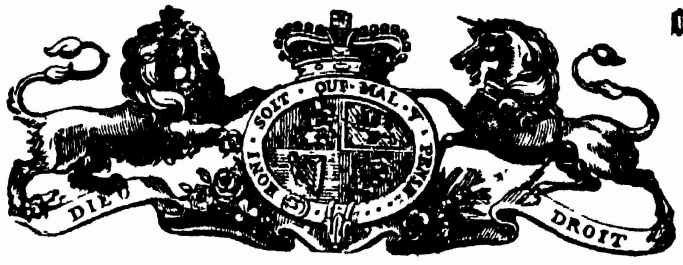
ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

No. and year of enactment	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
	A.—REGULATIONS.	
Bengal Regulation XVI of 1797.	A Regulation respecting Appeals from the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to H's Most Excellent Majesty and His Most Honourable Privy Council.	The whole
Bengal Regulation V of 1803.	A Regulation for empowering the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to try Appeals from the Decisions of the Provincial Court of Appeal established in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier, &c.	The whole.
Madras Regulation VIII of 1818.	A Regulation prescribing the Rules under which Appeals may be preferred to the King's Most Excellent Majesty in his Privy Council, from the Decisions of the Court of Sudder Adawlut at Fort Saint George.	The whole.
Bombay Regulation IV of 1827.	A Regulation prescribing the Forms of Proceeding of the Courts of Law in Civil Suits and Appeals, and Rules for the Trial of the same.	Section one hundred.
	B.—ACTS.	
Act II of 1844.	An Act respecting the Expenses of preparing Copies of Proceedings in Appeals.	The whole.
Act XXV of 1852.	An Act for the execution of decrees made in appeal by Her Majesty in Council, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act II of 1863.	An Act to regulate the admission of Appeals to Her Majesty in Council from certain Judgments and Orders in Provinces not subject to the General Regulations.	The whole.
	C.—STATUTES.	
13 George III, cap. 63.	An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe.	Section eighteen.
37 George III, cap. 142.	An Act for the better Administration of Justice at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, &c.	Section sixteen.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 38 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

No. 1674—90.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—dated Simla, the 12th May 1873.

Read again—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 100, dated the 26th October 1870, on the subject of the preparation of the Annual Administration Reports, and the endorsement thereon to the Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 5263 to 5272, dated the 2nd December 1870, forwarding a copy of the despatch for information and guidance.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 101, dated the 10th January 1871, offering remarks on the foregoing despatch.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 13, dated 1st February 1871, forwarding the above letter from the Government of Bengal for information.

Read again the following further correspondence with the Local Governments and Administrations, containing suggestions as to the best mode of compiling the Annual Administration Reports :—

1. Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 2366, dated 22nd May 1871.
2. Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 3199 to 3207, dated 30th June 1871.
3. Letter from Resident at Hyderabad, No. 24, dated 14th July 1871.
4. Letter from Government of Bombay, No. 1961, dated 19th July 1871.
5. Letter from Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, No. 2019-11G., dated 22nd July 1871.
6. Letter from Government of Punjab, No. 1354, dated 1st August 1871.
7. Letter from Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 3424 A., dated 7th August 1871.
8. Letter from Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 3643, dated 7th August 1871.
9. Letter from Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1963-160, dated 14th September 1871.
10. Letter from Secretary to Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, No. 313-250, dated 16th October 1871, and enclosure.
11. Resolution of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 2205G., dated 30th October 1871.
12. Letter from the Government of Fort St. George, No. 423, dated 28th March 1872.

Read again—

Despatch sent to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 57, dated the 17th June 1872, in the 5th paragraph of which it was recommended that His Grace should sanction, with certain modifications, the proposal of the Government of Bengal for the preparation of the Annual Administration Reports.

Read—

The Secretary of State's reply No. 93, dated 14th August 1872, agreeing to the proposed arrangement, and requesting the issue of the necessary instructions to all Local Governments and Administrations.

RESOLUTION.—On review of the correspondence with Local Governments and Administrations which has been cited above, the Government of India determined that Administration Reports should be henceforward drawn up on an uniform plan, and that the plan submitted by the Government of Bengal was, on the whole, the best. This plan was accordingly recommended to the Secretary of State for adoption, and has been sanctioned with certain modifications. The form appended to this Resolution gives the main headings into which the report is to be distributed, and the serial order which they are to observe. This order follows the general course of the arrangement of the statistical tables, subordinate classes or headings having in most cases been purposely left to be filled in by the compiler at discretion. As to the system or principle upon which these reports are to be written, which it has been the main object of the foregoing correspondence to settle, His Excellency in Council now proceeds to communicate the following instructions.

2. An Annual Report is intended to set out a clear and compact retrospect of the working of the Local Administration during the year, of the principal events with which the Government is concerned or has to deal, of the more important measures that have been actually taken, and of the course of ordinary or extraordinary business in every Department. It is not the proper object of such a report to provide an annual Hand-book of information upon such subjects as physical geography, the permanent constitution of administrative machinery, land tenure, taxation, or upon other matters which do not change from year to year. But inasmuch as the history of a year's government cannot be followed without a fair understanding of, and frequent advertence to, the existing condition of the country and its political institutions, it is desirable to maintain a record of these in a shape more conveniently accessible than the scattered sources from which readers might at present have to collect this kind of information for any particular province. What is wanted, in fact, is something that may be less elaborate and more readily producible than the Gazetteers, which shall nevertheless be more of a volume for standard reference and less entirely an annual narrative than the regular official report. At the same time these reports must be as brief as is consistent with perspicuity, and with a due regard to the importance of recording the main features of every measure of general interest either commenced, advanced, or completed, and of explaining, when necessary, the principles upon which such measures are based. Where any such measures are under deliberation, either as to principle or practice, all controversial argument upon undecided points must be avoided, and the report should generally adhere as closely as possible to a clear and concise statement of accomplished facts.

3. His Excellency in Council has come to the conclusion that these purposes may be best answered by the following system. The skeleton frame of the Administration Report, appended below, has been drawn up so as to contain chapters for both kinds of information, for matter of standard reference, as well as for matter of annual narrative; but when the first-named kind of information has once been filled in, it need be repeated only whenever some radical change shall have been made which must be noticed to explain the proceedings taken during the year. The headings of these chapters are in **red-letter**; it is hoped that they can be written up once for several years to come in the report for 1872-73, after which they will only contain a reference back to that year's report. Only a very short dissertation or description is expected under these **red-letter** headings or prefaces, sufficient to give readers a fixed starting point from which they can follow up and appreciate the facts and figures which are presented in each section for the year under review. In this form it should be possible, for example, to mention the prevailing land tenures within the space of a page, and, under Administrative, Legislative or Ecclesiastical, to specify in the **red-letter** heading the chief authorities, executive, legislative, and diocesan. No more is absolutely needed for standard

reference, though further detail may be given at discretion; and when any complete article upon such a subject as the physical geography or resources of a country has been already prepared for the Provincial Gazetteer, or for some preceding report, an accurate and succinct summary of it will be enough, if the whole cannot be inserted. The Superintendent of Gazetteers has intimated that he can arrange to supply abridged articles upon these topics, and upon the history of the country since it came under British rule, for the provinces where Local Gazetteers are in course of preparation. It should be clearly understood that the contents of these red-letter headings should not be repeated annually after their first appearance in a report, unless any material changes shall have occurred.

4. In Part I the term political is used in its ordinary European meaning. The Secretary of State, in a despatch lately received, concurred with the Government of India as to the propriety of excluding from the reports all matters connected with the Native States within the limits of India, and with the relations of the British authorities with Foreign powers beyond the frontiers of India. The economical condition of Native States, and their public and recognized relations with the British Government, can be noticed and explained; but diplomatic transactions with Native Indian States, and with Foreign powers, and co-temporary events affecting those transactions, must not be printed in an Annual Report of interior civil administration. In regard, however, to the frontier districts, which are in constant communication with tribes or independent chiefs, His Excellency in Council considers that it might be inconvenient to keep altogether out of the periodical record of events in these districts any account of our dealing with the adjoining chiefs or tribes. His Excellency in Council is therefore willing that a sufficient account of these matters shall be inserted, all discussions of unsettled questions and considerations of policy being of course avoided. But His Excellency in Council trusts that he may rely upon local Governments to exercise careful discretion and great reserve as to introducing into these annual reports any mention of affairs or interests which fall properly within the cognizance of the Foreign Department.

5. Each Annual Report will in future begin with a separate summary of the year's administration, after the kind already given in several reports. It is a compendious survey of the moral and material movement of the country, as marked by the events and measures of the year, to be illustrated by the more particular account and statistics which will follow under different heads in the body of the report and in the appendices. The Secretary of State, in his letter quoted at the head of this Resolution, considered that "the preparation or at least the editing of a report should be intrusted to one officer, that it might bear the impress of one mind." The main object here seems to be that departmental reports, which very properly contain more minute particulars than can or ought to be included in the provincial report, shall be condensed with due regard to proportion of quality and quantity, to the relative importance of each different subject and to the space which can be allotted to all—before they are amalgamated into the general report drawn up by the Government. One of the Administration Reports of 1871-72 illustrates the disadvantages of a system which binds up together several departmental sections, so that some of the chapters read like separate contributions from independent bureaux, without taking into account the solidarity of all branches of an administration, or their influence through good or bad management one upon the other.

6. The subject of revising the tabular statements which should be annexed to the Administration Reports is under consideration; but upon this separate and subordinate matter orders will issue hereafter.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the local Governments and Administrations named on the margin for information and guidance.

Government of Fort St. George.	Chief Commr. of Oudh.
" Bombay.	" " Central Provinces.
" Bengal.	" " British Burmah.
" N.-W. Provinces.	" " Mysore & Coorg.
" Punjab.	Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDERED, also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Departments noted on the margin for information and for the issue of such further orders as may be necessary in those Departments.

Foreign Department.
Military "
Financial "
Public Works Department.
Legislative "
Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Part I.
GENERAL SUMMARY.

Part II.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Physical features of the country, area, climate and chief staples.

POLITICAL—

Historical Summary.

Form of Administration.

Character of Land Tenures; system of Survey and Settlements.

Civil Divisions of the British Territory.

Details of the last Census. Tribes and language.

Changes in the Administration.
Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.
Settlements.
Waste lands.
Government Estates.
Wards' Estates.

III.—PROTECTION.

Legislating Authority.

Course of legislature.
Police.
Criminal Justice.
Prisons.
Civil Justice.
Registration.
Municipal Administration.
Military.
Marine.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.
Weather and Crops.
Horticulture.
Forests.
Mines and Quarries.
Manufactures.
Trade.
Public Works.

Roads.
Railways.
Canals.
Telegraph.
Post Office.

Irrigation.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(*a*).—*Imperial Revenue and Finance.*

Land Revenue.

Canal Revenue.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the Land.

Customs.
Opium.
Salt.
Excise.
Stamps.
Any other taxes levied for Imperial purposes.

(*b*).—*Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.*

Provincial Revenues.
Local Funds.
Road Cesses.
Education Cesses.
Municipal Revenues.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Details of Census if taken in the year of report.

Births and deaths.

Emigration.

Medical Relief.

Sanitation.

Vaccination.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General system of Public Instruction.

Education.

Literature and the Press.

Literary Societies.

Arts and Sciences.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

Ecclesiastical.

Stationery.

General Miscellaneous.

PUBLIC.
No. 88.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, the 31st July 1873.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 2nd of June, No. 35 of 1873, transmitting the instructions issued to the several Local Governments and Administrations on the subject of the preparation of the Annual Administration Reports, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The instructions appear to me to be very judicious, and I have no doubt that they will attain the object of securing the submission of Administration Reports framed on a uniform plan, and distinctly illustrative of the moral and material progress of India.

I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

TELEGRAPH CIRCULAR No. 1 OF 1873.

Dated Simla, the 29th August 1873.

Read—

Letter No. 182 of the 2nd current from the Director General of Telegraphs, and the Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for the official year 1871-72, submitted therewith

OBSERVATIONS.—The delay in the submission of this report is to be regretted, as it deprives the report of much of the interest attaching to it, and the delay moreover gives the public a bad impression of the general punctuality of the Department, which it does not deserve. The Governor General in Council trusts that the Director General will make effective arrangements for securing the punctual submission of these reports in future. The report for 1872-73 is already overdue, and His Excellency in Council hopes that every effort will be made to submit it by an early date.

2. The Governor General in Council desires to express his satisfaction at the successful administration of the Department by Colonel Murray and the officers under his orders during the year 1871-72.

SECTION I.

International relations—Communications with places abroad.

... This section demands no particular remarks, except that the information it contains would have been far more interesting had the report been submitted in proper time.

SECTION II.

Local Tariff and Traffic.

4. The increase in the number and value of messages, consequent on the introduction of the revised tariff during the last quarter of the year, is satisfactory. Irrespective, however, of the impulse given by the revised tariff, the general growth of the traffic over that of the previous year is also satisfactory. The number of private messages despatched has increased from 539,755 in 1870-71 to 600,633 in 1871-72, or by 11 per cent., while their value has risen from Rs. 11,58,784 to Rs. 13,54,641, equivalent to 41½ per cent.

5. The gross earnings of the Department amounted to nearly 17¼ lakhs of rupees, made up thus—

Cash receipts	16,00,383
Pro formâ	1,21,210
Total ...	17,21,593

against 13½ lakhs in the year previous.

6. The Governor General in Council observes that the expenditure of the Department has not been exhibited in the report, and His Excellency in Council desires that this information may be supplied in future. It is insufficient to give merely the value of the stores issued and the cost of the signalling establishment. The entire expenditure should be shown under the different heads.

7. The tabular statement at page 17 shows that 199 offices were open during the year under review, while the detailed list given in Appendix A shows the number to have been 215. Again, the tabular statement at page 17 shows that 205 offices were open during the year previous, and at page 22, paragraph 42, it is reported that 11 new offices were opened, and 4 old ones closed, or an increase of 7; this would make 212 as the number open in 1871-72. The necessary corrections should be made.

8. An examination of Appendix A, annexure I, shows that only 64 out of 215 offices, *i. e.*, 30 per cent., proved remunerative, but the revenue earned by the larger offices goes far to cover the deficiencies occasioned by the smaller ones, and doubtless a considerable portion of this is derivable from the offices which do not apparently pay; besides the value of the Telegraph Department to Government can scarcely be set down in rupees, though every endeavour should be made to render it financially successful.

9. The Governor General in Council observes with satisfaction the saving effected in the cost of signalling establishment, as exhibited in the table given at page 20.

10. The traffic exchanged with the telegraph systems of the various Railway Companies is insignificant when compared with the extent of the latter.

SECTION III.

Extension of Lines and Wires.

11. No particular observations are called for on this section, but His Excellency in Council notices that no less than 15,326 miles of line, and 28,793 miles of wire, were open on the 31st March 1872. Of this 4,062 miles of line, or about 30 per cent. of the whole, belong to the railway systems.

SECTION IV.

Looshai Expedition.

12. The temporary lines required for this Expedition amounted to about 80 miles in length for the left or Cachar column, and 97½ miles for the right or Chittagong column. The operations are shown to have been successfully conducted under somewhat difficult circumstances. The excellence of the arrangements made may be judged from the fact that only eight interruptions, aggregating 90 hours, occurred on the Silchar-Tipai Mookh line; and only four interruptions, aggregating 71 hours, on the Chittagong-Demagiri line. The services rendered by the Telegraph Department on this occasion have already been publicly acknowledged.

13. The total cost of both lines amounted to Rs. 48,516, and the value of the messages transmitted to Rs. 38,789.

SECTION V.

Stores and Workshops.

14. This section calls for no remark, except that it is satisfactory to observe that arrangements have been so successfully made for utilizing old, damaged, and hitherto unserviceable stores.

SECTION VI.

Finance.

15. This section does not require any remarks on the present occasion.

SECTION VII.

Miscellaneous.

16. The Government of India notices with pleasure the marked improvement that has been effected during the past five years in the speed of transmission of messages—this is highly creditable to the Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution, and of the report referred to therein, be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, to the Government of Ceylon, and to the Commissioner in Sindh, for information.

Ordered also, that extract, paragraph 41, of Mr. Lane's memorandum regarding the progress made in the instruction of army signallers be forwarded to the Military Department for information.

Ordered also, that pages 1—24 and 49 and 50, together with the summary given at page 34, be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Officiating Director General of Telegraphs for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Resolution and of the report be communicated to the Secretary of State.

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1871-72.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the administration of the Telegraph for the year 1871-72. In a separate letter I have explained the causes of the considerable delay that has taken place in its submission.

2. For convenience of reference, the report will be divided into the following heads :—

I.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: COMMUNICATIONS WITH PLACES ABROAD.

II.—LOCAL TARIFF AND TRAFFIC.

III.—EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES.

IV.—LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

V.—STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

VI.—FINANCE.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: COMMUNICATIONS WITH PLACES ABROAD.

3. In the report for the year 1870-71 the position of this Department in relation to foreign States and private Companies was explained; the circumstances under which the rates between this country and Europe were raised by the Companies was also noticed; but, as the subject is one of considerable interest to an important section of the Indian public, and more or less so to the whole European portion of it, it may be advisable briefly to recapitulate the facts of the case.

Causes of increased charge for international messages.

4. When, in 1868, the rate between London and India by the Indo-European line was reduced to £2-17 for a message of 20 words, the prospect of the establishment of the line *viâ* the Red Sea was still remote, and it was believed that the increase of traffic would in time more than compensate for the reduction in price. The Indo-European Company, which had constructed a reliable line between London and Teheran, was originated at a time when the traffic to India was £5 for a single rate message, and its supporters came forward, it is believed, on the understanding that a rate of at least £4 should be continued. The action of the Conference of Vienna compelled them to try the reduced rate of £2-17, and a considerable share of this reduction fell upon the Company's proportion of the gross charge. The successful submersion and working of the Red Sea cable was not anticipated when the Company started; nevertheless, a full trial was given to the experiment of working with a low tariff, and the result proved it to be in the highest degree unremunerative.

5. The Red Sea Cable Company, at the commencement of its operations, adopted the same tariff, *viz.*, £2-17, between India and London, with a similar result. It was proved conclusively that the amount of Anglo-Indian traffic was insufficient to warrant the adoption of so low a tariff, and both Companies resolved to raise the rate from £2-17 to £4-10.

Necessity for the increase admitted.

6. Although this Department was compelled to object to some irregularity in the procedure that preceded and accompanied this augmentation of charge, it could not fail to perceive that an increase was unavoidable, and the public outcry at the time, however natural, was not, when the facts were examined, found to be altogether reasonable. Experience had proved the Anglo-Indian traffic to be peculiarly inelastic, and although, perhaps, sufficient to support one line, totally unable to support two. The extra security obtained by having double and distinct means of communication is obvious, and this extra security had to be paid for, as private Companies could not be expected to work for the public benefit at a loss.

Sub-Conference of Berne.

7. As already mentioned, the procedure adopted by the Companies was irregular, and the question also arose whether it was not, according to the terms of the Vienna Convention, illegal. To settle this point, and also to consider the possibility of assimilating the rates by all routes, a special Sub-Conference was convened at Berne, at which delegates from the States interested in the subject met to discuss the question of the Indian tariffs, and either to fix them or to determine at least the principle on which they should be framed.

8. At this Sub-Conference or Commission, India was represented by Colonel Robinson and Major Champain, and representatives from all the Companies, although not permitted to vote, were invited to be present, and had full liberty to take part in the discussions.

Results of the Berne Sub-Conference.

9. The result of the Berne Commission was (1) to admit the necessity for increased rates, and to sanction them with retrospective effect, while at the same time it was declared that the procedure adopted was irregular and illegal; (2) to equalise the tariffs by all routes, raising that *viâ* Turkey to the same rate as was admitted for the Teheran and Red Sea routes; (3) to sanction a lower rate between England and India for "transit" messages, *i. e.*, those exchanged with the Far-East; (4) to fix the unit message at 20 words, cancelling the previously existing special rate for 10 words; and (5) to declare it to be the duty of this administration to insist on uniformity of rates as far as India by all competing routes.

Insufficient consideration shown to the claims of India.

10. The interest of the Indian Department in the matter of its share of the new tariff did not, at this Sub-Conference, receive the consideration to which, in the opinion of the Government and its officers, it was entitled; for, while the total charge between London and India was raised from £2-17 to £4-10, or 58 per cent., the Indian proportion was raised from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.*, or less than half that percentage. It is easily demonstrable that even the former proportion of Rs. 3-12 out of a total charge of Rs. 28-8 (between $\frac{1}{7}$th and $\frac{1}{8}$th) is much less than India is fairly entitled to, even without claiming extra consideration, as it might well do, for extra expenditure necessarily incurred in consequence of its geographical position, its immense area, and the high cost of imported materials and of European supervision. If this be admitted, it will be evident that the proportion allotted to it under the Berne Commission (between $\frac{1}{10}$th and $\frac{1}{9}$th of the whole charge) would be altogether insufficient if the lines of this Department were to be regarded in connection with this question as purely commercial undertakings. Of these facts the Government of India was aware, but, in consideration of the political and other advantages which may be expected from the possession of telegraphic communication with foreign countries, it did not withhold its assent from the Berne tariff, as its concurrence appeared necessary in support of the private Companies who own a portion of the lines, and who without this aid appeared to be unable to carry on their part of the undertaking.

Government of India consented to ratify the Berne Sub-Convention out of consideration for the interests of the Companies.

11. It should be explained that the meeting of this Sub-Conference was due to the urgency of the questions it was invited to discuss, and to the fact that the triennial Conference which was to have been held at Florence in May had unavoidably been postponed.

Conference of Rome. Date of assembling.

12. This formal Conference was finally fixed to take place on the 1st December, on which date it commenced its sittings at Rome. At this Conference some further changes were introduced in the tariff, but as they did not come into force until the 1st July 1872, they will not be referred to here. The same officers who were deputed to Berne represented India at the Conference of Rome, at which considerable changes in the international rules and regulations were decided upon. Of these, several were approved and supported, others appeared objectionable and were opposed by this administration, but the general result of the Conference may be stated to have been a simplification of procedure, and the gain to the public of largely increased facilities for the employment of the telegraph.

General results of Conference of Rome.

Cable extensions.

13. Sub-marine cables have been successfully laid between Singapore and Hong-Kong; Hong-Kong and Shanghai; Shanghai and Nagasaki; and from Nagasaki to Wladiwostock; whence, through Asiatic Russia to Europe, a land line has been constructed under subsidy from the Russian Government by the Great Northern Telegraph Company.

Increase in international traffic.

14. In the accompanying report by the Officiating Director of Traffic (Annexure I) will be found the particulars of the message traffic with foreign countries, and it will be seen that, while there has been a slight decrease in the number of messages to and from Indian stations, the transit

messages have, owing to the extensions above noticed, increased very considerably, and the total revenue from international traffic has increased from Rs. 3,27,567 in 1870-71 to Rs. 4,55,851 in 1871-72, a result which may be accepted as fairly satisfactory.

II.—Local Tariff and Traffic.

Introduction of revised tariff.

15. A resumé of the arguments that led the Government to consent to a modification of the inland tariff will be found in the Administration Report for 1870-71, paragraphs 127 to 141, and in its annexure, report by the Director of Traffic, paragraphs 31 to 35. The revised tariff came into force on the 1st January 1872, and had, therefore, been three months in operation at the close of the year under review. The results obtained were very satisfactory. Compared with the same quarter of the previous year, there was shown an increase in the number of inland messages of nearly 14 per cent., and an increase in their value of nearly 42 per cent.

Revised tariff financially successful.

The same degree of success not to be anticipated in the future.

16. Much of this increase is doubtless due to the first action of a new tariff requiring on the part of the public some acquaintance with regulations and considerable power of condensing expression, to obtain a full equivalent for the charges levied. We must not therefore expect in the future so great a difference between numerical and valued results as is shown in the operations for the first three months; nor should the fact be lost sight of that the amount it is possible to collect from the most skilfully designed tariff can never exceed the amount which the public is able to expend for the luxury of telegraphy, and also that the principles which have successfully been applied to tariff manipulations in Europe are not necessarily applicable to this country. It is doubtless right that those who do employ the telegraph should pay a fair price for the accommodation they receive, but it is necessary to guard against the anticipation, not infrequently expressed, that any tariff modification, however well considered, can do more than add but very slightly to the departmental revenue for many years to come, until indeed the average prosperity and enterprise of the bulk of the people have so largely increased that new wants and new ideas and increased mobility of thought and action shall lead to an appreciation of the value of time and with it the desire to economise it.

European experience not applicable to India.

No great increase in revenue to be anticipated from any tariff modification.

17. The peculiar circumstances of this Department, with its few thousands of customers spread over so vast an area, is not, as a rule, sufficiently admitted when the results of its operations are under review. The value of its services to the State cannot be estimated by any cash revenue; it is seen in the increased celerity of public business, in the greater mobility of the Army and Police, and in the increased security of the country; the wise liberality that has hitherto generally been displayed by the Government in dealing with this Department has not been barren of result, and there are few Departments of the State that could at the present time be less easily dispensed with in the general government of the country.

Revenue difficulties insufficiently admitted.

Value of the Telegraph to the State apart from the cash revenue it earns.

18. The earnings of the Department are, however, satisfactorily progressive, and are now anything but an insignificant addition to the revenue of the country. In the present year the cash revenue amounts to more than 16 lakhs of rupees as compared with less than 13½ lakhs during the previous year 1870-71. The details of these figures are given in the annexed report by the Officiating Director of Traffic, (Annexure I.)

Revenue satisfactorily progressive.

Railway Telegraphs. Traffic exchanged between Government and Railway Telegraph Offices.

Exchange of traffic between Railway and Government Offices.

Very inconsiderable.

19. The number of private messages transferred to and from Railway and Government Offices shows an increase of nearly 40 per cent. over the figures for the previous year, but the total number is still insignificant, and out of all proportion to the accommodation available.* * * * The number of paid messages despatched entirely by the lines of the Railway Companies is not known in this office, but the traffic in both these directions can never approach its possible expansion until all the telegraphs of the country are conducted on a uniform system under one head.

Uniformity of system necessary.

India stands alone in according virtually entire freedom to Railway Companies.

20. India is now the only country possessing an extended telegraph organization in which Railway Companies are permitted to conduct their telegraph operations in practical independence of State control, and even to compete with the Government lines, and yet in none can there exist more valid arguments in favor of subordinating the Railway Telegraph systems to that of the State in the general interest of the community. The Government has hitherto hesitated to overrule the objections urged by Railway Companies against a more complete amalgamation of the two systems, and to insist on uniformity of procedure and subordination of the Railway to the State Telegraph, but such a course will eventually be found necessary; expedient and desirable it has long been, and when the numerous stations of the Guaranteed Railways are utilised to the utmost as feeders to the main lines of the country, the increased public

Desirable to subordinate the Railway to the State system of Telegraphs.

convenience which will be afforded will assuredly lead to a much more extended use of the Telegraph.

No change since Colonel Robinson last wrote on the subject.

21. On this subject Colonel Robinson has written fully in his report for the previous year, and it is only needful to remark here that there has been no change in the position of affairs since he wrote. * * * * *

III.—Extensions of Lines and Wires.

Classified and descriptive return of line.

22. Annexure III is a classified and descriptive return of all the lines in India, showing their lengths section by section, the description of supports, wire, insulators, &c., of which they are composed, and the nature of all river crossings. This classification, which was first compiled for purely administrative reasons, will be found of value to all who are interested in the operations of the Department. It will be seen that the Telegraph system consisted on the 31st March 1872 of 15,326 miles of line, and 28,073 miles of wire, of which 4,602 miles of line, or about 30 per cent., are erected along railways. These have been arranged according to their importance into 11 primary, 17 secondary, 45 tertiary, and 15 local lines.

Extent of system.

23. These returns will in future be corrected yearly up to date, and submitted with each Annual Report, and their comparison will afford a ready means of observing and criticising the progress of the Department in construction matters.

24. The report of the Officiating Director of Construction, setting forth the extent of, and progress made in, construction works during the year is attached as Annexure II.

25. The following are the principal works carried out during the year 1871-72 :—

Division	Nature of work
Arracan	Insulation of line Akyab to Mungdoo.
Assam	Laying a cable between Sahibgunge and Caragola. Reconstruction two spans between Sylhet and Silchar.
Bangalore	Construction of line Metapollium to Ootacamund. Ditto ditto Gundaeul to Bellary and Kurnool.
Bengal	Two additional wires Calcutta to Raneegunge Construction Cawnpore to Fyzabad and Byramghat Do Luckeeserai to Raneegunge Do. Lucknow to Shajehanpore Do. Fyzabad to Benares
Bombay	Two additional wires Bombay to Poona. Construction Poona to Madras. Do. Ahmedabad to Veerungaum. Do. Wudwan to Dhollera. Do. Bombay to Deolalee
British Burmah	Construction Rangoon to Prome. Reconstruction and removal Thoukyan to Pegu. Insulation and erection of wire Rangoon to Thoukyan.
Dacca	Construction of iron masts at the Megna, Goomtie, and Berhampootra rivers. Do. cable across Dhullesury river. Do. do. Megna river.
Ganjam	Staving and improving line Samulcotta to Chicacole.
Indore	Construction Munmar to Maligaum. Do. Indore to Oojein. Dismantling Mhow to Nassick.
Malabar	Insulation Belgaum to Tuticorin *(partially)*. Construction Allepi to Nundcara.
Nagpore	Construction Kundwah to Jubbulpore. Two additional wires Jubbulpore to Nynee. One additional wire Julgaum to Nassick.
Punjab	Construction Dera Ismail Khan to Bunnoo. Additional wire Rawul Pindee to Kalakaserai. Additional wire Peshawur to Nowshera. Construction Kalakaserai to Abbottabad Doubling line Umballa to Kussowlee. Construction Shajehanpore to Bareilly. Do. Umballa to Puttiala. Two additional wires Lahore to Wuzeerabad. Construction Wuzeerabad to Sealkote. Dismantling old road line Umballa to Lahore.
Sind	Laying new cables across Indus at Kotree.
Looshai Expedition ...	Erecting a line between Silchar and Tepai Mookh, and between Chittagong and Demagiri.

26. Communication between Calcutta and Rangoon has been very materially improved by the insulation of the lines in Arracan, and by the improvements in cables, &c., that have been introduced in the Dacca Division.

Improved communication between Calcutta and Rangoon.

27. Between Bombay and Madras a thoroughly good line has been erected along the Railway, providing perfect communication for the through traffic between the cables.

New line between Bombay and Madras along the Railway.

28. The construction of a line along the Chord Line of the East Indian Railway has shortened the distance between Calcutta and Bombay and Kurrachee—a great desideratum—and has rendered communication between these important places secure.

Strengthening of communication between Calcutta and Bombay and Kurrachee.

29. The works undertaken for the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway are progressing rapidly. When these lines are completed, we shall possess for ourselves an alternative line between Benares and Agra, and the Company will be provided with two good reliable wires for its own purposes. The amount expended for the form of rent calculated at 5 per cent. on the expenditure. We shall receive rent similarly from the Company will be recovered, and Central India Railway for the line constructed from Ahmedabad to the Bombay, and from the State Railway for lines erected between Lahore and Wuzeerabad. The expenditure incurred in erecting lines to Puttiala and Oojein will be recouped in cash by the Chiefs for whom the lines were made, whose rulers also guarantee the sums to be expended in erecting the lines and offices.

New lines erected for the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

Remunerative works.

30. The extensions undertaken on purely military or political grounds are the following:—

Political or military extensions.

Dera Ismail Khan to Bunnoo;
Rawul Pindee to Kalakaserai and Abbottabad;
Nowshera to Peshawur;
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote;
Lines erected in connection with the Looshai Expedition.

IV.—Looshai Expedition.

32. Early in September 1871, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief brought to the notice of Government the desirability of arrangements being made by this Department for the construction and working of certain telegraph lines required in connection with the expedition then about proceeding into the Looshai country.

33. The original intention was to construct lines of a semi-permanent character from Silchar and Chittagong to Tepai Mookh and Demagiri respectively, and thence to carry flying lines for such further distances as the Commanders in the field might consider desirable. Proposals to meet these requirements were submitted to Government and eventually sanctioned on the 23rd September, as regards the lines to Tepai Mookh and Demagiri only; the further extensions being considered undesirable. An application was subsequently made, so late as the 12th October, by General Bourchier, Commanding the Left Column, for the construction of a line from Chuttuck, the point beyond which steamers from Silchar are unable to proceed except in the rainy season, to Companygunge, a place on the existing line of telegraph between Sylhet and the foot of the Cheerapoonjee Hills. General Bourchier was of opinion that this line would be of the greatest value in connection with the transport arrangements, and after some correspondence regarding the nature of the intervening country, and the great difficulty of traversing it, a distance of only eight miles, the construction of the line was sanctioned by Government, intimation to that effect having been communicated on the 23rd October.

34. Orders to commence operations were received on the 23d September, and as this was shorter notice than was convenient or than would be desirable on similar occasions, it was necessary that prompt and energetic action should be taken. Application had to be made to the Military Authorities for assistance in the matter of transport and labor, officers had to be nominated for the construction of the lines and relieved from their other duties, working parties had to be organized, and stores prepared and despatched from Calcutta to the two bases of operations—Silchar and Chittagong—and all these arrangements necessarily occupied considerable time.

35. The construction of the line from Chittagong fairly commenced on the 1st November and that from Silchar on the 12th idem; and though it would doubtless have been of great assistance to the Military Authorities if the Department had been earlier in the field, and the first sections of the lines had been in working order before the arrival of the troops, no avoidable delay occurred, and credit is due to all concerned for the energy displayed in overcoming the preliminary difficulties.

36. The wire used was of iron, of No. 9½ Birmingham gauge, weighing 300lbs to the mile. It was supported on bamboos, and insulated with small field bracket insulators of two or three patterns specially adapted for the purpose. As much of the country traversed was covered with dense jungle and forest, whenever it was practicable advantage was taken to suspend the wires from the trees, rendering the erection of posts unnecessary. For temporary connecting lines, &c., copper wire of No. 16 Birmingham gauge was used. The material and

tools selected answered, as a rule, admirably for the purpose required, and much valuable information has been furnished by the officers in charge of the parties on the merits of the various articles used, and on such minor modifications of them as their experience had shown to be desirable.

37. The instruments and batteries used were of the same descriptions as those in general use throughout the Department, *viz.*, Morse sounders and a modification of the Daniell cell. They were specially fitted up for portability and ready use, and gave complete satisfaction.

38. The line from Companygunge to Chuttuck, eight miles in length, sanctioned, as before stated, on the 23rd October, was completed on the 16th November, within a day or two of the receipt of the wire from Calcutta. An office was opened at Chuttuck only, the expense of one at Companygunge being saved by special arrangements being made for working this short branch as a derivation from the main line. The line was maintained till the close of the expedition, and proved of the greatest service. Indeed, in connection with the outbreak of cholera among Captain Hidayat Ali's coolies, I have been informed that its value can hardly be overestimated, as without it the arrangements for the operations of the Left or Cachar Column would in all probability have fallen through.

39. The working parties for service with the Left or Cachar Column were organised in Calcutta by Mr. Assistant Superintendent Pitman, officiating as Superintendent, a young officer of great promise, and started under his orders for Silchar on the 19th October, arriving at that place on the 12th November. Work was commenced at once. Mynadhur, 39 miles by wire from Silchar, was reached on the 28th November, and an office opened. Tepai Mookh, a distance of 66 miles from Silchar by wire, and about 80 by the road followed by the troops, was reached on the 28th December, and an office opened on the following day. On the 5th January application was made by the General Commanding for the extension of the line to No. 7 Station, a distance by wire of about 14 miles; and as sufficient copper wire for a light line was available at Tepai Mookh, and the working party for dismantling the line on the return of the expedition was unemployed at the same place, the extension was completed with the assistance of some additional labor supplied by the Commissariat Department at a nominal expense only. An office was opened at No. 6 Station on the 18th January and moved to No. 7 Station on the 3rd February. The telegraph line was not extended beyond this point, which was about 100 miles by road, and 80 miles by wire, from Silchar. The return journey, as far as the telegraph was concerned, commenced on the 27th February, when the office at No. 7 Station was finally closed and dismantling of the line began. Tepai Mookh office was closed on the 7th March, Mynadhur on the 13th March, and the whole line into Silchar completely dismantled by the 17th March.

40. Eight interruptions to communication, lasting in the aggregate for 90 hours, occurred during the whole period. These were caused principally by the falling of trees; and regard being had to the difficult nature of the country and the necessarily light construction of the line, this result was most satisfactory.

41. The country traversed is very hilly, and, from the accounts received, offers as great natural obstacles to the rapid construction of a line of telegraph as it is well possible to conceive. The jungle-clearing was especially heavy, and some idea of the labor of cutting a track through it may be formed from the following extracts from Mr. Pitman's very satisfactory and useful report:—

"In the first instance, a track 24 feet wide and 1,136 feet long was cut through a khud covered with dense bamboo jungle, that is, 3,030 square yards of bamboos had to be cleared away before the wire could be strained up.

"In the second instance, when spanning a piece of forest jungle, a track 1,322 feet long and 23 feet wide was cut."

42. The party suffered at times severely from sickness, and necessarily underwent much hardship and exposure, but all worked cheerfully and well, and Mr. Pitman especially deserves the highest credit for the successful manner in which he conducted the undertaking. My best acknowledgments are due to him, to Messrs. Assistant Superintendents Duthy and Rickards and to Inspector Knight, whose local experience and personal inspection of the route from Cachar to Tepai Mookh in October were of the greatest value. The Signallers, too, performed their duties most satisfactorily, at times under most uncomfortable circumstances and when suffering from illness.

43. The construction of the telegraph line connected with the Right or Chittagong Column commenced from Chittagong on the 1st November under the orders of Mr. Superintendent Flindell. Labor was procurable only with great difficulty, especially for work in the jungle; and it was mainly due to the energy displayed by this officer and his great local experience that sufficient coolies were collected to make a satisfactory start. Several parties were soon at work and rapid progress was made. An office was opened at Rangamuttee, 50 miles from Chittagong, on the 20th November; Kassalong office, 13 miles further, was opened on the 28th idem; Upper Barkhull office, 10½ miles further, on the 6th December, and after some delay, owing to quarantine arrangements, Demagiri, 24 miles further by wire, but over 40 miles by road, was reached on the 6th January. The telegraph line was not extended beyond this point, the total length of wire erected from Chittagong being 97½ miles. The Demagiri office remained open till the 23rd March, when on the return of the expedition it was finally closed. The office at Upper Barkhull was closed on the 28th March, and the whole line dismantled as far as Kassalong by the same date. The temporary retention of the line from

Chittagong to Kassalong having been ordered by Government, the work directly connected with the expedition may therefore be considered to have been completed.

44. From the opening of the line to the closing of the offices only four interruptions, lasting in the aggregate 71 hours, occurred, a satisfactory proof of the care and judgment exercised in the construction of the line.

45. The country appears to have presented no great difficulties for 30 miles out of Chittagong; thence to Demagiri, with a few trifling exceptions, so covered with jungle as to admit of the wire being attached to trees instead of posts for nearly the whole distance. In parts the jungle-cutting is reported as very heavy.

46. With one exception, the whole of the Officers and Inspectors employed were laid up in turn with illness brought on by exposure, and the coolies suffered considerably. Mr. Flindell bears testimony to the zeal and energy displayed by Messrs. Assistant Superintendents Hare and C. Macleane, Inspectors Ackland, Lynch, and Bruce, and Mr. Eleazar, the Telegraph Master of Chittagong, to all of whom, and especially to Mr. Flindell himself, my best acknowledgments are due.

47. The telegraph expenditure of the Left Column, including the cost of the Chuttuck line, amounts to Rs. 26,516-2-10, that of the Right Column to Rs. 22,051-2-5, making a total of Rs. 48,567-5-3, including the pay and allowances of all the Officers, Inspectors and Signallers of the permanent establishment of the Department; from this aggregate a reduction, something over Rs. 3,000, will have to be made when the Chittagong—Kassalong line is dismantled and the stores recovered. The Indian share of the message revenue realised from the offices of the Left Column amounts to Rs. 15,721-6-0; that of the Right Column Rs. 6,547-12-0, making a total of Rs. 22,269-2-0. The value of messages addressed to the officers connected with the expedition is estimated at Rs. 16,520. The expenditure on the lines and the amount of establishment employed were strictly limited to what was necessary with due regard to economy to *ensure* efficiency; and the wisdom of not risking a break-down for the sake of a doubtful economy in an expedition of this kind will be fully recognised when it is remembered how small a proportion the actual cost of establishing a telegraph bears to the interests involved and the value of the indirect results obtained from it.

48. The value of the services rendered by the telegraph in connection with the expedition against the Looshais, and the efficiency of the arrangements made, have been already publicly acknowledged by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, and by the Generals Commanding the Columns; and I have pleasure in testifying here how much the success attained was due to the cordial co-operation and assistance afforded throughout by the Quartermaster General's and Commissariat Departments, by Captain Lewin, the Political Officer attached to the Chittagong Column, and by the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

V.—Stores and Workshops.

Principal items of expenditure.

49. The total cash expenditure under this head amounted Rs. 3,97,150, and the following are the principal items of charge:—

	Rs.
Pay and allowances of Superintendent, Electrical Superintendent, Assistants, and Foremen	52,611
Workshop Labor	47,794
Store Contingencies, including temporary clerical establishment	29,287
Purchase of Stores	1,10,637
Carriage of Stores	1,06,028

Workshops.

Workshop expenditure.

50. The estimated expenditure on account of the workshop *only* during the year was Rs. 1,89,910-12-0, made up of the following items:—

	Rs.	A
Stores issued for manufacture	1,28,395	3
Labor	43,516	3
Supervision, clerical establishment, and contingencies	17,999	6
	1,89,910	12

and the estimated value of the out-turn was Rs. 1,99,749, showing, therefore, a small profit.

Value of out-turn.

It has been found, however, that the percentage charged on the out-turn, *viz.*, 15 per cent., for cost of supervision, clerical establishment, and interest on capital, is not sufficient to cover the actual cost of these heads, and a more equitable percentage is now adopted. The adjustment of this charge is, however, only *pro formâ*, and does not affect the actual expenditure or receipts.

Reduction in rates consequent on adoption of contract system.

51. One of the results of keeping an accurate account of the cost of each work has been that, by the partial introduction of a system of contracts, the rates have in most cases been considerably reduced, while in no instance have they been increased.

Principal items of manufacture for construction purposes.

52. In order to utilise the large number of old half-iron standards with wooden tops, galvanised iron top-pieces 6 feet in length and bottom-pieces 3 feet long have been successfully manufactured. By this means a large number of very strong, good supports have been made available at a time when they

were much required. Their height above the ground is 15 feet, breaking strain over 7 cwt., and the cost of the new top and bottom pieces Rs. 8-14-6. The present pattern usual "intermediate" support is 17 feet high, its breaking strain about 8 cwt., and its cost Rs. 22-6. New bottom-pieces of extra thick galvanised iron have also been manufactured as an experiment for use with condemned standards removed from the Runn of Cutch, the lower portions of which were much corroded.

For the converted half standards referred to above, new sockets were required, and the opportunity was taken to utilise a quantity of old iron in store at Calcutta and to cast them there; this was done very successfully, and at a lower rate than is paid for those received from England. A large number of sole-plates and iron caps required for the standards erected during the year were also cast in the store-yard. In the carrying out of these works, much material that had for years been lying useless was utilised.

Old and hitherto unserviceable material utilised.

53. Another work of interest, and which in future years will probably be one of the most important of those carried out in the workshops, is the repair of insulators by substituting electrically perfect porcelains for the broken and defective ones within the iron hoods. Besides a large number of insulators that were repaired, the following apparatus was manufactured during the year:—

Insulator repair

New instruments manufactured.

Testing batteries	43
Alarums	13
Commutators	8
Discharging apparatus for neutralising the electric charge on long lines	1
Tangent galvanometers	34
Detector galvanometers	150
Siemen's keys	61
Portable testing instruments	45
Lightning discharges	53
Plugs	60
Morse sounders	99
School instruments (sounders)	33
Switches	30
Insulator and joint detectors	3

54. The tangent galvanometer referred to in this list is an instrument specially designed for signal office necessities in this country; reference has already been made to it in the Traffic Report for 1870-71. It is a very valuable instrument, but its manufacture is somewhat difficult, and the number completed is much below the requirements. Arrangements have, however, been made to lessen the manufacturing difficulties, and to increase the rate of their supply. With the exception of these instruments, it is expected that the work of the shops in connection with signal office apparatus will be confined to repairs for sometime to come. The "insulator and joint detector" is an invention of the Electrical Superintendent, Mr. Schwendler, and a very valuable one. Steel of the best quality is required for the manufacture of the magnets of this apparatus, and much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining this.

Tangent galvanometer.

Future operations in connection with instruments will mainly be confined to repairs.

Apparatus for detecting defective insulators or joints.

55. Every manufactured article susceptible of electrical examination continues to be tested before being brought on to the Store Books. These tests are carried out by the Electrical Superintendent, or under his supervision and on his responsibility; an independent check on the efficiency of the manufacture is thus secured. During the year all the insulators in stock were tested. They amounted to upwards of 41,000, and of these 2·3 per cent. were rejected as electrically defective.

Electrical examination of all manufactures.

Independent check on quality.

56. The expenditure and outturn of the departmental press are included in the workshop operations. The rates charged were, however, too low, as the pay of the permanent establishment employed on the Press was erroneously charged to establishment instead of to manufacture. This mistake has since been rectified, but the enhanced rates are still lower than those of the Alipore Jail Press, and much below those of the Government Printing Press at Calcutta.

Departmental Press.

57. The cable machine works satisfactorily, but, owing to the want of perfect "core," that in stock having deteriorated, there was but little cabling undertaken. On the arrival of fresh core from England, 6,810 yards of new cable were commenced, but not completed during the year.

Cable Machine.

Stores.

58. The total value of stores received for issue and for workshop manufacture amounted to Rs. 15,99,787, as compared with Rs. 9,87,333, the value of the receipts during 1870-71. The total issues, including transfers from one depôt to another, amounted to Rs. 15,77,290; in 1870-71 the value of the issues was Rs. 12,41,303. The transactions were therefore much

Increase of work in the Store Branch.

heavier in 1871-72 than in 1870-71. Of the total receipts Rs. 10,52,385 represent the value of stores received from England; the balance, Rs. 5,47,402, is made up of the following items:—

	Rs.
Stores outturned from the workshop	1,99,749
Purchases in India	1,10,637
Received from other Departments	87,745
Miscellaneous receipts	1,89,271

59. The value of stores issued from Calcutta and from the branch depôts and agencies was as follows:—

	Rs.
Calcutta	8,44,861
Bombay	4,90,451
Madras	1,10,090
Kurrachee	18,340
Rangoon	2,647
Agencies	1,10,901

The last item, stores supplied from agencies, consisted of stores obtained from dismantled lines, and from surplus balances available from other works. In past years but a small proportion of such stores available in different parts of the country was utilised; now, however, returns of all stores are regularly received and checked, and nothing is wasted. To assist Store Agents in learning the names of the various descriptions of stores in use, a book of diagrams was prepared by the Superintendent of Stores and issued to them.

Stores at out-stations utilised to the best advantage.

60. The following is a resumé of the various heads of service against which the issues were charged:—

	Rs.
Construction and improvement of lines	10,53,895
Repairs to and renewals of lines	56,422
Revenue offices	94,662
Non-revenue offices	23,741
Issued to other Departments	4,706
Miscellaneous	2,15,469
Workshop	1,28,395

61. The number of indents of all kinds complied with from Calcutta during the year was 2,402, as compared with 2,094 during the preceding year; 340 construction indents were forwarded from Calcutta to depôts and agencies for compliance, and the number of indents complied with from Bombay and Madras amounted to 534.

Number of indents complied with.

62. Endeavours were made to obtain insulators and battery cells from the potteries established in this country, but without success. In Madras and Bombay the manufacture was not even attempted. In Bengal attempts were made, and samples of insulators and jars were received from two firms, but the former were quite worthless, and the stone-ware jars were found mostly porous, and far inferior to those obtained from England, although the price charged was the same. Experiments in this direction have therefore ceased for the present.

Unsuccessful experiments with Indian pottery ware.

63. The arrear accounts of the stores and workshops have been entirely brought up to date, and are now punctually submitted; old "objection statements" have been explained, and outstanding balances against personal accounts amounting to more than a lakh and a half of Rupees have been cleared,—results which reflect great credit on the Officiating Superintendent Mr. Ffinch and his office establishment, more especially as they have been obtained in the face of an admittedly insufficient staff.

Arrear accounts all brought up to date.

Credit due to Mr. Ffinch and his establishment.

VI.—Finance.

64. The expenditure on capital account during the year is shown below:—

	Rs.
Construction of lines	13,53,546
Ditto building	1,97,502
	15,51,048
Proportion of general charges debitable to capital account	2,80,847
Increase in stock balances	65,746
	18,97,641
Transfer from capital account of the value of lines dismantled during the year	4,96,429
	14,01,212

65. According to the last Administration Report of Colonel Robinson, the capital account of the Department on the 31st March 1871 was Rs. 1,91,26,975.

Since that date, attempts have been made to arrive at a more accurate account of the expenditure of the Department from its commencement. Elaborate calculations have been made by the Controller of Accounts with this object, who furnishes the following as a more correct statement :—

	Rs.
Capital Expenditure to end of March 1871	... 2,36,36,017
Deduct expenditure on lines abandoned	... 48,56,839
Net expenditure to end of March 1871	... 1,87,79,178
Or, to the end of March 1872, gross expenditure ...	... 2,55,33,658
Net expenditure, less cost of abandoned lines	... 2,01,80,390

This amount is but an estimate however, and is much in excess of the real value of the lines, &c., as they at present stand. In the earlier years of Indian Telegraphy, the lines were constructed hastily of temporary material, required consequently frequent renewal, and were removed, abandoned, or replaced by others on military or political grounds, according to the exigencies of the service. No capital and revenue account was kept in those days; for the sums spent year by year, the State received ample equivalent in the assistance it derived from the telegraph, and the value of this service can scarcely be overrated.

66. The existing lines of telegraph bear about the same relations to those they have superseded, as a modern line of railway does to previous roads, tramways, temporary lines, or canals which may have been constructed in the same direction in previous years for political ends, and since abandoned in favor of a more perfect means of locomotion; or as a permanent barrack does to temporary ones that may have formerly occupied the same site.

67. The present endeavour to ascertain the total expenditure incurred on capital account from the commencement cannot be otherwise than unsuccessful, owing to the absence in any office of complete records. But, if the figures obtained were absolutely reliable, they would be of value only as a statistical record, and should find no place in a capital account now virtually for the first time to be commenced.

68. It has therefore been recommended to Government that the capital account shall commence with the lines and other property of the department at their present value. The recently prepared descriptive return of all lines, to which reference has already been made (*para.* 22), will render such a valuation very simple, and it will then be practicable to separate with some attempt at accuracy the purely state lines from those erected and worked mainly on commercial grounds, and to exercise an intelligent financial control over the future operations of the department.

69. The unsettled state of this question, and the many changes of procedure that have been, and are being, introduced in the endeavour to assimilate the telegraph accounts to the system in force in the *Public Works Department*, render it impossible to furnish with this report, as was intended, a complete capital and revenue account shewing the result of the departmental operations up to the end of the year.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

Speed of transmission.

70. Notwithstanding several serious interruptions to communication caused by cyclones, inundations, and other non-preventible accidents, the speed of transmission maintained during the year shews a marked increase over the favorable results already recorded for 1870-71. The detailed figures are given in the report by the Officiating Director of Traffic, and they afford matter for congratulation as a sure indication of continued improvement. The average time occupied by all classes of messages on the five longest lines* of the country, which was in 1869-70, 7 hours 42 minutes, in 1870-71, 3 hours 3 minutes, fell in 1871-72 to 1 hour 48 minutes, although the number of messages had increased considerably.

*Calcutta—Kurrachee.
Calcutta—Bombay.
Calcutta—Madras.
Bombay—Kurrachee.
Bombay—Madras.

Complaints against the department.

71. The percentage of complaints has also markedly diminished, *viz.*, from ·12 in 1870-71 to ·07 in 1871-72; and although there is doubtless room for further improvement, the immense progress made during the past three years in the regularity, speed, and accuracy of the service demonstrates very conclusively that the exertions of the department are rightly directed, and may be accepted as evidence of its determination to neglect nothing which can help to render the telegraph reliable and popular.

Extent of our operations as compared with the countries of Europe.

72. A comparison of our operations with those of other countries may not prove uninteresting. An examination of the statistics of all the administrations of Europe, excluding Great Britain, shews that India stands :—

4*th* in order as regards ordinary expenditure and length of line;

5*th* in order respecting revenue, length of wire, number of employés, and number of offices (including railway offices); and

13*th* in order as regards the number of messages transmitted (excluding the number despatched by railway offices, of which we have no record, but which are included in many of the foreign returns).

Personal.

Colonel Robinson absent on duty and on furlough.

73. Colonel Robinson, R. E., Director General, proceeded to England on duty for six months from the 25th July 1871, and thereafter on furlough for two years. He represented this department at the sub-conference held at Berne in September 1871, and at the general conference held later at Rome.

Appointments made in the direction.

74. On Colonel Robinson's departure for Europe, the Government of India was pleased to appoint me to officiate as Director General, Mr. Cappel as Officiating Deputy Director General, and Mr. J. H. Lane as Officiating Director of Traffic. Captain J. Eckford, R. E., continued to officiate as Director of Construction for Captain H. A. Mallock, on furlough.

Mr. Cappel.

75. Mr. Cappel's services are known to, and fully appreciated by, Government, and therefore call for no special mention by me; but I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to place on record my high sense of his ability and value, and my full appreciation of the aid he has on all occasions so willingly and readily afforded me.

Mr. J. H. Lane.

76. Mr. J. H. Lane has in his present appointment evinced the same amount of earnestness, ability, and application that has characterised his previous service in almost every branch of the department; he has performed the important duties entrusted to him with marked efficiency, discretion and success, and deserves and has my best thanks and most cordial acknowledgments.

77. In every grade, the majority of the officers of the department have shown exemplary zeal and ability in the discharge of their various duties,—an acknowledgment equally due to very many of those in subordinate grades. The general conduct of the whole of the signalling establishment has been excellent, and has afforded me much satisfaction.

SIMLA, *The 5th June* 1873.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel, Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.*

ANNEXURE I.

Report on the Traffic Operations of the Telegraph Department for the year 1871-72.

The extensions of telegraphic communication eastward of India which have been effected during the year under notice comprise the cables laid between Singapore and Hong-Kong, Hong-Kong and Shanghai, and Shanghai and Nagasaki. No change has occurred in the lines westward of India. A new route from Europe to China and Japan has been opened up "*viâ* Amoor" by the construction of a land line of telegraph through Asiatic Russia to the Pacific, and by a sub-marine cable laid thence to Nagasaki. This alternative route to China and Japan is also available for messages from India, which can be sent *viâ* Teheran and thence on to the Russian lines.

2. *The British Indian Sub-marine Telegraph Company.*—The working of this Company's cable has continued to be exceedingly satisfactory. No interruptions have occurred. Of the telegrams exchanged between the Government and cable offices during the year, 30,178 were for or from India, and 6,800 were messages in transit from the Westward to the Far-East.

3. *The British Indian Extension Telegraph Company.*—The cable of this Company has also been entirely free from interruption. Of the telegrams transferred at Madras during the year to and from the cable, 6,712 either originated in, or were destined for India, and 9,420 were messages in transit from the Far-East to places Westward of India.

4. *British Australian Telegraph Company.*—Communication between Singapore and Java by the cable of this Company was re-established on the 2nd April 1871, having been interrupted from the 12th March; it has since worked uninterruptedly. The land line connecting South Australi with Port Darwin was at the close of the year being rapidly pushed on, and the cable intended to link Java with Australia was on its way from England.

5. *China Sub-marine Telegraph Company.*—This Company's cable was successfully laid between Singapore and Hong-Kong, and the line opened to the public on the 8th June 1871; no interruption has since occurred. An intermediate station at Cape St. James' for Saigon was established on the 31st July 1871.

6. *Great Northern Telegraph Extension Company.*—This Company had laid a cable from Shanghai to Hong-Kong about a month prior to the latter station being connected with Singapore. At the time of this latter event, the Hong-Kong—Shanghai cable was interrupted, but repairs were effected by the 20th June 1871; a second interruption occurred on the 14th February 1872, which lasted nine days.

7. On the 15th August 1871, a further section of this Company's cable having been laid from Shanghai to Nagasaki, a direct line of telegraph existed from Japan through India to Europe and America, a cable across the Pacific Ocean being the only link wanting to complete telegraphic communication round the world. A short interruption occurred on the Shanghai —Nagasaki section from the 25th to the 28th of August 1871. It is understood that this Company has been much harassed by wilful damage to its cables, the portions lying in shallow water being fished up by the Chinese who cut off and steal as much as they can carry away.

8. From Nagasaki this Company laid a cable to Wladiwostok, the terminus of the land line constructed by the Great Northern Telegraph Company through Asiatic Russia to Europe. This alternative telegraphic route from China and Japan to Europe was opened for traffic on the 1st January 1872.

9. *The Indo-European Telegraph Company's Route to Europe,* known to the public as *viâ* Teheran, has worked with commendable regularity and accuracy. Only one serious interruption occurred during the year, *viz.,* from the 12th to the 18th December 1871. This stoppage occurred beyond Tiflis. Of the telegrams which passed through Kurrachee by this route during 1871-72, 16,634 were for or from India, and 1,173 were messages in transit from places westward of India to the Far-East.

10. *The Turkish Line* has worked fairly during the year, and up to the date when its rates were raised to the tariff in force on the other routes, it obtained a considerable share of the traffic. The only serious interruption was one which occurred beyond Mosul on the 13th July 1871, lasting ten days. Of the telegrams which passed through Kurrachee by this route, 10,335 either originated in, or were addressed to India, and 1,253 were messages in transit from the westward to the Far-East.

TARIFFS.

Modifications during 1871-72.

Inland.

11. On the 1st January 1872, a tariff was adopted under which the address is free, and six words in ordinary language are transmitted within Indian limits irrespective of distance for one rupee. For messages between India and British Burmah or Ceylon, the rates are 50 per cent. higher. The result of this measure, during the three months of the year it was in operation, was most satisfactory. As compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the following results were obtained :—

January, February, and March.	Number of messages sent.	Value of messages sent.
		Rs.
1871	1,45,130	2,65,128
1872	1,65,419	3,76,163
Increase	20,289	1,11,035
Percentage of increase	13·97	41·87

12. On the same date a concession came into force by which *bonâ fide* press messages are accepted at special reduced rates. The value of such rebates for January, February, and March 1872 was Rs. 10,644.

International.

13. The Vienna Convention had fixed the tariff from London to India (west of Chittagong) at Rs. 28-8 per 20 words by all routes. As mentioned in the last report, the charges *viâ* Suez and *viâ* Teheran were raised by the companies from the 15th February 1871 to Rs. 45 per 20 words, and those to other places were enhanced proportionately. The rates *viâ* Turkey, however, remained unchanged. It was contended by the companies that the lower rate was unremunerative, and that Turkey was working at a loss. A special Commission was thereupon convened at Berne which decided that Turkey must equalise its tariff with those by the other routes. It was also determined that the minimum chargeable length of a message should be 20 words, the special reduction in favor of 10-word messages being withdrawn. Turkey for some time refused to ratify the proceedings of this commission, but eventually submitted. Accordingly, from the 10th December 1871, the rates by all routes were equalised. Since this date the number of messages traversing the Turkish route has decreased very seriously. No further changes occurred during the year in the tariff for places to the westward, excepting a reduction on the part of the Atlantic Cable Companies for messages between London or Brest and America; the tariff which had been £6 was lowered to £4 per 20 words.

14. The Indian terminal rate remained at Rs. 4-12 (with an addition of Rs. 2 for places eastward of Chittagong and in Ceylon) throughout the year.

15. The tariffs to the eastward were fixed as follows :—

For 20 words.

To	FROM MADRAS. On Messages from India. From Stations west of Chittagong.	FROM MADRAS. On Messages from India. From Stations east of Chittagong or in Ceylon.	FROM MADRAS. On messages originating to the westward of India.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Penang	19 12 0	21 12 0	17 4 0
Singapore	27 12 0	29 12 0	25 4 0
Java—			
Batavia, &c.	37 4 0	39 4 0	36 4 0
West of Samarang	37 12 0	39 12 0	36 12 0
East of Samarang	38 12 0	40 12 0	37 12 0
Saigon	39 12 0	41 12 0	33 12 0
Hong-Kong	51 4 0	53 4 0	45 4 0
Shanghai	63 12 0	65 12 0	57 12 0
Japan	73 12 0	75 12 0	67 12 0

From the 10th December 1871 the *transit* charge for Penang and Singapore messages was increased by the British Indian Extension Telegraph Company by Rs. 5. No further changes occurred during the year.

16. The Indian transit rate for foreign messages was fixed at Rs. 3-12 per 20 words.

NUMBER OF MESSAGES.

17. Of a total number of 7,02,706 messages despatched during the year, 47,768 were free, and the remainder, 6,54,938, paid, *i. e.*—

State	54,305
Private	6,00,633

18. The following comparative statement shows the number of each description of messages during the past five years, with the percentage of increase or decrease under each head:—

Number of Messages of all descriptions, showing percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with previous year.

YEAR.	STATE			PRIVATE.			PUBLIC NEWS-FREE			TELEGRAPH SERVICE AND OTHER, FREE			TOTAL.			No. of offices open during each year.
	No	Percentage of Increase or Decrease		No.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.		No.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease		No	Percentage of Increase or Decrease		No.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.		
		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase	Decrease		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.	
1867-68	41,306			2,69,638			8,199			54,689			3,65,033			171
1868-69	40,615		1·67	3,33,856	23·82		6,690		18·44	52,391	...	4 20	4,33,552	18 57	..	186
1869-70	39,493	...	2 98	4,45,215	33·36		3,597	...	44·73	55,222	5·4	...	5,43,435	48·62		198
1870-71	37,606	.	4 5	5,39,755	21·23	...	3,873	7·60	..	47,999	...	13·08	6,29,233	15 79	.	205
1871-72	54,305	44·4		6,00,633	11·0		3,769	...	2·68	43,999		8 3·4	7,02,706	11 67	...	199

19. *State Messages.*—This class has, it will be observed, considerably increased, which is attributable to the Looshai Expedition, the Delhi Camp of Exercise, the Kooka rising, and the system of periodical telegraphic weather and crop reports introduced by the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

20. *Private.*—The number of private messages sent during 1871-72 shows a satisfactory increase on the figures of the preceding year.

21. *Public News-Free.*—A slight decrease is observable under this head as compared with the figures of the previous year. Details will be found in Appendix F.

22. *Telegraph Service Free.*—This class of traffic continues to show steady decrease. It includes the daily telegrams exchanged between the more important stations, showing the state of communication and the latest dates of messages. This information is for the use of the public. The proportion of purely administrative telegrams is exceedingly small.

23. *International Traffic.*—As will be observed from the following table, this class of messages continues to increase considerably in number. The corresponding growth of inland traffic is shown side by side. The former has increased 173 per cent. in five years; the latter 116 per cent. in the same period.

YEAR.	Number of Inland private Telegrams.	Number of Foreign private Telegrams.
1867-68	2,41,287	28,351
1868-69	3,01,297	32,559
1869-70	4,01,924	13,291
1870-71	4,72,735	67,020
1871-72	5,23,023	77,610

24. *Telegrams transferred to and from the Railway Telegraph Systems.*—The details of traffic under this head are given in Appendix B. The total number so transferred was 32,833, of which 13,305 originated at Railway Telegraph Offices and were destined for Government Telegraph Stations, and 19,528 were tendered at Government Telegraph Offices and transferred to Railway Companies for delivery at places having only Railway Telegraph communication.

25. In Appendix A is detailed the number of messages originating at, addressed to, and repeated in transit through every Telegraph Office in India, as well as their value, and the cost of each signal office. Appendix G shows the number and value of service and private messages sent from each office; this latter return is arranged with reference to presidencies and provinces in accordance with requisition from the Financial Department.

REVENUE.

26. The amount realized during the year was Rs. 16,00,383-3, *viz.* :—

	Rs	A	Rs.	A.
Inland messages	11,20,742	8		
Foreign messages	4,55,850	11		
			15,76,593	3
Sale of Telegraph Gazette	...		9,960	0
Guarantees	...		3,802	0
Miscellaneous	...		10,028	0
TOTAL ...			16,00,383	3

27. The above was the amount actually realized in cash, but the following items must be added to show the total value of work done during the year :—

	Rs.
Value of "free" messages despatched by order of Government, as per Notification in *Gazette of India*, No. 474 of the 9th July 1869	48,982
Value of European news messages delivered free to Government functionaries ...	24,734
Value of press copies of the above after deducting payments made by Router at concessionary rates to 31st December 1871	36,850
Value of concessions on press messages under the rules which came into force 1st January 1872	10,644
TOTAL ...	1,21,210

The actual earnings of the department during 1871-72 were therefore—

	Rs.
Cash	16,00,383
Pro formâ	1,21,210
TOTAL ...	17,21,593

28. In Appendix C are shown details of the number and value of service and private messages transmitted during 1871-72, with increase or decrease on the preceding year. The following is an abstract of this return :—

Nature of collections.	Increase.			Decrease.			Percentage of			
							Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Rs.	A.	No.	Rs.	A.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
State	16,699	99,191	7	...	...	...	44·4	80·8		
Private	60,878	1,75,856	14	..	...	...	11·0	14·9		
TOTAL .	77,577	2,75,048	5	...	...	...	13·4	21·1		

29. The following table shows the number and value of all messages during the past five years, and the percentages of increase or decrease under each head, as compared with 1867-68 :—

YEAR.	STATE.				PRIVATE				TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.				FREE NEWS MESSAGES.	
	No	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease in value.		No.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease in value		No	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease in value.		No.	Value.
			Increase.	Decrease			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.		
		Rs A				Rs. A.				Rs. A.				Rs. A
1867-68	41,306	1,78,700 15	...	...	2,69,638	9,57,439 7			3,10,944	11,36,140 0	..	...	8,199	1,00,550 0
1868-69	40,615	1,61,297 7	..	9·75	3,33,856	9,94,795 3	3·90	.	3,74,471	11,56,092 10	1·76	...	6,690	55,990 0
1869-70	39,403	1,37,592 4		23·00	4,45,215	10,73,047 11	12·00		4,84,618	12,10,639 15	6·50	..	3,595	37,038 10
1870-71	37,606	1,22,760 7	..	31·30	5,39,755	11,78,784 9	23·12		5,77,361	13,01,545 15	14·56	...	3,873	49,775 0
1871-72	54,305	2,21,951 13	24·2	...	6,00,633	13,54,641 6	41·48	.	6,54,938	15,76,593 3	38·75	..	3,769	48,982 8

30. From the above it will be observed that the value of private messages has increased 41·48 per cent. since 1867-68. Separating inland from foreign, the following results are shown :—

Inland Private Messages.

Year.	No.	Value.	Percentages of increase: Compared with 1867-68. No.	Compared with 1867-68. Value.	Compared with preceding year. No.	Compared with preceding year. Value.	Remarks.
		Rs. A.					
1867-68 ...	2,41,287	7,63,880 11	...	...	...	...	
1868-69 ...	3,01,297	7,96,417 10	24·87	4·25	24·87	4·25	
1869-70 ...	4,01,924	8,17,595 2	66·58	7·03	33·39	2·66	
1870-71 ...	4,72,735	8,51,217 8	95·92	11·43	17·62	4·11	
1871-72 ...	5,23,023	9,22,639 14	116·76	20·78	10·63	8·38	Free address conceded and six-word unit adopted, 1st January 1872.

It will be remarked that while the annual increase in the *number* of inland private messages sent is not so great as in the previous years, the enhanced value is more than double that of the average annual increase shown under this head. This is mainly attributable to the incidence of the new tariff during the last quarter of the year (*vide* paragraph 11).

31. *Foreign messages.*—In paragraph 23 it was shown that the growth of international traffic continues to be steady. Adding to the figures therein given the *State* message totals for the year, and separating the results so obtained under the heads of received, sent, and transit, it is found that the first category exhibits barely any increase, the second a considerable decrease, while it is to the third we must look for the fact of the growth of foreign traffic having been progressive during the year. The enhanced charges detailed in paragraph 13 account for this serious check to Indo-European traffic, while the extensions of sub-marine lines to the eastward, as referred to in the first six paragraphs of this report, could not but result in a largely increased number of telegrams passing *through* India. It may indeed be said that this class of traffic was created during the year under report, as the line previously extended only as far as Java, and even that section had at the commencement of 1871-72 been working only three months. The following is an abstract of foreign traffic returns for the past five years :—

Statement showing the number of sent, received, and transit foreign messages and the Indian share of their value from 1867-68 *to* 1871-72.

Year	Number of Messages despatched: To India.	From India	Transit, *i. e.*, between Far-East and places westward of India.	Total.	Indian share of value.	Percentages of increase as compared with previous years: No	Value	Remarks.
					Rs. A.			
1867-68 ...	14,521	13,830	...	28,351	1,93,558 12	...	...	
1868-69 ...	16,417	16,142	...	32,559	1,98,377 9	14·84	2·49	Tariff reduced during 1868-69.
1869-70 ...	21,824	21,467	...	43,291	2,55,452 9	32·96	28·77	
1870-71 ..	28,810	35,115	3,095	67,020	3,27,567 0	54·81	28·23	
1871-72 ...	28,856	31,889	18,658	79,403	4,55,850 11	18·80	39·16	Tariff increased, *viz.*, *vid* Suez and *vid* Teheran, on 15th February 1871, and *vid* Turkey on 10th December 1871. Ten-word messages abolished from latter date.

The total charge for messages between India and Europe having been raised 58 per cent., and the number of telegrams exhibiting an increase of nearly 19 per cent., the percentage of increase of value in the above statement might be expected to be higher than is shown. In explanation of this apparent anomaly, it must be mentioned that when the trafic was thus so considerably enhanced by the companies, the Indian share was raised only by 26 per cent.

32. In Appendix D will be found a summary showing month by month the number and value of foreign messages to, from, and through India by the several routes. The number and value of Inland Messages being also given, this statement forms a complete return of the monthly message revenue of the department throughout the year.

EXPENDITURE IN SIGNAL OFFICES.

33. The following statement shows that while the number of messages sent has increased 44 per cent. since 1868-69, the expenditure in signal offices during the same period has been reduced by 8 per cent. :—

Year.	Number of offices open.	Number of messages.	Expenditure in signal offices.		Decrease in expenditure as compared with 1868-69.	
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
1868-69	186	4,33,552	13,47,706	6	... ...	
1869-70	190	5,43,435	13,13,425	1	34,281	5
1870-71	197	6,29,233	12,49,022	8	98,683	14
1871-72	192	6,24,746	12,36,566	2	1,11,140	4

As the Ceylon Telegraphs were transferred to the Government of India during the period embraced in the above return, they have been excluded to facilitate comparison. The saving effected in three years, it will be seen, amounts to Rs. 2,44,105-7. But in order to arrive at the real result of the efforts to economise, it is necessary that the annual increments of Telegraph Masters and Signallers, which is an item of increase beyond control, shall be added. This results in a total decrease of expenditure of Rs. 4,46,332, since the direction of the traffic branch was first made over to a special officer. Although, moreover, the signalling establishment has throughout this period been in excess of the requirements of the service, no arbitrary reduction of establishment either in pay or numbers has been resorted to; the financial result would have been more striking had a less considerate policy been adopted in this respect.

34. The services of supernumerary Signallers have, as far as possible, been utilised in opening experimental telegraph offices wherever (on the route of the existing lines) there appeared a probability of the receipts covering the expenses. These experiments have unfortunately demonstrated the inelasticity of telegraphic correspondence in the interior of India, many such stations having already had to be closed, while others which are unremunerative must gradually be dispensed with. Much valuable evidence of the necessity for caution in expending capital on branch extensions of telegraph lines has, however, thus been gained at a minimum of expense.

35. In Appendix E are given the number of complaints and the number of messages transmitted during each month of the year under report. The former are classified according to the result of the investigation made in each instance. The following is an abstract of the number and percentage of complaints during the last five years :—

Number and percentage of complaints by the public.

Year.	Total Number of Private and State *paid* Messages.			Total Number of Complaints.			Percentage of Complaints.		
	Indian.	Indo-European.	Total.	Indian.	Indo-European.	Total.	Indian.	Indo-European.	Total.
1867-68 ...	2,82,583	28,361	3,10,944	414	174	588	·15	·61	·19
1868-69 ...	3,41,845	32,626	3,74,471	618	285	903	·18	·87	·24
1869-70 ..	4,41,327	43,291	4,81,618	418	403	821	·09	·93	·17
1870-71 ...	5,10,341	67,020	5,77,361	312	409	721	·06	·61	·12
1871-72 ...	5,75,535	79,403	6,54,938	244	240	484	·04	·03	·07

The above result evidences a progressive improvement in the regularity and reliability of the service, and may be accepted as satisfactory.

36. The value of refunds chargeable to the Indian Administration during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Inland messages	19	0	0
Foreign messages	473	7	3
Total ...	492	7	3

SPEED OF TRANSMISSION.

37. A very marked improvement is observable for the year under notice in the average time intervals of messages in transit over the Indian lines, the details of which will be found in the following statement :—

Approximate average time occupied by telegrams in transmission between the following principal stations, including all delays from time of receipt of the messages from the senders until time of receipt by the terminal station.

Year.	Calcutta and Kurrachee.						Calcutta and Bombay.						Calcutta and Madras.						Bombay and Kurrachee.						Bombay and Madras.						Mean of time occupied in transmission over all five routes	
	Calcutta Kurrachee.		Kurrachee Calcutta.		Mean.		Calcutta Bombay.		Bombay Calcutta.		Mean.		Calcutta Madras.		Madras Calcutta.		Mean.		Bombay Kurrachee.		Kurrachee Bombay.		Mean.		Bombay Madras.		Madras Bombay.		Mean.			
	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.	Hrs.	M.
1867-68	17	48	18	55	18	21	19	34	19	45	19	39	10	29	8	26	9	27	6	0	6	45	6	22	9	15	10	13	9	44	12	43
1868-69	8	8	8	46	8	27	20	41	13	37	17	9	17	20	20	35	18	57	6	4	5	23	5	43	12	20	15	50	14	5	12	52
1869-70	4	43	3	25	4	4	8	35	8	57	8	46	10	59	10	43	10	51	4	15	3	36	3	55	7	50	7	57	7	53	7	42
1870-71	2	17	3	30	2	53	5	0	5	12	5	6	2	59	2	46	2	52	1	2	1	57	1	29	2	59	2	55	2	57	3	3
1871-72	1	55	2	4	1	59	3	6	2	31	2	48	1	53	1	42	1	47	0	50	1	25	1	7	1	25	1	18	1	21	1	48

Statement showing the relative time intervals by each route each year, adopting the average of 1871-72 as the unit.

																		Total Number of paid messages transmitted.
1867-68	...	...	9·25	...	...	7·02	...	...	5·3	...	...	5·70	...	...	7·21	3,10,944
1868-69	...	...	4·26	...	...	6·12	...	...	10·62	...	...	5·12	...	...	10·43	3,74,471
1869-70	...	...	2·05	...	...	3·13	...	...	6·08	...	...	3·50	...	...	5·84	4,84,618
1870-71	...	...	1·45	...	...	1·82	...	...	1·60	...	...	1·32	...	...	2·18	5,77,361
1871-72	...	...	1·00	...	...	1·00	...	...	1·00	...	...	1·00	...	...	1·00	6,54,938

SIGNALLING ESTABLISHMENT.

38. As mentioned in paragraph 33, the staff of Telegraph Masters and Signallers which it was necessary to maintain some years back has recently, owing to the gradual diminution in the number of repeating stations and to the improvement effected in the organisation of the traffic branch, been found to be in excess of the requirements of the service. Every facility has therefore been accorded to those wishing to leave the department to take up their employment, while really worthless and incorrigible men have from time to time been discharged; notwithstanding this, the number of casualties for the year is still remarkably low, being only 4·87 per cent. of the establishment, and 32 per cent. less than the total for 1870-71. The details are as follows:—

Casualties during 1871-72.

Grades.	Resigned.	Dismissed.	Deserted.	Services dispensed with.	Pensioned.	Died.	Disappeared.	Total.
Telegraph Masters	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Signallers (General Service)	17	11	...	2	1	8	1	40
Ditto (Local Service)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Probationers	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total ..	18	12	2	2	1	8	1	44

39. A few lads were engaged experimentally at Madras during the year as "Local Signallers" for service within the limits of the Madras Presidency. In consideration of immunity from general service, they are paid considerably less than ordinary Signallers; their pay on commencing being Rs. 25 instead of Rs. 40. The result has been sufficiently satisfactory to encourage a cautious extension of this system when it becomes necessary to commence recruiting for the signalling branch.

40. The discipline and conduct of the signalling staff have been very commendable, and the marked decrease in the number of complaints by the public, regarding errors, &c., in messages, evidences enhanced care and efficiency on the part of this important branch of the department.

MILITARY SIGNALLERS.

41. Every facility continues to be offered to European soldiers desirous of learning telegraphy. In addition to the classes previously established at the places named in the last report, others have during the year been opened at the following stations:—

Cannanore.	Simla.
Delhi.	Subathoo.
Gwalior.	Thyetmyoo.
Jubbulpore.	Tounghoo.
Mooltan.	Vizianagram.
Poona.	

Up to the end of the year 1871-72 no less than 77 non-commissioned officers and men had been through a course of training under officers of this department, and had received certificates of their qualifications as Morse Signallers, while many more are still under instruction.

The following offices have also partially or entirely been worked by Military Signallers:—

Kamptee.	Ferozepore.
Mhow.	Subathoo.
Morar.	Dugshai.
Muttra.	Neemuch.
Gwalior.	

TELEGRAPH STATIONS OPENED AND CLOSED DURING 1871-72.

42. The following is a list of new offices established during the year:—

Bunnoo.	Pallee.
Dhollera.	Puttialla.
Dugshai.	Sholapore.
Gooty.	Subathoo.
Myanoung.	Wurdah.
Oojein.	

While those closed were

Burnuggur.	Erinpoora.
Cuddalore.	Verungaum.

Temporary offices, such as those opened in connection with the Looshai Expedition, are not included in the above.

ELECTRICAL.

43. The progress made during the year in the practical application of the highest scientific knowledge to the peculiar requirements of Indian Telegraphy has, under the able superintendence of Mr. Schwendler, the Departmental Electrician, been very marked, and the satisfactory improvement in the general working of the department is due, in no slight degree, to the efficiency of the electrical branch.

44. A knowledge of the testing of instruments, stores, and working lines has been greatly extended among the higher grades as well as in the signalling branch, every facility being given to those who show a desire to perfect themselves in this useful and interesting study.

45. The first part of a pamphlet of Testing Instructions has been compiled by Mr. Schwendler with so much care and ability that the work, when complete, will probably be superior to anything of the kind hitherto published. Although it is designed to be so clear and practical as to be easily intelligible to all grades of the department, it will at the same time thoroughly elucidate the theory of the subject for the benefit of the more advanced.

46. The Electrical Superintendent has, moreover, done an important service in devising a means of detecting on working lines of telegraph insulators which have become defective since they were brought into use, or which were imperfect when originally supplied prior to the recently introduced system of strict tests applied to material of all kinds previous to issue. The apparatus for thus testing the efficiency of insulators is based on the principle of sending a magneto-electric current through the resistance of the insulator, and measuring the strength of such current by its effect on the tester's sense of feeling or taste.

47. An insulator offering a resistance of less than 1 megohm* can readily be detected by the shock experienced by the tester while holding the contact point in his hand. In the event of no such shock being felt, the tester touches the contact point with his tongue, and if the insulator have a resistance less than 8 megohms, a strong metallic taste will be apparent. Should no such taste be observable, the insulator is passed as serviceable. In this way all insulators under 8 megohms resistance are eliminated from our working lines.

Although 8 megohms may be considered a very low standard, it is found in practice that perfect insulators range very far above this limit, while very few defective insulators come up to it. In eliminating all those under 8 megohms, therefore, we find that the improvement effected in the insulation of the lines is by no means limited to the standard nominally attained.

48. The value of this apparatus has already been perceived by more than one European Telegraphic Administration, and, it is believed, it will be brought into use by them as soon as arrangements are completed for its manufacture in London. Those in use in India have been very creditably made up in the departmental workshops.

49. Amongst other improvements effected during the year has been the adoption of a carefully worked out formula for deciding the best resistance for each signalling instrument based on the resistance of the line on which it may be intended to be used. The very great distances over which direct working is effected in India, renders it of the highest importance to obtain the maximum sensitiveness in our instruments. The comparatively limited length of telegraphic circuits in Europe accounts for the fact of this precaution having hitherto been virtually neglected by Telegraph Engineers.

50. Progress has been made in systematizing the recording of line and other tests; the British Association unit has been definitely adopted as the standard of electrical resistance. Detailed instructions on the preparation, maintenance, and testing of batteries have been issued, and there is scarcely a technical detail in which experience and careful attention to our special requirements have not suggested valuable improvements.

CHECK OFFICE.

51. A very full description of the working and objects of this branch was given in the Director of Traffic's Report for 1870-71. No material change in these respects occurred during the year. The office continued to be superintended by Mr. H. E. Thompson, who has evinced commendable zeal and discretion in the performance of his varied and important duties.

52. *Cable accounts—adjustment.*—The extensions of the sub-marine lines to China and Japan during the year have materially increased this branch of the work of the Check Office. The following figures will show the extent of its growth :—

	Number of messages transferred by India to Cable.		Number of messages transferred by Cable to India.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71	1871-72.
British Indian Sub-marine Tel. Company ...	19,488	23,129	10,520	22,969
British Indian Extension Tel. Company ...	2,153 (3 months.)	9,931	2,304 (3 months.)	13,001

* 1 Megohm = 1,000,000 British Association units.

53. *Railway Telegraph accounts—adjustment.*—An increase is also observable in this branch, *viz* :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.
Transferred by Government Offices to Railway Offices	13,315	19,528
Ditto Railway Offices to Government Offices	10,282	13,305
TOTAL ...	23,597	32,833

54. *Complaint Branch.*—The following is an analysis of the complaints preferred by the public and investigated during 1871-72 .—

	Total Number transmitted	NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS.		
		Well-founded.	Groundless.	Total.
Inland messages	5,75,535	182	62	244
Foreign	79,403	48	192	240
TOTAL ...	6,54,938	230	254	484

55. Much difficulty is still experienced in obtaining satisfactory replies to complaints transferred to other Administrations for investigation of errors, &c., which have occurred beyond Indian limits. The following abstract shows the proportion for the past four years between the complaints transferred by this department at Kurrachee and the replies received :—

Complaints originating in India passed on to the Indo-European Telegraph Department for investigation.

YEAR.	Number transferred.	Number of replies received.	REMARKS.
1867	43	1	
1868	40	10	
1869	61	25	* In the case of 53 of these, only half the value has been refunded, the moity being still due.
1870	330	90*	

56. As regards complaints respecting inland messages, no avoidable delay is allowed to occur in their disposal. As a rule, they are investigated and replied to on the day of their receipt.

J. H. LANE,
Officiating Director of Traffic.

Summary, 1871-72.

Divisions.	Number of Messages.				Number of Paid Messages and Indian share of collections.						Share of collections due to other Telegraph systems.	Gross amount collected by the Office.	Expenditure.				Profit.	Loss.	1870-71.		Remarks.
					Service.		Private.		Total.												
	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Total.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Establishment.	Rent.	Contingent.	Total.			Profit.	Loss.	
						Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Arracan ...	5,899	5,295	31,120	42,314	323	1,079 0	4,468	13,213 1	4,791	14,292 1	14,427 2	28,719 3	30,928 7	...	2,180 13	33,109 4	...	18,817 3	...	30,255 11½	
Assam ...	13,448	13,986	22,428	49,862	5,190	30,533 8	6,726	11,700 5⅓	11,916	42,233 13⅓	1,882 14⅔	44,116 12	38,374 1 5/12	1,560 0	2,448 2	42,382 3 5/12	...	148 6 1/12	...	26,961 13½	
Bangalore ...	21,469	24,931	21,314	67,714	1,878	5,718 0	18,265	29,712 2	20,143	35,430 2	8,931 6⅔	44,361 8⅔	57,261 8	2,858 4	2,136 1	62,255 13	...	26,825 11	...	35,641 3⅔	
Bengal ...	1,28,676	1,41,178	1,71,515	4,41,369	7,721	34,618 10⅓	1,12,947	2,59,367 13⅔	1,20,668	2,93,986 8	6,28,102 4	9,22,088 12	2,07,747 1	9,672 13	13,390 8	2,30,810 6	63,176 2	...	27,379 3⅓	...	
British Burmah	35,001	35,270	30,332	1,00,603	3,067	9,214 10	30,506	71,439 9	33,573	80,654 3	69,869 14	1,50,524 1	51,821 11	...	2,245 6	54,067 1	26,587 2	...	17,499 8	...	
Bombay ...	1,49,726	1,28,356	1,21,766	3,99,848	8,733	35,824 0	1,37,337	3,57,660 14⅓	1,46,070	3,93,484 14⅓	6,92,816 0	10,86,300 14⅓	1,62,506 1	21,710 3	11,458 3	1,95,674 7	1,97,810 7⅓	...	1,00,476 10 11/12	...	
Ceylon ...	35,704	35,630	11,634	82,968	571	1,802 3	29,621	78,054 8⅔	30,192	79,856 11⅔	1,14,621 15	1,94,478 10⅔	35,588 0	4,869 12	2,864 12	43,322 8	36,534 3⅔	...	55,518 1⅓	...	
Dacca ...	10,334	9,376	29,004	48,714	1,628	8,737 12	6,796	15,777 8	8,424	24,515 4	3,421 6	27,936 10	25,000 1¼	2,340 0	1,555 11⅓	28,895 12 7/12	...	4,380 8 7/12	...	16,996 14 7/12	
Ganjam ...	33,969	33,977	42,261	1,10,207	953	3,140 12	30,782	55,246 10⅓	31,735	58,387 6⅓	13,377 0⅔	71,764 7	60,245 0	3,903 0	4,303 10	68,451 10	...	10,064 3⅔	...	21,336 15 1/12	
Indore ...	26,071	30,260	14,181	70,512	1,496	4,674 4	22,814	31,728 10	24,310	36,402 14	2,903 10	39,306 8	47,078 0	300 0	4,883 7	52,261 7	...	15,858 9	...	28,695 6½	
Madras ...	65,763	60,861	1,07,576	2,34,200	2,983	9,615 11	59,403	1,60,726 1⅔	62,386	1,70,341 12⅔	3,75,076 12	5,45,418 8⅔	97,787 14	4,218 0	4,794 0	1,06,799 14	63,541 14⅔	...	11,885 14	...	
Malabar Coast ...	49,516	48,032	53,749	1,51,297	839	2,199 0	44,543	73,929 0	45,382	76,128 0	20,774 1	96,902 1	77,350 12	4,871 0	4,352 5	86,574 1	...	10,446 1	...	30,636 8¼	
Nagpore ...	19,993	23,707	14,321	57,121	1,484	4,537 8	15,496	20,736 1⅓	16,980	25,273 9⅓	2,373 13⅔	27,647 7	51,183 3	1,589 8	3,409 13	56,182 8	...	30,908 14⅔	...	31,150 1⅓	
Punjab ...	53,755	61,580	43,479	1,58,814	12,576	43,446 15⅔	36,367	54,491 3	48,943	97,938 2⅔	52,806 12	1,50,744 14⅔	92,126 12	2,542 6	9,553 6	1,04,222 8	...	6,284 5⅓	...	23,315 4⅔	
Rajpootana ...	13,895	18,782	21,692	54,369	1,192	3,632 8	11,476	17,925 3	12,668	21,557 11	1,082 11	22,640 6	44,619 15	...	4,734 14	49,354 13	...	27,797 2	...	34,149 5⅓	
Sind ...	40,360	42,153	2,297	84,810	3,671	23,177 7	33,086	1,02,932 11⅓	36,757	1,26,110 2⅓	89,259 15⅔	2,15,370 2	60,518 2	1,380 0	3,626 4	65,524 6	60,585 12⅓	...	64,302 4⅔	...	
Total ...	7,02,679	7,13,374	7,38,669	21,54,722	54,305	2,21,951 13	6,00,633	13,54,641 6⅔	6,54,938	15,76,593 3⅔	20,91,727 10⅓	36,68,320 14	11,40,136 8⅔	61,814 14	77,937 3⅓	12,79,888 10	4,48,235 10	1,51,531 0⅓	2,77,061 10 11/12	2,71,138 10¾	

ANNEXURE II.

Report of Construction Operations during the year 1871-72.

Our line from Belgaum to Tuticorin, running for 931 miles along the western coast in a notoriously moist climate, was formerly uninsulated. On this account great interruption was caused to our telegraphic communication. This insulation has been effected, and the communication along the coast from Ceylon up to Bombay will thereby be rendered far more *efficient and secure.*

2. To provide increased telegraphic facilities between Calcutta and Bombay, Government have sanctioned the erection of an additional wire of a thicker gauge than those ordinarily used; this wire of No. 3 gauge has been erected during the past working season from Raneegunge to Luckeeserai, and from Allahabad to Deolalee, or for a distance of about 783 miles. As the telegraph is worked between Bombay and Calcutta with only one repeating* station, this long distance to be traversed must always cause considerable resistance to the electric current, and it is to decrease this resistance as far as possible that this abnormally thick wire has been introduced by the employment of the best feasible conducting material, and by the use of none but insulators of an extremely high resisting power; every endeavour within our reach has been made to construct the very best line possible between the two important cities of Calcutta and Bombay. Our means for working over very long lengths of line have often been proved to be greater than those in almost any other country, thus testifying the soundness of our electrical work, but these means have been very greatly improved by the erection of a better conductor, and by the continuous system of testing of the lines section by section, and of the insulators one by one both before they are erected and after they have been in use. But besides this thick wire, three wires, No. of 5½ gauge have been erected for a distance of 142 miles along the chord line of railway between Raneegunge and Luckeeserai; this line has been constructed substantially with posts twenty-two to the mile, and will henceforth form our main road for communication between Calcutta and Allahabad; but besides this route, we still retain alternative channels by the Grand Trunk Road from Raneegunge to Mogulserai by the loop line of railway, thus ensuring ourselves against local accidents from wind or flood, which may damage any one of these three routes. An additional wire of No. 5½ gauge has also been erected together with the above-named thick wire between Allahabad and Jubbulpore, and an extra wire of No. 3 gauge has been put up from Nassick to Bombay.

* Automatic repetition only.

3. In addition to this, two extra wires to accommodate the up-country traffic have also been erected between Calcutta and Raneegunge, and an extra wire of No. 5½ gauge from Deolalee on to Bombay.

4. In order to avoid the unhealthy piece of jungle which lies between Nassick and Malligaum, the telegraph line has been dismantled between these two stations, and a loop has been constructed from the railway station of Munmar to Malligaum; the portion of our line between Dhoolia and Mhow has also been dismantled, as there is no through traffic between these places; a quantity of valuable material is thus placed at our disposal, which will be used in constructing the new line along the state railway from Khundwah to Indore.

5. Formerly the line of telegraph between Rangoon and Prome passed through a very difficult country to Henzadah; this entailed great expense in jungle clearance and repairs, and the line was most difficult to inspect. Advantage has been taken during the past working season to construct a line of two wires along the new road from Rangoon to Prome, along which road it is under discussion to construct a railway, and the portion of our line from Rangoon to Henzadah will be dismantled.

6. A new road has also been made between Pegu and Thoukyan, a spot on the Rangoon to Prome road; the advantages for purposes of inspection offered by this road have been utilized by removing our line of telegraph from the old route Rangoon to Pegu, and by constructing it afresh on the Rangoon to Prome supports as far as Thoukyan, and thence by the new road from Thoukyan to Pegu.

7. In the Province of Kattyawar, the new line of telegraph for the joint use of the Railway and Government from Ahmedabad has been finished to Veerungaum, 40 miles; and the work on this section from Veerungaum to Wudwan, 41 miles, well advanced. This line provides two wires, *viz.*, a No. 5½ and a No. 8 for the railway, and one No. 5½ for our own use. Our own special wire has been extended from Wudwan to the important cotton mart of Dhollera, a further distance of 56 miles.

8. A considerable amount of re-construction work has been done in the Punjab during the past working season. Owing to the decayed state of the wooden posts on the line from Rawul Pindee to Abbottabad, it had become absolutely necessary to re-construct the line of telegraph; this work has been done this time substantially with iron supports throughout; advantage was also taken of this re-construction to take the Abbottabad line off at Kalaka Serai on the Peshawur Road instead of at Hussein Abdool. The present route runs alongside better road, and besides affording greater facilities for inspection, the present route is a little shorter than the former one.

9. An additional wire has been added from Nowshera to Peshawur, which work was commenced 11th March and finished in the third week of April 1872.

10. An additional wire has also been erected between Umballa and Kussowlie for a distance of 47 miles, and military stations of Dugshai and Subathoo have been connected to Kussowlie, thus bringing these important posts in telegraph communication with the rest of India.

11. As regards the railway in the Punjab, our telegraph line has been shifted from besides the Grand Trunk Road to the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway between Umballa and Lahore during the past season, and a line for ourselves and for the State Railway has been constructed from Lahore as far as Wuzeerabad, a distance of 61 miles.

12. Besides this, a branch line to Puttiala has been erected from Umballa at the expense and charges, and for the use, of the Maharajah of Puttiala. Our new line from Umballa to Lahore consists of three wires as far as Loodiana, where the Ferozepore wire branches off, and beyond this from Loodiana to Lahore of two wires.

13. Beyond Lahore, as far as Wuzeerabad, the line consists of three wires, two for the railway and one for ourselves.

14. A branch on wooden supports has likewise been constructed from Wuzeerabad to Sealkote, thus bringing the last-named military station into connection with our working system.

15. In addition to the short line from Umballa to Puttiala erected at the expense of a Native Prince, another portion of telegraph has been constructed at the instance and under the guarantee of the Maharajah Scindiah, *viz.*, from Indore to Oojein, *via* Dewas; the opium traffic will probably make this line a remunerative one, and render the Maharajah's guarantee unnecessary.

16. Finally, the telegraph for the joint use of the State and Railway along the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway lines has been nearly completed. A short portion between Jounpore and Akberpore, a distance of about 46 miles, alone remains to be finished. The whole of this new work consists of substantial iron posts, tested insulators, and a system of three wires, two of which are for the use of the railway and one for ourselves, and extends to a system of 570 miles.

17. In the Madras Presidency, the station of Bellary has been joined by a loop line to the station of Goondacul on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, and the wire, which originally ran along the Kurnool road from Bellary towards Hyderabad in the Deccan, has been removed to the new line of posts which were erected for our new loop line before mentioned, thus making Bellary a station of observation on the long and important line between Madras and Bombay, and bringing the Kurnool and Bellary line within easy inspection of a line of railway.

18. The station of Metapollium has also been connected by a direct line with the sanitarium of Ootacamund.

J. ECKFORD, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Director of Construction.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXI of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 9th Aug. 1873.	For week ending 10th Aug. 1872.	Total from 1st January to 9th Aug. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 10th Aug. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
16th August 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	3,15,406	3,06,045	1,62,60,673*a*	1,66,97,629	...	4,36,956
16th ditto ...	" Jubbulpoor	15,971	16,641	11,31,075*a*	14,41,550	...	3,10,475
16th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	45,665	44,035	17,06,070	15,36,892	1,69,178	...
9th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	19,045	6,266	6,12,704	2,14,471	3,98,233	...
23rd ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	1,40,000	76,423	33,90,226	32,81,120	1,09,106	...
9th ditto ...	Madras	1,01,412	1,06,732	13,28,912	37,10,182	6,18,730	...
16th ditto ...	Great Southern of India	17,228	22,283	7,20,896	4,85,644	2,35,252	...
9th ditto ...	Carnatic	519	526	26,067	23,518	2,549	...
16th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	1,45,473	1,63,181	1,24,50,431	1,25,19,963	...	69,532
23rd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	46,176	46,933	35,88,231	40,29,433	...	4,41,202
	TOTAL ...	8,46,895	7,89,065	4,42,15,285	4,39,40,402	2,74,883	...
	State.						
23rd August 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,276	1,178	65,942	52,356	13,586	...
23rd ditto ...	Nulhatee	1,088	1,433*b*	54,124	25,956*c*	28,168	...
16th ditto ...	Rajpootana	1,800	...	10,403*d*	...	10,403	...
	TOTAL ...	4,164	2,611	1,30,469	78,312	52,157	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,51,059	7,91,676	4,43,45,754	4,40,18,714	3,27,040	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

(*a*) It is understood that these returns are exclusive of certain amounts which will appear in the *audited* returns for the end of June.

(*b*) For the first seven days of August 1872.

(*c*) From 1st April to 7th August 1872.

(*d*) From 1st July to 9th August 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

UNIFORM SYSTEM IN THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF INDIAN PROPER NAMES.

No. 655 A, dated the 8th April 1868.

From—F. R. S. WYLLIE, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPT.

No. 6, dated 10th February 1868, with accompaniment.

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to forward, for the favorable consideration of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter, as per margin, from the Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society, relative to the preparation of a Vernacular and English List or Index of Indian geographical names. * * * *

No. 6, dated the 10th February 1868.

From—H. MORLAND, Esq., Hony. Secy. to the Bombay Geographical Society,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am instructed by the Bombay Geographical Society to inform you that, at its last meeting, held on the 16th ultimo, the Committee appointed to prepare it, submitted their plan for a Vernacular and English List or Index of Indian geographical names. The Society approved of this plan, and believing that such an Index as the Committee propose is wanted and would be of great utility, agreed to recommend it to the favorable consideration of His Excellency's Government, with the request that the Society may be afforded the assistance it requires in procuring the necessary information, and otherwise in forwarding the labors of the Committee to complete the Index for the Bombay Presidency, and that the Government of His Excellency be graciously pleased to commend the plan of the Society to the notice of the other Governments of India. * * * * *

Plan of a proposed Index or List of the Geographical Names in India, in Vernacular and English Spellings.

The Committee of the Geographical Society of Bombay appointed to prepare a Vernacular and English Index or List of the principal places, rivers, mountains, &c., in India, have agreed on the following statement of the outline of a general plan to guide them in the formation of the proposed Index, and to enumerate the particulars it might properly include. * * * *

5. The forms in which the Committee propose to compile the names are two-fold. 1*st.*—Every name must be given in the characters of the vernacular or vernaculars of the district in which it occurs, and in the language to which the name belongs. Thus, purely Muhamadan names must be given in Urdu, and in the characters of the Hindu dialect of the place; and Hindu names in the form or forms used by educated Hindus of the vicinity, whether Hindi, Bengali, Panjabi, Kashmiri, Sindhi, Kachhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Uriya, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalim, Singalese, or Burmese, but, for convenience in printing, it may be found best to use the Devanagari alphabet for all the Sanskritic dialects at least. To guide in deciphering the various characters, and prevent mistakes in printing, each name should be followed by its transliteration into Roman characters according to a uniform alphabet. This will be of special value in all manuscript lists sent to the Committee. And, as the alphabet of Sir William Jones, as now written by the Royal Asiatic and other Societies and by most Orientalists, is familiar to many, the Committee would employ it for this purpose, and prepare alphabets of the different Indian languages for the use of those who may assist them. The Committee would gladly have availed themselves of the spelling in published vernacular maps and books, but have found, in the best of these, instances of transliteration from common English spellings, and, therefore, cannot depend upon them as trustworthy, even for those districts for which they are able to obtain such aid; and they recommend that the vernacular orthography of the names be collected afresh, together with other information. 2*nd.*—Besides the vernacular, the English spellings in common use and on the Trigonometrical survey maps will be given, and both the English and Vernacular forms will be so arranged that either being known, the name will be at once found in its alphabetical place in the Index.

6. To these the Committee hope to be able to add any peculiar forms of Indian names found in the best known historical and descriptive works in India, such as the writings of

Orme, Dow, Elphinstone, Grant Duff, Mill, Wilson, Thornton, Montgomery, Martin, Rennell, Hamilton, &c., also the Greek and Sanskrit ancient names so far as they have been identified by Lasson, De Saint-Martin, Cunningham, &c.

7. As to the modes of spelling, it is well known that the Indian Universities and Oriental scholars are in favor of writing names as transliterated from the vernacular orthography, whilst popular feeling is probably averse to any change in the prevalent variety. This List or Index interferes with neither further than to bring them together. By giving the names in Native characters their etymologies as well as pronunciation will be much better preserved than by any mode of transliteration alone on any system whatever; and no name will be entered whose vernacular spelling has not been obtained. The transliterated spellings will serve as a check on typographical errors; and the ordinary spelling, will make the List generally useful to all Europeans, especially to such as are not thoroughly acquainted with the geography of the country, and will adopt it as an index to all maps of India. * *

* * * * * *

No. 2209, dated the 30th April 1868.

From—E. C. Bayley, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.,
To—The Officiating Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 655A, dated 8th instant, with its enclosures, and in reply to state that the Local Governments and Administrations have already been moved to undertake the preparation of local Gazetteers, and will be asked, while doing so, to render what assistance they can to the Geographical Society of Bombay in carrying out its plan for the preparation of a Vernacular and English Index of Indian geographical names.

2. I am to add that it is desirable that in such a publication the Native characters should be given, transliteration being effected on a uniform principle. The system proposed by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and explained in the accompanying pamphlet, seems to the Governor General in Council the most suitable for adoption, and will be employed, as far as possible, in the preparation of the Gazetteers.

Nos. 2210 to 2215.

Copy of the above correspondence forwarded to the Governments of the Punjab and Bengal; Chief Commissioners of Oudh and British Burmah; Commissioner of Mysore, and Resident at Hyderabad, with reference to Circular letter No. 723-728, dated 30th May 1867.

Nos. 2216 to 2218.

Copy of the correspondence forwarded to the Governments of Madras and the North-Western Provinces, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 4044, dated the 22nd September 1867.

From—W. S. Atkinson, Esq., Director of Public Instruction in Bengal,
To—The Vice-Chancellor of the University.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a key to Professor H. H. Wilson's system of transliteration as modified by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, which has been published under my directions by the Calcutta School Book Society, and will now be introduced into all the English Schools in connection with this Department, and I venture to suggest that the Government of India be moved to use its influence to procure the general adoption of the system as far as possible in all departments of administration throughout India.

No. 4810, dated the 20th October 1869

From—J. Geoghegan, Esq., Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.,
To—W. W. Hunter, Esq.

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 4044, dated 22nd September 1869, to the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

I am directed to forward, with a copy of the letter noted in the margin, the accompanying copy of a "Key to Professor H. H. Wilson's system of transliteration as modified by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University," and to request that you will take it into consideration with regard to the system of transliteration to be observed in the compilation of the Gazetteers, for which the same system as modified by the Asiatic Society has been authorized.

2. There does not appear to be much difference between the two systems, but it is considered that in the University system there may be something that it would be advisable to adopt in preference, and that it is not too late to do so.

Extract (parà. 7) of a letter from MR. HUNTER *to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—dated 8th September* 1869.

7. I have also put in train arrangements for obtaining that uniformity of spelling so strongly insisted upon by the Asiatic Society of Bengal in their letter to Government dated 17th February 1869, and without which in fact the Gazetteer cannot start. My plan is to elicit an accord from the heads of those Departments from which the spelling of proper names, and especially of names of places, emanates. Considerable progress has already been made, and their cordial desire to yield individual views to any feasible general plan promises a complete success. These arrangements will take me from Umballa to Simla for a couple of days, about the 18th, when I hope to have the honor of receiving any views which you may wish to communicate personally. I am at present on my way to Nynee Tal to receive and to incorporate Sir William Muir's views on this and other subjects connected with the Gazetteer.

Dated the 6th November 1869.

From—W. W. HUNTER, Esq.,

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of India, HOME DEPT.

Dated Meerut, 8th Sept. 1869.

In continuation of paragraph 7 of my report marginally noted, I have the honor to report progress in organising an accord among the heads of the different Departments of Government, with a view to obtaining the adoption of a uniform system of spelling.

2. Before forming any positive arrangements, I had the advantage of personally receiving your views on the subject. These views amount to a practical adaptation of the system which has been adopted by all scientific societies, and which is now being introduced by several of the Local Governments into their official publications, and more slowly into works intended for the general English reader.

3. Four separate expositions of the system have been presented to the Indian public The most complete is, perhaps, the pamphlet issued by the Philological Committee of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The second is the "Key to Professor H. H. Wilson's system of transliteration," as modified by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University—a work which possesses special value from its very copious lists in the English and Vernacular character of Native family names, extending over more than sixty pages. The third is a "system of transliteration and application of diacritic marks to English type," proposed by Mr. Thomas for the forthcoming edition of Sir Henry Elliot's works, and exhibiting in the smallest possible space a plan for accurately representing both the Sanskrit and the Semitic consonants in the Roman character. The fourth is found in the rules for spelling names of places issued by the Trigonometrial Survey of India.*

* Department Orders No. 33, dated Dehra, 27th June 1865.

4. These four expositions are substantially uniform, and they have served the Local Governments as models for orthographical circulars embodying the same principles. The system has further received the authoritative sanction of the Government of India, which has informed the ten subordinate Administrations marginally noted that it "seems to the Governor General in Council the most suitable for adoption and will be employed, as far as possible, in the preparation of the Gazetteers."

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 2209 to No. 2216, dated 30th April 1868, to the (1) Government of Bombay, (2) the Government of the Punjab (3) and Bengal; (4) the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and (5) British Burmah; (6) the Commissioner of Mysore; (7) the Resident, Hyderabad; (8) the Government of Madras (9) and of the North-Western Provinces; (10) the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

5. Notwithstanding the frequent exposition of the system and its authoritative adoption by the Government of India for the Gazetteer, no practical uniformity has yet been attained; each Local Government spells after its own fashion, and the Gazetteers of adjoining Provinces, for example, the North-Western and the Punjab illustrate weekly the most opposite systems of orthography. Even in the same Gazette the various Secretaries to Government render the same sound by different letters, and the spelling of departmental publications presents an endless series of inconsistencies. The Post Office Guide spells the name of a town in one way, the Railway Companies give it in another, the Telegraph Department acts without reference to either: in the Local Government Gazette it appears sometimes according to one system and sometimes according to another, and the *Gazette of India*, in order to be uniform with itself, has sometimes to be different from all the rest; even in the same district a Magistrate frequently spells the local names differently from his predecessor; and I have received letters in which a Magistrate and his Assistant, both dating from the capital city of the district, write the name in the most opposite maner. In the maps of the Survey Department itself, in which if anywhere uniformity might be looked for, the Trigonometrical Branch spells the great points of triangulation and all other places whose position it may fix on one plan, while the places furnished by the Topographical and Revenue Surveys are spelt upon another. Each map exhibits the opposite systems, and the same word is found in several different spellings. In short, anything like a uniform orthography, except in the Legislative Department, is unknown either to the Indian Public or to Indian Officials.

6. Yet, without a uniform system of orthography, the Gazetteers cannot start; for, to instance only one difficulty, it is absolutely necessary that places should be spelt the same way on the maps as in the text; and the Surveyor General, while fully recognising this and most anxious to effect it, very properly requires that a general accord shall first be obtained before he undertakes the orthographical revision of the whole maps of India. He is willing to sacrifice his own views to any system that may be definitively and authoritatively adopted, but he insists that once the revision has been made he shall not be afterwards called upon to make further changes to suit the caprice of individual officers. I cite only the difficulty of maps, as it is the most pressing one, for the maps must proceed, district by district, along with the Gazetteer operations. But it is not too much to say that, without a uniform system of spelling, the Gazetteers will themselves be useless for purposes of speedy reference. The ten Provincial Gazetteers will present the same name in the most different shapes; indeed, each Provincial Gazetteer will itself be filled with the orthographical vagaries of the district officers who contribute to it; and, as in the case of Thornton's Gazetteer, it will be necessary, in order to make sure of finding a place, to look for it under each of the four or five possible spellings in which the same names are at present written. It is unnecessary to do more than barely refer to the criticisms to which a Government would expose itself by according its *imprimatur* to such inaccurate and unscientific work.

7. I therefore endeavoured to organise that general accord upon which the Surveyor General insisted before altering his maps. It was necessary not only to elicit an agreement from the heads of Departments and Local Governments, but also to devise a plan by which the public eye could be accustomed to the changes that a uniform system would involve. I found that the spelling of places issues to a large extent from the Post Office, which, by its Guide, gives an orthography at once official and popular to 2,150 names of places: from the Telegraphic Department, with its ever increasing list of stations; from the Public Works Department in its various branches of irrigation, roads, &c.; and from the Railway Companies whose sign-boards and time-tables, with the Indian Bradshaw and other Guides based upon them, give the popular spelling to many hundred stations and towns. By means of these, along with the Maps and Gazetteers, it was evident that the public eye might be unconsciously and rapidly educated to any system that should be simultaneously adopted, and the difficult problem of a uniform spelling for India would at length be solved.

8. The work was rendered unexpectedly easy by the circumstance that I found the heads of Departments, and, in general, the Local Governments, quite as anxious as myself that the present confusion should cease. The Director General of Post Offices, indeed, addressed me on his own motion, and placed the re-editing of the Postal Guide in my hands. The first point was to obtain the accurate spelling of the names of places throughout India, and as it was hopeless to look for this in the English character, recourse was had to the Vernacular. The preliminary arrangements are now complete. They consist in procuring, by means of circulars, issued through the Post Masters General, the Public Works Department, the Railway Companies (beginning with the East Indian Railway Board of Agency, whose concurrence I have secured), and my own office, the names of every city, post town, railway (and subsequently Telegraph) station, district, river, mountain, &c., legibly and accurately written in the local vernacular character. The returns thus obtained are checked by me, and made up into a form containing the following columns:—column 1 shows the name as ordinarily spelt; columns 2 and 3 show it in the Vernacular character of the district, and where that character differs from the Nagari or Persian, also in Hindi or Urdu; column 4 exhibits it accurately transliterated on the Asiatic Society's system, but without diacritical marks for the consonants; column 5 shows the practical spelling for the Gazetteers, which I propose shall be authoritatively adopted; column 6 is left for any alterations or remarks by Home Office. I enclose, as a specimen, a sheet of the names obtained from the Central Provinces.*

* Enclosure No. 1.

9. In the present initiatory stage of the undertaking, columns 4 and 5 alone appear to require comment. In column 4 I dispense with the diacritical marks for consonants, as they are very difficult to get accurately transcribed, impossible to get accurately printed at an ordinary press, and of little practical value, as not one reader in a thousand understands their meaning. For scholars who demand scientific precision, a list will be prefaced to the Gazetteer giving the names in the vernacular character itself. Column 5 will be identifical with column 4, that is to say, the accurate transliteration will, in all cases, be adopted, except in the names of places whose spelling has obtained a historical or popular fixity. Such names are divisible into two classes,—in the first of which the fixity is so hardened and set that any attempt to alter it would destroy the identity of the word; thus it will be impossible to change Bengal, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, into Bangal, Kalkata, Mandraj and Bumbai; while Katak, Karimanal, and Vishakpatuam would be mere pedantry for Cuttack, Coromandel, and Vizagapatam. The second class admits of a compromise, which, by sacrificing something in scientific precision, obtains a result tolerably accurate, and yet recognisable as the old name. Thus, Cawnpore becomes not the absolutely correct Kahnpur, but Cawnpur; Oude becomes not Avadh, but Oudh; Dinapoor becomes not Danapur, but Dinapur; in such cases I try to pull up the spelling as nearly as possible to the accurate transliteration without destroying the identity of the word. Like all compromises it is obnoxious to the strictures of both the extreme parties; from the excessive purists on the one hand, and from the determined upholders of the old confused spelling on the other. But I believe, it will command the support

of the intermediate body of sensible men. When the form is prepared, I submit it to you for sanction or alteration if required. After passing through the Home Department, it comes back to my Office, and an authoritative spelling is thus obtained.

10. The preliminary returns are already beginning to come in, and a large mass of them is expected in the course of the next few weeks. I hope to be able to submit to you the whole names of places of any importance in the Central Provinces by the end of the month. The East Indian Railway Stations and several sheets from Oudh and the Punjab will probably follow in December, and a partly revised edition of the Post Office Guide should be ready in spring. But in order to accomplish this, I have to be in direct communication with the various Provinces, and the revision of the Post Office Guide alone will bring me into correspondence with all the Post Masters General in India. I enclose a copy of a letter from the Director General on the subject,* and the details of check and supervision will involve a power of moving from one Province to another.

* Enclosure No. II. Dated Simla, 25th September 1869. No. 2638, from Director General of Post Offices, to W. W. Hunter, Esq.

No. 2638, dated the 25th September 1869.

From—A. M. Monteath, Esq., Dir. Genl. of Post Offices in India,
To—W. W. Hunter, Esq.

Referring to the correspondence noted on the margin, and to the subsequent conversations I have had with you relative to the arrangement of some recognized system of representing Indian names in the Roman character, I have now the honor to state that, in my opinion, the plan sketched out by you will answer admirably, and that I shall be most happy to take immediate steps for preparing a list of Post Offices arranged in the manner indicated by you, and with spare columns, in view to the obtainment from local officers of all necessary information respecting Vernacular spelling, &c. These lists, when ready, will be forwarded by me to the several Post Masters General, and I propose to instruct them, after obtaining the information and subjecting it to such local examination by Vernacular scholars or others as may be feasible, to transmit the papers to you direct.

From Director General of Post Offices in India, to Dr. W. W. Hunter, No. 2093, dated 25th August 1868.
To ditto (demi-official), dated 9th September 1869.

2. I have no doubt that you will find it necessary to make many further references for explanation or fuller information, and I would propose that this should be done by you in direct communication with the Post Masters General. And apart altogether from such correspondence the work of examination and transliteration will be a very laborious one, for not only is the list of Post Offices an enormous one,* but the Vernacular characters in which the names will be given will comprise nearly all those to be found in India.

* Containing, besides receiving-houses, about 2,125 post offices.

3. I have long felt the importance of doing something in the direction now contemplated, for there is no department which suffers more from the absence of any recognized system of spelling Indian names in the Roman character than does the Post Office, and although the work proposed to be done by you is one which must involve considerable time and attention, I hope that you may be able to arrange for carrying it out.

No. 1113, dated the 28th February 1870.

From—J. Geoghegan, Esq., Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.,
To—W. W. Hunter, Esq.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 6th November last, on the subject of the adoption, in the preparation of the Gazetteers, of a uniform system of spelling Indian geographical names.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council approves generally of the system of transliteration proposed by you, and authorizes its adoption in the compilation of the provincial Gazetteers.

Extract from Mr. Hunter's Plan for an Imperial Gazetteer of India, paras. 75 to 81.

75. Before proceeding to the machinery for giving effect to my plan, it only remains to deal with your orders concerning a uniform system of spelling for the work.* Without such a system a Gazetteer of India would be comparatively worthless for purposes of reference. In previous books of the kind, the same name appears in half a dozen different spellings, and, in order to find the place, the reader has to look it up under every possible orthography in which it may be rendered. The Gazetteer, moreover, must be accompanied by maps, and at present the maps are spelt so variously that it would be often very difficult to identify the same place in the text of the book, and in the map which will be interleaved with it. The Asiatic Society officially addressed the Government on this subject,† and practically I found it impossible to start the operations without first obtaining a settlement of the question. I therefore took it up as a preliminary point, and embodied my suggestions in a separate report to the Government on the 6th November 1869.

* Letter No. 3056, dated 3rd July 1869, paras. 8 and 9.

† Letter from the Secretary to the Asiatic Society, dated 17th Jan. 1869.

76. This report will be found *in extenso* in Appendix VII; and as it is now under the separate consideration of Government, it will suffice here to mention its leading features. The popular spelling of Indian names is at present based on no uniform system whatever. Eighty years ago, Sir William Jones published his system of transliterating Indian names upon the continental mode of rendering the vowel sounds. This system represents the long *e*, as in *meek* by *i*; the soft *oo* sound as in *booth* or in *bull*, by *u*, and so forth. On the other hand, Dr. Gilchrist published a system which, by the free use of double letters, endeavours to render the phonetic value of the Indian vowels more apparent to the uneducated English eye. Thus, the above two vowels would be rendered not by the Italian *ī* and *ū*, but as *ee* and *oo*. For three quarters of a century one set of Englishmen has been writing and printing Indian names on the first system, while another set has been using the second, and the confusion has been increased by passing travellers, mariners and railway engineers, who have used no system whatever, but spelt the names of places which they came across in any loose fashion that struck their fancy, or roughly represented the sound to the untrained ear.

77. It is clear, therefore, that, whatever system of spelling the Government may adopt, it must make up its mind to encounter the opposition of those who have been accustomed to spell in the other mode. The scientific societies and the whole body of European scholars have decided in favor of the system of Sir William Jones, which is simply the system pursued by the general commonwealth of European nations. On the other hand, the local public generally prefer Dr. Gilchrist's mode of transliteration, and, with one or two exceptions, the Anglo-Indian Press adopts it. Yet one system or another must be adopted. For, in addition to the names transliterated upon these recognized systems, there is a vast number of Indian towns, places, &c., spelt on no plan whatever. The choice practically lies between encountering a loud local opposition, or placing the Government's *imprimatur* upon a system universally condemned by the Asiatic Societies, and by the whole body of European scholars. The subject has presented itself in a variety of shapes for many years, and in 1868 the Government wisely determined to face the temporary local criticism rather than to subject itself to the permanent strictures of those who are most competent to pronounce in the matter, and whose decision will sooner or later become public opinion. In April 1868, the Governor General in Council communicated to the ten dependent Governments his authoritative sanction of the Asiatic Societies' system of transliteration, and intimated that it will be employed, as far as possible, in the preparation of the Gazetteers.*

* Letters from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Nos. 2209 to No. 2216, dated 30th April 1868, para 2.

78. My duty, therefore, has been not to discuss the merits of the rival systems, but to organise machinery for introducing the system definitively adopted by Government. The machinery is very fully explained in the separate report to be found in Appendix VII. I have endeavoured to elicit an accord so far as possible from the heads of departments and the Local Governments, and to devise a plan by which the public eye might become accustomed to the changes which a uniform system will involve. I found that the spelling of towns in India issues to a large extent from the Post Office, which, by its "Guide," gives an orthography at once official and popular to 2,150 names of places. The Telegraph Department, with its ever increasing list of stations, exercises a similar influence. The Public Works Department, in its various branches of irrigation, roads &c., acts upon a still larger scale; and the Railway Companies with their sign-boards and time-tables, with the Bradshaw and other Guides based upon them, give the current spelling of all towns and places along the great Indian highways.

79. But before taking any actual steps I found that if a uniform system of spelling was to be successfully enforced, the popular irritation against such changes must in the first place be reduced to the minimum. It would be impossible to get the public to spell such names as Bengal, Madras and Bombay, as Bangal, Mandraj and Bumbai; and it would be mere pedantry to attempt it. Names that have obtained a popular or historical fixity of spelling must be generally left untouched. Such names, however, I found to be divisible into two classes, in the first of which the fixity of spelling has so hardened and set, that any attempt to alter it would destroy the identity of the word. In the second class the fixity is not yet so firmly established, and a compromise is possible, which by sacrificing something to scientific precision, obtains a spelling more accurate than at present, and yet recognisable as the same name. As an example of the first class, it would be simply impossible to alter a single letter in the word Calcutta without destroying its historical identity. As examples of the second, it would be equally impossible to change Dinapore into the absolutely correct Danapur, Oude into Avadh, or Cawnpore into Kanhpur, but Dinapore, Oude and Cawnpore would be easily recognizable as Dinapur, Oudh, and Cawnpur. In this way a number of names may be, as it were, screwed up a little towards the pitch of scientific accuracy without destroying their popular identity.

80. Appendix VII very fully illustrates the organization by which the accurate spelling of every Indian name may be obtained, and the machinery for formulating the results and enforcing their official use.

81. In this matter a Government has to consider not what is best but what is practicable. A single breath of pedantry will stifle the undertaking; but I find by a simultaneous revision of the official orthography of the various Departments indicated in paragraph 78, and by bringing their spelling into accord with the forthcoming Gazetteers, and with the

maps which will accompany them, that it will be possible to introduce a uniform system with very little inconvenience to the public. The "Post Office Guide," the Railway Time-tables and Sign-boards, the Telegraph Department's List of Stations, the Gazetteers, and the revised Maps, will all exhibit a uniform orthography. The same name will be everywhere presented in the same spelling, and the popular eye will be unconsciously and rapidly educated to adopt it. If the Local Press, upon a reconsideration of the whole case, could be persuaded to add their influence, the difficulty would disappear at once, and the intricate problem of a uniform spelling for India would at length be solved.

No. 17, dated India Office, London, the 4th August 1870.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I herewith transmit, for the information of Your Excellency's Government and for favorable consideration, a letter which Mr. Eastwick, M. P., has addressed to Mr. Grant Duff, on the subject of the system of spelling proper names to be adopted in the new Gazetteer for India.

2. With reference to the Gazetteer, I take this opportunity of reminding Your Excellency that no reply has yet been received to my despatch dated 31st January 1870, No. 2, in which I requested to be informed on what principle the Gazetteer is to be compiled, and to what extent the Surveyor General will be connected with its preparation.

Dated London, the 8th July 1870.

From—E. B. Eastwick, Esq., M. P.,

To—M. E. Grant Duff, Esq., M. P.

I learn from the "Times" that a Gazetteer of India is in course of preparation, and that the Indian Government is discussing the spelling to be adopted for Indian proper names. As I was, perhaps, the first to introduce systematically the correct spelling of such names, in my hand-book of India published by Mr. Murray, I am naturally interested in the question, and am not uninformed regarding it. I trust, therefore, I may be permitted to urge the expediency of discarding and discountenancing as much as possible the old incorrect way of spelling.

First, because it adds about a fifth to the number of letters which are used in the system I have followed, and which was accepted and approved by the Madras Government, and has been adopted in the Atlas of Keith-Johnston.

Secondly, because being unsystematic, it is the cause of endless varieties in spelling the same word.

Thirdly, because it is at variance with the spelling adopted on the continent, and by all scholars of the present day.

And fourthly, because the etymology of words is so disguised by it as only to be re-discovered after long research.

No. 22, dated India Office, London, the 22nd September 1870.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

With reference to my despatch dated August 4th (No. 17), 1870, forwarding a letter from Mr. Eastwick on the subject of a uniform system of spelling Indian proper names to be adopted in the new Gazetteer, I herewith transmit, for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government, a letter from Colonel Meadows Taylor, and also a note on the same by Dr. Rost, the Librarian of this office, in which a different view is taken of the same subject.

Dated Old Court, Harold's Cross, near Dublin, the 3rd September 1870.

From—Colonel M. Taylor, C. S. I.,

To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

The subject of a uniform system of orthography for Indian proper names, being, as I am given to understand, under official consideration both here and in India, I do myself the honor to address you on the subject. This question has been so frequently discussed by the originators of several systems, differing from each other, that comparatively little remains to be adduced in regard to it, but, as one connected with Indian literature, and with an earnest desire to see a final solution of the present difficulties and contradictions, I take the liberty of laying before you my own opinions which I know are largely shared by many both in England and India.

2. The first principle, which I conceive should be established by the system to be decided, is that every English reader, or student, unacquainted with Indian languages or orthography, should be able to pronounce any Indian word without error, and with the same confidence that he would read English text.

3. If this is to be expected by a system of adopting foreign, that is, Italian, German or French vowels and dipthongs, with diacritical marks to suit them to English pronunciation, I cannot perceive how any result will be obtained for English readers without a separate study of that system in order to learn the pronunciation and values of the several equivalents. It cannot be assumed that the correct pronunciation of continental languages is understood by all or a majority of the English people, or by native students of English in India; consequently, the foreign system would, I consider, prove a perpetually recurring cause of uncertainty and embarrassment, for which a superficial knowledge of continental pronunciation will supply no efficient remedy; while in all English text, whether of books or official correspondence, a perpetual consideration and antagonism would be maintained between the pronunciation of proper names and of the text of which they formed a part.

4. If it were impossible to use ordinary English letters in the writing of Indian words with a correct phonetic effect, the continental system might be adopted as the only available alternative; but under the knowledge I possess of Indian orthography, I consider that the Indian sounds are better, and more correctly expressed by the ordinary English vowels than the foreign assisted by diacritical marks; and that *oo* for *ú*, *ee* for *i*, &c., &c., are more in accordance with the Native orthography and its phonetic equivalents than the other. I consider, therefore, that an assimilation of English phonetic sounds for Indian names in all English text is most desirable, as being at once simpler, easier to be understood, and least liable to mistake by English readers at large.

5. In India, acquaintance with vernacular languages and ordinary pronunciation enables Indian names to be read with correctness, however they may be spelt, but it should be remembered that this cannot be the case in England; and the best way, therefore, as it appears to me, to ensure an easy and correct pronunciation of Indian names, is to write them in such equivalents as are perfectly familiar to English tongues.

6. It may be said that an English system of phonetic equivalents will appear barbarous to Italians or Germans, and on this argument the system of continental equivalents may have been originally based; but I cannot understand why the present consideration of the question should not be confined to all English-speaking people in all parts of the world and to Indian students of English, as the parties with which the English Government of India has the nearest concern. If foreigners desire a knowledge of English books or official correspondence on Indian questions, or to translate either into their own languages, they will naturally adopt their own phonetic system; while if they read them in English, they will as little require continental phonetics in the proper names as they do in the English text.

7. I shall be prepared, if permitted, to submit to you, for the consideration of Government, a simple plan for the use of English equivalents for Indian phonetic sounds.

Note by Dr. Röst, dated 12th September 1870.

Colonel Meadows Taylor advocates a mode of spelling Indian proper names which is happily becoming more and more obsolete. He starts from the assumption that, with reference to pronunciation, Indian names can more adequately be expressed according to his system than according to the one now generally approved of by Oriental scholars. On this point I would remark, that there are certain consonants peculiar to all Indian languages for which there exist no simple English equivalents, and the pronunciation of which has therefore to be indicated by accented letters. This applies equally to the distinction between long and short vowels, which is of vital importance in all Indian languages, and which can only fitly be marked by accenting the former. The true pronunciation of Indian names, on which Colonel Taylor lays so much stress, falls under the same category as the pronunciation of proper names in European languages. We accept these as we find them written, and pronounce them as best we can. In the case of Indian names we can of course only have a transliteration, but this transliteration should strictly represent the native spelling, just as we, *e. g.*, adopt *bonâ fide* Celtic names irrespective of their correct pronunciation. For all official and literary purposes an exact Roman equivalent for the Indian name, as spelt in the vernacular, is of more consequence than the aiming at a correct representation of the words as pronounced.

It will take some time before the old slipshod way of writing Indian names will more generally be replaced by the systematic method which Colonel Taylor is endeavouring to discredit. This method, however, is now adopted by all the best writers on Indian philology, as well as in the best scientific periodicals in India and Europe, and is sure to approve itself by degrees also to more popular writers on Indian polity and history, especially if it should receive the official approbation which Colonel Taylor says is at present under consideration.

No. 24 (Geographical), dated India Office, London, the 12th October 1870.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

With reference to my previous despatch on the same subject, I herewith transmit, for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government, a copy of a set of rules which have been drawn up, at my request, by Colonel Meadows Taylor, for the use of English equivalents for Indian phonetic sounds.

Rules for the use of English equivalents for Indian phonetic sounds, by Colonel MEADOWS TAYLOR, C. S. I.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and, in reference to the tenor of paragraph 2, beg to enclose herewith, for submission to His Grace the Duke of Argyll, some simple rules for the use of English equivalents for Indian phonetic sounds, which, I trust, may serve the purpose required.

In Forbes's "Hindūstanī Manual," at page viii of the Introduction, the following passage occurs :—

"I have only to add that to all those who wish to acquire some insight into the language through this little work only, without reference to the Oriental character, a few lessons on the pronunciation will be all the assistance required, and, if that cannot be had, let it be remembered, as a general rule, *that the vowels* are to be *sounded as in Italian* or *German*, and *the consonants as in English.*"

It is evident that this rule provides at least a double system, which, in many essential respects, must necessarily produce uncertainty and confusion. Very few English people, comparatively speaking, understand either Italian or German, or can pronounce either correctly. It is not specified where Italian or where German vowels are to be used, and the directions are therefore more calculated to mislead than assist, and on this ground and others which I need not detail here, I consider that as the English language possesses phonetic equivalents for all sounds in Indian proper names, and in the Indian Vernacular languages generally, that it would be better to adopt them officially, than to continue an undefined, and, in many respects, an uncertain system, very liable to error.

I respectfully offer the following rules for adoption, which are based upon English equivalents only, as regards both vowels and consonants. I have applied them to proper names only, but their extension to the vernacular languages of India in detail is, I consider, perfectly feasible :—

VOWELS.

A.—There are two sounds of this vowel, one broad, as in "large, all," &c.; the other short, as in "that, can," &c. I propose to retain the short *a* as it is for the short sound, and to distinguish the broad *a* by an accent, *á*.

Examples :—

Of Places.

Of the broad *á* :
Tárápoor, Nágpoor, Bálápoor.
Of the short *a* :
Patna, Hatras, &c.
Of both combined :
Carnátic, Gálna, Málwa.

Of Proper Names.

Of the broad *á* :
Azád, Ádum, Dárá.
Of the short *a* :
Ameen, Adil, Akbur.
Of both combined :
Almáe, Amvár, Azád.

E.—As of *a*, there are two English sounds of the vowel *e*, one short, as in "get, set," &c., and one long, as in "there, where," &c.

To distinguish these sounds, I propose to accent the broad *é*, and to retain the short *e* as it is.

Examples :—

Of Places.

Of the broad *é* :
Méduk, Talnér, Kéhrla, Khándésh.
Of the short *e* :
Medina, Dekhan, Berár.
Of both combined :
Jesselmér, Jelésur.

Of Proper Names.

Of the broad *é* :
Shér, Néhal, Péshwa.
Of the short *e* :
Eliás, Etimád, Jehángeer.

EE is used as pronounced in "feed, thee, steel," and is invariably long, as in the following examples :

Of Names of Places.

Meerpoor, Beer, Beema, Seekry.

Of Proper Names.

Runjeet, Meerun, Hubeeb, Rusheed.

I.—There are two sounds of this vowel in English, one long, as in "bite, kite, while," &c.; and the other short, as in "fit, sit," &c. Of these the latter only is retained.

All use of the vowel *i* is therefore short, as in the following examples:

Of Names of Places.

Bisonly, Gisnár, Hirát, Kittoor.

Of Proper Names.

Bilál, Hindál, Nizám, Tirmul.

O.—Two sounds of this vowel are adopted; when it is long, as in "shore, more," &c., it is accented *ó*; when it is short, as in "got, lot," &c., it is not altered. Examples of *ó* accented:

Of Names of Places.

Adóng, Dhólpoor, Sómnát.

Of Proper Names.

Feróze, Jóty, Lókman, Mórád.

Of the short *o*:

Names of Places.

Arcot, Kolhar, Golconda.

Proper Names.

Gholám, Mohófiz, Torab, &c.

OO is invariably long, as in "moor, poor," &c., and the following examples:

Of Names of Places.

Bámpoor, Poona, Koondooz, Kooch, Nuldroog, Boorhánpoor.

Of Proper Names.

Boodhist, Boozoorg, Hooseyn, Goolranz, Moobáruz, Tooráb, Hindoo.

OU, when used, has the English sound of *ou*, as in "loud, proud," &c., and no other. It must not be confounded with *oo*.

Examples:—

Names of Places.

Joudpoor, Oudh, Lukhnou, Noulgoond.

Proper Names.

Moula, Foulád, Choubee, Doula, Chouhán.

U is always short, as in "run, but," &c. The long sound of *u*, as in "rule," is the same as the *oo* in "fool, school," &c., and is therefore omitted.

Examples of the short *u*:—

Names of Places.

Bumás, Gunpoor, Kurnool, Mundlésoor, Punjab, Sunkéshwur.

Proper Names.

Runjeet, Hutpál, Humeed, Fureed, Bulbun, Budr, Mungul.

Y, as a termination, is always short, as in the English "very, short," &c.

Examples:—

Names of Places.

Dehly, Cávery, Putry, &c.

Proper Names.

Bhówány, Dévy, Gházy.

When *y* is *not a terminal* letter, it is long, as in "by, cry," &c.

Examples:—

Of Names of Places.

Nyshapoor, Byréch.

Proper Names.

Hyder, Fyz, Ghyas, Syud.

Separate specifications of diphthongs is, I consider, unnecessary. There is no combination of vowels which cannot be expressed correctly according to the preceding rules.

It will be evident to those acquainted with Persian or Indian Vernacular languages that the vowels here particularised do not, in all cases, represent the letters in the original language. For instance, in Persian writing, Alif, ا, combined with the guttural *ain*, produces a broad *á*, as in "all," the guttural pronunciation being impossible to represent or convey.

Example:—

Adil عادل. Again, a broad *A* is represented by a broad alif آ, as in آدم. In writing these words in English, it is evident that no distinction could be made without resorting to a complex system of diacritical marks, which appears unnecessary.

In the vowel *O*, whether short *o* or long *o*, or as *oo*, as the exact Persian sound depends upon a combination of diacritical marks with the letter و and other consonants, it becomes impossible to represent the original spelling in English, as any two consonants may be changed in sound by adding the Persian or Sanscrit diacritical marks to them. One sound, however,

never changes, or can be changed, which is *oo* in the Persian رو or Sanscrit पु, whether it occurs as an intermediate symbol or as a terminal, as in منو. This substitution of the accented *ú* for *oo* does not provide an equivalent for the full sound of the *oo*, which cannot be mistaken.

By accepting *ee* and *y* as the equivalents for the Persian ي, it is necessary to observe that the letter has both sounds, according to situation, and *y* may be used as correctly as a medial or terminal letter as *ee*. The proper pronunciation of the word to be written will be a better guide to the use of either of the symbols than any rule. In some cases the terminal ي will require to become long *ee*, as in "Hindee;" in others short, as in "Dévy, Moulvy," &c.

CONSONANTS.

These are generally intelligible, and so little liable to mistake or misconception that comparatively few explanations are necessary. It is impossible necessarily to give the different *s's*, *t's*, &c., which occur in Persian or in Hindee, or to distinguish between the soft and hard letters without a complex system of diacritical or otherwise distinguishing marks. Such systems have been invented, but they are very liable to error, and are more difficult than the proper letters of the language.

I therefore propose to omit such distinctions altogether, and to accept the English consonants as equivalents in all cases, except the following, which are exceptions:—

Kh is equivalent to the *ch* in "loch," and is pronounced hard, as in "Khán, Khyber, Khuleel, Khósroo," &c.

Ch is invariably soft, as in "Chittoor, Chumbul, Chand," &c.

Gh is hard and guttural, and possesses no equivalent in English or in Hindee. The Arabic letter غ, ghain, occurs in Persian and Arabic words, and can only be expressed by *gh* in English.

In like manner the Arabic ق, quaf, can only be represented by the English *q*; example: "Qadur Yaqoot," &c., but it is of comparatively rare occurrence.

When an aspirated letter occurs, as *ph*, *th*, *dh*, &c., the sounds are pronounced separately, as "up-hill, coach-house," &c., examples, Bit-hoor, T-hug, Dab-ha, &c.

Th, as in the English "thing," has no equivalent in Indian languages, and is never required.

C hard is discarded, its place is supplied by *K* invariably. Examples: Krishna, Karnatik, &c. Many Indian proper names, according to custom, are still spelt with the hard *C*, as "Cannanore," &c., which will always be retained, and in such cases it may not be necessary to dispense with the hard *C* as an initial letter.

In proper names, however, as Kásim (for Cassim), Kazy (for Cazy), *k* should invariably be used.

G is also hard as in "get." Examples: Gáwán, Gool, Gónd, Gópál.

The soft sound of *g* is represented by *j*, whether as an initial or mediate letter. Examples: Sivajee, Gunjooty, &c.

The use of double consonants is strictly in accordance with the rules of Indian languages, and can be followed in using the English character. In the Persian character the consonant is doubled by a diacritical mark, in Hindee languages, by the doubling of the consonant, as in English. Examples: Alla, Ally, Jumma, Nugger, Mookummil, &c.

N, when preceded by long vowel, *á* or *ó*, has generally a nasal sound, as in French, whether occurring as a medial or terminal letter. This can only be learned by experience, and cannot well be defined. Examples: Meerán, Rayán, Dángur.

It is, however, of comparatively rare occurrence in proper names or names of places.

It will be observed, I trust, that I have confined myself to English equivalents alone for the sounds of Indian letters. There may, on some occasions, be compound consonants in Indian words and proper names which I have not noticed or provided for, but this has been done purposely, and to avoid complication; and should they occur, as *ksh*, *chch*, or otherwise, their representation in English letters, if needful, is perfectly practicable.

But, as has been indicated throughout these rules, while, for the most part, they are in consonance with the phonetics, and, to some extent, the orthography of Indian languages, the former has been more nearly followed than the latter, which, on account of varieties in the letters and peculiar diacritical marks, is impossible of simple adaptation in English.

THE TROSACHS, CALLANDER, N. B.,
26*th September* 1870.

MEADOWS TAYLOR, C. S. I.

No. 24, dated India Office, London, the 4th October 1871.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

With reference to my despatches in this Department, dated January 31st (No. 2), August 4th (No. 7), September 22nd (No. 22), and October 12th (No. 24) of 1870, to which no reply has yet been received, I shall be glad to be informed what steps have been taken by Your Excellency's Government with reference to establishing a uniform system of spelling Indian names, and what decision, if any, has been arrived at upon that subject. It is important that I should be kept informed of your proceedings, as enquiries are repeatedly made at this office by persons engaged in the preparation of works relating to India, such as the *Flora Indica*, as to the system that has been officially adopted.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce,—Nos. 199-207, *dated* 16*th December* 1871.

READ—

A letter No. 185, dated 13th November 1871, from the Director General of Statistics to the Government of India, forwarding a certain number of copies of a Guide to the preparation of the Provincial Gazetteers, containing "Heads of Information required for the Imperial Gazetteer of India, with rules for the spelling of Indian Proper Names."

ORDER.—Ordered, that two copies of the Guide be sent to each of the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, with a request that, in the compilation of the Provincial Gazetteers, the arrangement proposed by the Director General of Statistics may be carefully adhered to, and information furnished under the several heads enumerated by Mr. Hunter.

Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" the North-Western Provinces.
" the Panjáb.
Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
" " of British Burma.
" " of Mysor and Khurg.
Resident at Haidarabad

Ordered also, that three copies of the Guide be transmitted to the Foreign Department for the issue of instructions with a view to the plan therein laid down being followed out, as far as possible, in the statistical accounts of Native States.

Nos. $\frac{4}{92-101}$, dated the 28th February 1872.

From—J. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.
To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " of Bombay
" " " of Bengal.
" " " of the North-Western Provinces.
To—The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " of British Burma.
" " of Oudh.
" " of Mysor and Khurg.
To—The Resident of Haidarabad.

I am directed to forward copies of a "Guide to the Orthography of Indian Proper Names," with a list of towns and villages in India, prepared by the Director General of Statistics to the Government of India.

2. The general principles on which this compilation is based have already received the assent of the Government of India, and been acted upon by the Government of the Panjáb (as will be seen from the orders of that Government published at pages 178 to 187 of the *Panjáb Gazette*, dated 15th instant, copy of which is forwarded herewith).

3. It is rather as an illustration of the practical working out of sanctioned principles than as an arbitrary declaration of the official spelling of certain names that the Acting Governor General in Council would invite * to accept this list and adopt it as a guide. For it is far from being the wish of His Excellency in Council to stereotype the errors of detail necessarily incidental to the first uniform application of a new system to a variety of languages, or to shut the door against future improvement in a field in which improvement is to be expected and desired. On the other hand, it is desirable to popularise such principles as have already been accepted, and to secure and facilitate, as far as may be possible, a harmony of system in the official publications which most influence public usage.

* *Madras* ... } His Excellency the Governor in Council.
Bombay ...
Bengal ... } His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
N. W. Provinces ...
Oudh
C. Provinces ...
British Burma ... } You.
Mysor and Khurg
Haidarabad ...

4. Above all, in the work now going on in connection with the Gazetteer, uniformity is essential, and I am to request that all officers engaged in the work may be instructed to conform carefully to the plan of transliteration exemplified in Mr. Hunter's list.

Nos. 102 to 107.

Copy forwarded to the * for information, and with the remark that the principles laid down will henceforward be acted upon in this Department.

* Foreign Department.
Home "
Financial "
Military Department.
P. W. "
Legislative "

Nos. 4—108, dated 28th February 1872.

From—J. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Panjáb.

I am directed to forward copies of a "Guide to the Orthography of Indian Proper Names," with a list of towns and villages in India, prepared by the Director General of Statistics to the Government of India.

2. The general principles on which this compilation is based have already received the assent of the Government of India, and been acted upon by the Lieutenant-Governor (*vide* pages 178 to 187 of the *Panjáb Gazette*, dated 15th instant.)

Nos. $\frac{5}{130-139}$, dated the 12th March 1872.

From—J. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India.
To—The Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India.
" Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
" Surveyor General of India.
" Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey.
" " Geological Survey.
" " Port Blair and Nicobars.
" Inspector General of Forests.
" " of Fisheries in India.
" Honorary Secretary to the Trustees of the Indian Museum.
" Commissioner of Inland Customs.

To Local Governments and Administrations.
Nos. $\frac{4}{92-101}$, dated 28th Feb. 1872, with enclosures.

I am directed to forward, for your information and guidance, a copy of the Circular noted on the margin, containing the orders of the Government of India in regard to the adoption of a uniform system of transliteration for Indian proper names.

No. 5, dated the 8th March 1872.

From—The Government of India,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

We have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Grace's despatches, noted in the margin, on the subject of the Orthography in the Roman character of Indian proper names. We delayed replying to these communications until we were in a position to inform Your Grace of the definitive adoption of a uniform system and afford some practical exemplification of the system in work.

No. 17 (Geographical), dated the 4th Aug. 1870.
" 22 " " 22nd Sept. 1870.
" 24 " " 12th Oct. 1870.
" 24 " " 4th Oct. 1871.

2. The history of the question is as follows:—

3. In 1868, shortly after the issue of our orders for the preparation of provincial Gazetteers, the Government of Bombay submitted to us a proposal, made by the Geographical Society of that Presidency, for the preparation of a Vernacular and English Index of Indian geographical names. On the 30th April 1868 we invited the aid of Local Governments and Administrations in the preparation of such an index in connection with the Gazetteer work, and we suggested that a uniform principle of transliteration should be adopted. We drew attention to the method of Romanising Indian names then recently adopted by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and, with some slight variations, by the governing body of the Calcutta University. The Asiatic Society's system was, in fact, Professor H. H. Wilson's modification of the system of Sir William Jones.

4. Mr. W. W. Hunter was appointed about this time to compile the Gazetteer for Bengal, and to superintend the arrangements necessary to secure uniformity in the preparation of provincial Gazetteers generally, in view to their ultimate consolidation into an Imperial account of all India. Among other instructions given to him, Mr. Hunter was desired to use his best exertions to secure uniformity of spelling, and the system above referred to was suggested as a good model.

5. Mr. Hunter reported, in September 1869, that he had put arrangements for this purpose in train, and that his plan was to elicit an accord from the heads of those departments from which the spelling of proper names, and specially of names of places, emanates. Mr. Hunter said he had made considerable progress, and that the cordial desire to yield individual views to any feasible general plan promised complete success.

6. In his letter of the 6th November 1869, copy of which is appended, Mr. Hunter stated the case in detail, and pointed out that, notwithstanding our instructions to Local Governments of April 1868, the want of uniformity was as great as it had ever been. And in this letter he put forward a plan which he had matured, after careful consultation with local authorities and heads of departments, and recommended its adoption as likely at length to ensure the uniformity of spelling which was so much wanted. This plan was a compromise; for (1) the diacritical marks for consonants were dispensed with, and (2) in certain words it was not attempted to enforce the scientific system even with this relaxation. These words, to quote Mr. Hunter, were "names of places whose spelling had obtained a historical or popular fixity." This class again Mr. Hunter sub-divided into two groups, in one of which he left the spelling untouched, while in the other he attempted an approximation to the stricter method of transliteration.

7. After the most careful consideration, we determined to give this plan our general approval, as being the best attempt at a practical solution of the question. We therefore, in the letter from the Home Department, No. 1113, dated the 28th February 1870, sanctioned

its adoption for the Gazetteers, and caused our orders to be published, with the connected correspondence, as an extra supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 31st May 1870.

8. Throughout the past two years these orders have been steadily carried into effect. During that period two volumes of Gazetteers (for the Central Provinces and the Berars) have been published on this system of orthography. The Gazetteer of Orissa, which is about to be published immediately, follows the same mode; and the Gazetteers in progress for Bengal, Oudh, and the Panjáb carefully adhere to it. That portion of the Bombay Gazetteer, moreover, which was submitted for Mr. Hunter's revision, has been brought into accordance with it, and the Government of Bombay intends to send the remainder of the work for similar revision as the parts are completed. The maps of the Surveyor General's Department have, during this period, followed the same system of orthography. The publications and stamps of the Postal Department will, it is hoped, be issued on the same principle. And, besides the Gazetteers and the recently constructed maps, a large amount of Government work, including its most permanent work, *viz.*, the legislation for the whole country, has for some years been conducted on the same system.

9. There are also signs of a readiness to adopt the plan outside the range of Government publications. The East Indian Railway has done so in respect of the names of all the stations on its chord line, and the leading Calcutta daily newspaper has introduced the system into its columns.

10. Mr. Hunter has now completed a "Guide to the Orthography of Indian Proper Names," in which the principles of the system are briefly explained, and a list of upwards of 2,000 names of places are given, with their practical spelling, as recommended by him. This "Guide" we have circulated to all local authorities as an illustration of the mode of working out the principles already accepted. Why we did no more than this will be apparent from our orders on the work, dated 28th February 1872, copy of which we have the honor to forward. We also forward three copies of the "Guide."

11. We beg that Your Grace will be good enough to cause a copy of our orders of the 28th ultimo to be communicated to Mr. Hunter, now on leave in England.

Minute dated the 8th March 1872, by Major General the Hon. H. W. NORMAN.

As I believe the plan adopted will give rise to much confusion, while its necessity and scientific accuracy are open to question, I would rather not sign this despatch.

CALCUTTA, *8th March* 1872. } H. W. NORMAN.

Office Memo. No. 460GR, dated the 25th March 1872.

From—Colonel H. DRUMMOND, R. E., Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

The undersigned is directed to forward for information an extract from a letter from the Directors of the East Indian Railway Company to their Agency in India on the system of spelling Indian names recently introduced by Dr. Hunter.

Extract from a letter No. 15, dated 16th February 1872, from the Directors of the East Indian Railway to their Agent in India.

Spelling of Indian names.

PARA. 5. The Board are informed by your letter No. 162-71 that the word "Jubbulpore" was spelt "Jabalpur" in one of your communications in accordance with the new system introduced by Dr. Hunter, and adopted by Government in some of their departments, and that all the names on the chord line have been spelled on this new system. They regret that the communication of Dr. Hunter on so important a subject should not have been sent to them for twelve months, and they lose no time after the receipt of it in requesting that no alteration be made in the mode of orthography in your correspondence, in your time tables, or in your maps.

Office Memo. No. 404, dated the 8th March 1872.

From—Colonel H. K. BURNE, Secy. to the Govt. of India, MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

With reference to letter No. 4-92, dated 28th February 1872, "*Statistics*," from the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, forwarding copies of a "Guide to the Orthography of Indian Proper Names," the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department is directed to inquire if it is the wish of Government, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, that the names of all military stations should be altered in all General Orders and other documents issued from this Department from the spelling they have borne for many years; the alteration involving also a change in the distinctions borne by corps as authorized by Her Majesty.

2. As an illustration of the change, the names now borne on the regimental colours of Her Majesty's 10kt Regiment would undergo the following transformation :—

Buxar would become Baxar; Guzerat, Gujrat; Deig, Díg; Bhurtpore, Bhurtpur; Delhi, Dehli; and Lucknow, Lacknow, or Lakhnau.

3. The undersigned is also directed to point out that this system has not hitherto been followed in the spelling of sepoys' names, which have hitherto been spelled very much according to the fancy of Commanding Officers, and to enquire if the change now in contemplation is to be extended in this direction.

4. If this be the intention, the Governor General in Council in this Department observes that any such change, except prospectively for future enlistments, would be very difficult and productive of confusion and embarrassment.

Office Memo. No. 142, dated the 19th March 1872.

From—J. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned is directed to acknowledge receipt of office memorandum from the Military Department, No. 404 (Books), dated the 8th instant, on the subject of the transliteration of Native names.

2. In reply, the undersigned is directed to observe that the difficulty of carrying out the change must necessarily be greater in some Departments than in others, and probably there is none in which it will be felt to be greater than in the Military Department. It is by no means the desire of this Department to press the adoption of the new system in any way which will be practically inconvenient; and if it be the opinion of the Military Department that the time has not arrived, which renders it desirable to effect a change in the General Orders and other documents with which it deals, the justice of the conclusion will certainly not be questioned by this Department. Under existing circumstances a complete uniformity of system cannot be expected, nor is its absence a matter of importance.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, Panjáb, in the Department of Agriculture Revenue, and Commerce,—No. 219, dated 13th February 1872.

RESOLUTION.—The desirability of adopting a uniform system of transliteration for Indian words is generally admitted, and the Government of India, in April 1868, adopting the system known as Jonesian, from its originator, Sir William Jones, addressed all Local Governments to the effect that this system seemed to the Governor General in Council the most suitable for adoption, and would be employed, as far as possible, in the preparation of the Local Gazetteers.

2. A modification of this system was subsequently adopted by the Government of India at the suggestion of Mr. W. W. Hunter, who had been appointed to compile the Imperial Gazetteer of India, the modification being no more than a simplification of the Jonesian system, which, admirably adapted for scholars, was yet too elaborate for ordinary use. The diacritical marks for the consonants, difficult to get printed or indeed accurately transcribed, were omitted; only such diacritical marks for the vowels were prescribed as would insure the correct pronunciation of the word, while a certain freedom was allowed in the spelling of names which had become familiar to the public in an unscientific form.

3. The adoption of this modification of the Jonesian system, avoiding pedantry on the one hand, has secured uniformity and a sufficient degree of scientific accuracy on the other. From a practical point of view the desirability of uniformity is evident, and without it the difficulty of compiling any Imperial works on subjects requiring much transliteration of oriental names becomes extreme; at the same time, so much scientific accuracy is at least desirable as may preserve, by authoritatively fixing the correct spelling, the true derivation of Indian names.

4. Although the adoption of the modified Jonesian system by the Government of India has placed the question of its advantages or drawbacks beyond the range of discussion, little progress has as yet been made in its adoption by the public. Such progress must necessarily be slow, and it is sufficient to note that the Post Office Department, which must always exercise considerable influence over the spelling of geographical names, and the interest of which is so clearly to establish uniformity, has warmly supported the new system, though in the Panjáb its spelling has not as yet been revised. The Surveyor General of India has adopted the system, and the map published with the Panjáb Administration Report of this year has been prepared in accordance with it. The Calcutta *Englishman*, the *Indian Public Opinion*, the *Jabalpúr Chronicle*, and other journals have accepted the scientific method of spelling, and the progress made, if slow, has been substantial.

5. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the modified Jonesian system of spelling be enjoined in all Departments and Offices in the Panjáb, both for the spelling of the names of persons and places and also for the transliteration of all oriental words which may be used in official correspondence. All official notices sent by the Heads of Departments for publication in the *Government Gazette* should have all Indian words transliterated on this system, which will be no trouble to acquire, and can be thoroughly mastered by an intelligent person in half an hour.

6. A list of the principal towns of the Panjáb is herewith published for general information, carefully prepared on the system now enjoined, and the spelling of these names as now published is to be considered as authoritatively fixed.

7. With these examples it will be easy to apply the system to all Indian words, the transliteration of which is required, diacritical marks for the consonants being omitted, and

observing the following simple rules for the transliteration of vowels, which are all that are necessary under the system of Mr. Hunter authorized by the Government of India in 1870:—

आ ا long *á* (as in *bhát*, rice) corresponding to the first a in *tartan, almond*, &c., and is represented by *á*.

अ ا short *a*, as in *America*.

इ ا short *i* as in *fit, fin*: represented by *i*.

ई ي long *i*, as in *ravine, machine*: represented by *í*.

उ ا short *u*, as in *bull, put, push*: represented by *u*.

ऊ او long *u*, as in *rule*: represented by *ú*.

ए اي *e* (as in *ek*, one) corresponds to the English a in *mate, dare*, or the French *é* in *méchant*, and is represented by *e*.

ओ او *o* (as in *kot*, a fort) corresponds to the English in *note, lore*, and is represented by *o*.

ऐ اي *ai* (as in *maidan*, a plain) nearly corresponds to the English vowel sound in *ride, fine*, or the German *ai*, in *kaiser*, and is represented by *ai*.

औ *au* (as in *Gaur*) corresponds to the English vowel sound in *cloud*, or the German *au* in *haus*, and is represented by *au*.

No. 1155 A, dated Allahabad, the 3rd April 1872.

From—C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., Secy. to the Govt., North-Western Provinces,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4-95, dated 28th February last, forwarding copy of a "Guide to the Orthography of Indian Proper Names," and a list of towns and villages in India, prepared by the Director General of Statistics, with the request that the system may be adopted by all officers engaged on the work of compiling the Provincial Gazetteer, and also with a suggestion that this method of spelling might be followed in the ordinary correspondence of this Government.

2. In reply, I am to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that the adoption of Mr. Hunter's system in the administrative work of Government would, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be a grave mistake, as introducing confusion and liability of error where now there is practically little or no such liability.

3. The existing system has been long established. It follows the scheme adopted by the Record Committee in 1820, and was re-imposed by Mr. Thomason some five and twenty years ago in the "Directions to Settlement Officers," where that distinguished statesman gave his opinion that this system was "recommended as that which an Englishman would naturally adopt without aiming at great refinement or accuracy."

4. Besides the practical confusion and trouble arising from any such change, His Honor entirely concurs in the above opinion, believing that the scientific system (however well adapted for literary works) is quite unsuited for popnlar and administrative use. It discards certain combinations as *oo* and *ee*, which cannot possibly be mispronounced by an Englishman, for others which being arbitrary in their use are constantly liable to be pronounced variously. For example, no one could mispronounce the name "Koonch," when so written. But if written "Kunch," it would naturally be pronounced by an Englishman on the analogy of "bunch" or "crunch." So the names "Deeg," "Beet," &c., are incapable of mispronunciation, while there is little doubt as to the error into which nine Englishmen out of ten would fall if they were written "Dig," "Bit," &c., while the use of diacritical points in official copying and printing is embarrassing and liable to error.

5. Sir William Muir, against his own personal judgment, consented to allow Mr. Hunter's system to be followed in the compilation of the Provincial Gazetteer, but he would altogether deprecate the substitution of the system in the ordinary business of these provinces for the well-known, long-established, and popular system now in force.

6. I am also directed to enclose the accompanying tract on the subject by the Reverend J. Barton, M. A., late Principal of the Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta, as containing much that is worthy of consideration by the Government of India in reference to the orthography proper for administrative purposes.

No. 369, dated the 15th March 1872.

From—L. H. GRIFFIN, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt., Panjáb,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Your letter No. 4-96, dated 28th February, is accompanied by copies of "Guide to the Orthography of Indian Proper Names," with a list of towns and villages in India, prepared by the Director General of Statistics to the Government of India. This list, it is requested, may be conformed to carefully in the Gazetteer now being prepared in the Panjáb, and Mr. Cunningham, the officer employed upon that work, has been instructed accordingly.

2. With reference, however, to the adoption of the list generally throughout the Panjáb in official correspondence and otherwise, it is observed that the spelling of the names of towns adopted in the list is not prescribed, but merely suggested, as a guide which there would be no necessity exactly to follow, should the custom of the country or the correct and local pronunciation of words demand modifications equally or more in accordance with those principles which have been accepted by the Government of India, and formally asserted for the Panjáb in the *Government Gazette* of the 15th February, to which allusion is made in your second paragraph.

3. As a supplement to the Resolution of the Panjáb Government, the names of 200 Panjáb towns were published in the *Gazette*, and their spelling as there rendered was authoritatively declared to be correct and prescribed for official use.

4. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but think it matter for regret that a comparison of these names with those given in the list now circulated by the Government of India shews how great a difference is possible in the application of simple rules and principles of transliteration, such as those which have been approved by Government. Out of 200 names in the Panjáb list, 47 are identical with those in the Government of India list; 50 names in the Panjáb list are not to be found in that of the Government of India; and in 103 instances differences to a greater or less extent is found in the spelling.

5. This result will no doubt suggest to the opponents of the scientific method of spelling the obvious remark that the adoption of the principles in question cannot ensure greater uniformity than the unscientific method, since two officers preparing a list of the same words on the same principles only agree in 31 per cent. of cases.

6. His Honor believes that this argument against the advantage of the system is not a strong one; for the differences are for the most part unimportant, and concern what may be called the optional part of the system, it being partly discretional to use or not use a diacritical mark to express a long vowel.

7. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor does not propose to modify the spelling of those words which form the supplement to the Panjáb Resolution. The principles proposed by the Government of India have been authoritatively asserted, and, except for the Gazetteer, where absolute uniformity is necessary, the working of the principles laid down will secure such uniformity as is practically desirable. Nor does it appear from your letter that it is in any way the wish of His Excellency the Governor General that the spelling authoritatively prescribed in this province should be modified, as it is expressly laid down that "it is rather as an illustration of the practical working out of sanctioned principles than as an arbitrary declaration of the official spelling of certain names that the Acting Governor General in Council would invite the Lieutenant-Governor to accept this list and to adopt it as a guide."

8. I am, however, to remark that the Panjáb list appears to be a correct one, and to have adhered more strictly both to the true sound and spelling of the names given, and to have observed the principles laid down more closely and reasonably than the list circulated by the Government of India.

9. On a careful consideration of the Panjáb list, there does not appear a single name of which, in accordance with the principles laid down, it is possible to change the spelling. It is true that vast majority of differences in the two lists are of small importance. The Panjáb list uses the long *u* in *púr* which forms the termination of so many names of Indian towns. Dr. Hunter's list uses the short *u*. No one, it is believed, who understands the system adopted by the Government can say that the Panjáb spelling is wrong.

10. Another difference which occurs in many places is the final *h* in names such as Ambálah (انبالہ). The final *h* used in the Panjáb list is not used by Dr. Hunter. There may be a difference of opinion as to the *necessity* of the use of this letter, though scientific accuracy is certainly more attained by its use than by its omission. However, the point is one of little practical importance.

11. It is necessary now to pass to the small minority of words in which the difference from the authorized Panjáb system of spelling is either due to a mistake as to the proper name or is the result of an exceptional application of the principles of transliteration.

12. Examples of these are as follow:—

The second word in the Panjáb list is Sonepat (سونے پت); in Mr. Hunter's list this is written Súnpat. Here there can be no hesitation in saying that the Panjáb spelling is right, and Mr. Hunter's wrong. There is no town in the Panjáb spelt or pronounced Súnpat. Again, taking the next word, Farídábád (فریدآباد) which in the Panjáb list is written with diacritical marks (Farídábád) on the three last vowels, and in Mr. Hunter's list without any accents. The principle on which Dr. Hunter has omitted accentuation altogether is not understood. If accents are to be used at all, one should certainly find its place over the *í* in Farídábád even if those on the *á* in *ábád* are, as in His Honor's opinion they should not be, abandoned.

13. There are other words in Dr. Hunter's list which are more distinctly wrong, and which represent neither the scientific nor the popular spelling nor the true pronunciation. Such are Jhujhur for Jhajjar (جھجھر); Sarsa for Sirsa (سرسہ); Jullandar for Jálandar (جالندھر); Garsankar for Garshankar (گڈھشنکر), Kalanur for Kalánour (کلانور), Phillur for Phillour; Makeran for Mukerián; Onah for Unah.

14. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor would desire to point out that the modification of the Jonesian system adopted by the Government of India might be used with greater

accuracy and more in accordance with the principles the Government itself has laid down than has been the case in the present list. If the confusion of spelling under the new system is not to be as great as under the old, the principles must be applied with more consistency, and greater care be taken to avoid mistakes, which are attributable to possible errors in the original lists supplied to the compiler, or to want of acquaintance with the manner in which the names are pronounced locally. It would have been better had the list of Panjáb names been supplied to this Government for authoritative transliteration previous to issue by the Government of India.

15. There remains a class of words the accentuation of which seems to have been decided arbitrarily and on no principle whatever. Ambálah and Jagádhri are examples of this class, written by Dr. Hunter Ambála and Jagadhri. It is not understood why he decided to place a long accent over the medial *á* in Ambálah and no accent over the medial *a* in Jagádhri. This vowel in the one word is certainly as long and as strongly marked as in the other.

16. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor being thus of opinion that the list of names published in the *Panjáb Gazette* is more strictly in accordance with accepted principles, and both more reasonable and scientifically accurate than that published by the Government of India, does not propose to modify the spelling already prescribed authoritatively for official use, although, in accordance with the request expressed in your letter, the spelling of the Government of India list will be carefully adhered to in the Gazetteer now in course of preparation.

No. 172, dated the 11th April 1872.

From—J. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of the Panjáb.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 369, dated the 15th ultimo. The Governor General in Council desires me to express his thanks for the thorough manner in which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has dealt with the question of transliteration of native names in the Panjáb. Your letter quite correctly interprets the wishes of the Government of India, which does not desire to impose any mode of spelling particular names, but to leave to local authorities, of necessity better informed than any central office can be, the best way of applying general rules to individual cases.

2. I am accordingly, with reference to paragraphs 12 to 16 of your letter, to request that, with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, you will cause to be prepared and forwarded to the Government of India a complete list of those names of places in the "Guide, &c.," which are distinctly cases of wrong spelling, not to be accounted for by such relaxations of rigid rule as the omission of accents or the omission of a final "h." It is not the desire of the Government of India to prescribe even for the Gazetteer transliterations which cannot be justified on the general principles adopted.

No. 173.

Copy of the above, with copy of letter to which it is a reply, forwarded for information to the Director General of Statistics.

No. 1269, dated the 13th April 1872.

From—H. L. DAMPIER, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. Officiating Secretary Geoghegan's letter No. 4-94, dated the 28th February 1872, directing the adoption of Dr. Hunter's system of spelling Indian proper names, has, under the Lieutenant-Governor's orders, been circulated to all departments and heads of offices attached to this Government; but it appears to His Honor that the Post Office department would be the best pioneer of this system. Its adoption by that department would, perhaps, do more to popularize it than any lead which can be taken by other departments.

2. Should the Government of India wish copies of the "Guide to the orthography of Indian proper names" to be circulated to all district officers, a large number would be required. I am directed to inquire what number of copies of the Guide could be made available for the purpose.

No. 593, dated the 4th May 1872.

From—F. R. HOGG, Esq., Offg. Deputy Director Genl. of the Post Office of India,
To—The Under Secretary to the Government of India.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, with your demi-official letter of the 24th April, of a copy of certain printed instructions issued, under date the 28th February 1872, with reference to Mr. Hunter's proposed orthography of Indian names.

2. I regret that, notwithstanding the correspondence on the subject which had previously passed between this office and Mr. Hunter, the latter never communicated the result of his

work to me; and indeed, it was not till I asked you privately for copies both of Mr. Hunter's report and of the Government instructions that I became acquainted with either of them.

3. This makes it quite impossible for the new orthography to be introduced into the Post Office for a long time, as the Postal Guide for the current year had been completed for the press before this office received information on the subject.

No. 12 (Geographical), dated India Office, London, the 27th June 1872.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have had under my consideration in Council the letter from your Government, dated the 8th of March, No. 5 (Revenue, Statistics), on the subject of the orthography in the Roman character of Indian proper names.

2. You state that, in 1869, a plan was matured by Mr. W. W. Hunter, to which you gave your general approval, as being the best attempt at a practical solution of the question of uniformity of spelling. This plan was avowedly a compromise, certain relaxations of the scientific system being permitted and even further modification being allowed in the case of places the spelling of which had obtained "a historical or popular fixity."

3. A Guide, briefly explaining these principles, and containing upwards of 2,000 names, with the practical spelling as recommended by Mr. Hunter, has now been prepared, and you have circulated it to local authorities as an illustration of the mode of working out the principles already accepted.

4. While conveying to Your Excellency my assent to the measures adopted by your Government, I have only to suggest that some extension should be given to that part of the scheme which permits a departure from the new system, in the case of those places of which the names have acquired a widely recognized mode of spelling, either from popular custom or in consequence of historical notoriety.

5. As requested in the last paragraph of your letter, I have caused a copy of your orders of the 28th of February to be communicated to Mr. Hunter, who is now in England.

No. 1317, dated the 6th September 1872.

From—L. H. Griffin, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of the Panjáb,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the 2nd paragraph of your letter No. 172, dated the 11th April last, I am directed to forward a list of those names of places in the Panjáb which, as written in Dr. Hunter's Guide to the orthography of Indian proper names, are "distinctly cases of wrong spelling, not to be accounted for by such relaxations of rigid rule as the omission of accents or the omission of a final *h*." Such list includes the thirteen following names. The spelling adopted by Dr. Hunter is noted first, and opposite to it in each case is given the correct spelling of the name:—

1.—Garhsankar.	Garhshankar.
2.—Jhilam.	Jehlam.
3.—Jhujhur.	Jhajjar.
4.—Kila-Sobha Sinh.	Kila Sobha Singh.
5.—Kharur.	Kharar.
6.—Makeran.	Mukerián.
7.—Mukatsar.	Muktsar.
8.—Onah.	Únah.
9.—Pehoia.	Pihowa.
10.—Phillur.	Phillor.
11.—Pindi Phatián.	Pindi Bhattián.
12.—Sarsa.	Sirsa.
13.—Súnpat.	Sonepat.

2. Those names alone have been entered in the above list, of which the spelling given in the second column of the Guide, which professes to represent the "accurate transliteration from the Vernacular character," is obviously incorrect, as well as that given in the fourth

column as the "practical spelling to be adopted." There are several other instances in which, as noticed in my letter to your address, No. 369, dated the 15th March last, the spelling proposed for adoption by Dr. Hunter in the fourth column of his list does not appear to be based on any intelligible principle, but in these cases the name has been correctly spelt in the second column, and accordingly no such name has been included in the list now forwarded. Only those have been included of which the spelling has been incorrectly given both in the second and fourth columns.

No. 366, dated the 23rd September 1872.

Endorsed by the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Copy forwarded to the Director General of Statistics to the Government of India for information and guidance, in continuation of endorsement No. 173, dated the 11th April last.

Nos. $\frac{15}{408 \text{ to } 415}$, dated the 17th October 1872.

From—A. O. HUME, Esq., C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " the North-Western Provinces.
" " " the Panjáb.
" Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
" " the Central Provinces.
" " British Burma.
" " Mysor and Coorg.
" Resident at Haidarabad.

In continuation of the letters from this Department, Nos. $\frac{\quad}{92 \text{ to } 101}$ dated 28th February 1872, on the subject of the orthography of Indian proper names, I am directed to forward, * copies of the despatches noted in the margin†. It will be seen that the principles laid down by the Government of India have received the general approval of Her Majesty's Government, and it is now desirable to issue further instructions in regard to the method of carrying out the prescribed system.

* *Madras*, *Bombay* — for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
Bengal, *N. W. Provinces*, *Panjáb* — for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor,
Central Provinces, *British Burma*, *Mysor and Coorg*, *Haidarabad* — for your information.

† To Secretary of State, No. 5, dated 8th March 1872.
From " No. 12, " 27th June "

2. With the orders of the Government of India, dated 28th February 1872, a list of places, prepared by Dr. Hunter, Director General of Statistics, was circulated as an illustration of the practical working of the principles which had been sanctioned, but it was explained that the list was not intended to be an arbitrary declaration of the official spelling to be adopted. It is now necessary for the guidance of the officers of Government, that lists should be prepared showing for each place the orthography which should be uniformly followed in official correspondence and publications.

3. I am accordingly desired to request that lists may be prepared in the following form and submitted for the information of the Government of India:—

1	2	3	4
Name in the Vernacular character.	Transliteration in the Roman character according to prescribed system.	Orthography in Roman character proposd to be adopted.	REMARKS.

In these lists should be entered—

(1) all noteworthy rivers, lakes, bays, mountains or hills, and other natural features.

(2) all noteworthy states, provinces, districts, sub-divisions (whether of Native or European origin) and other geographical divisions;

(3) (*a*) civil and military stations and outposts; (*b*) places at which there is any public office, *e. g.*, police, revenue, post, telegraph, customs, &c.; (*c*) railway stations; (*d*) places of pilgrimage, or where great fairs are held; (*e*) places of historical interest, or where remarkable works of nature or art exist.

(4) Towns and cities, the population of which amounts to 5,000.

4. In column 1 all diacritical marks should be given. For instance, in words in the Persian character, the marks *zabar, zer, pesh, &c.*, should not be omitted. As a guide for securing correct transliteration in column 2, rules are herewith forwarded. They only apply strictly to the transliteration of names written in the Persian and Devanágari characters; but they will serve to show the method which is to be generally adopted. For languages expressed in other characters the local Governments should make rules based on the same principles.

5. Subject to the following remarks, column 3 will be a transcript of column 2, except, to quote the words of the Secretary of State, "in the case of those places of which the names have acquired a widely recognised mode of spelling, either from popular custom, or in consequence of historical notoriety." It has always been, and is still the wish of the Governor General in Council that in these cases there should be no pedantic adherence to the scientific, in opposition to the popular, orthography. Places, the names of which have virtually become English words, such as Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, Cawnpoor, Lucknow, Poona, Coorg, should retain their ordinary spelling. These places should be entered first in the list.

6. In regard to places which cannot be fairly brought into the above category, His Excellency in Council trusts that the decision which has been arrived at by the Government of India after prolonged discussion, and which has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government, will everywhere be loyally accepted as the final settlement of this difficult question. Places which are not generally known beyond the limits of the province to which they belong, should, therefore, be spelt in accordance with the rules for transliteration now prescribed. In these cases, in filling up column 3, the only departure from the rules which should be permitted, is in regard to accents. It is not possible to lay down any strict rules as to the use of accents for distinguishing the long from the short vowels. On this point the authorities who prepare the lists must use their discretion. They should bear in mind, on the one hand, that it is desirable to dispense with accents, when this can be done without causing risk of seriously erroneous pronunciation; on the other hand, it must be remembered that these lists will be used by many persons who have never heard the names correctly pronounced, and accents will sometimes be essential. As a general rule, as observed by Mr. Hunter, no accents are required to distinguish the long *i* and *u* from the short. In the case of the long *a*, an accent will more often be necessary.

RULES FOR TRANSLITERATION IN COLUMN 2.

Every letter in the Vernacular must be uniformly represented by a certain letter in the Roman character as follows :—

VOWELS.

Persian.		Devanagari.		Roman	Pronunciation.
Initial.	Non-initial.	Initial.	Non-initial.		
ا	َ (zabar)	अ	not expressed	a	As in woman.
آ	ا	आ	ा	á	„ father.
إ	ِ (zer)	इ	ि	i	„ bit.
إي	ِ يِ or ي	ई	ी	í	„ machine.
أ	ُ (pesh)	उ	ु	u	„ pull.
أو	ُ و	ऊ	ू	ú	„ rude.
إي	ِ يِ or ي	ए	े	e	„ grey.
أي	َ يَ or ي	ऐ	ै	ai	„ aisle.
او	و	ओ	ो	o	„ hole.
أو	َ و	औ	ौ	au	As *ou* in house (nearly), being a combination of the a and u above.

CONSONANTS.

PERSIAN.	DEVANAGARI.	ROMAN.
ب	ब	b
بھ	भ	bh
چ	च	ch
چھ	छ	chh
د or ڈ	द or ड	d
دھ or ڈھ	ध or ढ	dh
ف	wanting	f
گ	ग	g
گھ or غ	घ	gh
ج	ज	j
جھ	झ	jh
ک or ق	क	k
کھ or خ	ख	kh
——	क्ष	ksh
ل	ल	l
م	म	m
ن	न, ञ, ङ, ण or anuswara	n
پ	प	p
پھ	फ	ph
ر or ڑ	र or ड़	r
رھ	ढ़	rh
ص or س, ث	स	s
ش	श or ष	sh
ط or ت, ٹ	त or ट	t
تھ or ٹھ	थ or ठ	th
و	व	w or v
ي	य	y
ظ or ض, ز, ذ	wanting	z
ژ	ditto	zh
ع	ditto	omitted, the accompanying vowel only being expressed.
——	ज्ञ	gy

No. 4182, dated the 18th November 1872.

From—A. M. MONTEATH, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

In April last I obtained demi-officially from the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce a copy of a circular addressed by that Department to local Governments and Administrations, under date the 28th February 1872, respecting Mr. Hunter's system of spelling Indian names.

2. I have felt some hesitation as to the course to be taken by the Post Office in respect of the new system. On the one hand I consider that the Post Office ought, as a rule, to follow the most commonly accepted spelling; but, on the other hand, having regard to the marked absence of any fully recognised rendering of a large proportion of the names of Indian post towns, I should have been prepared to advise that the Post Office should in a measure take the lead in endeavouring to introduce a revised system, provided that such system had been definitely settled. I observe, however, that the instructions given by Government, in the circular above referred to, are by no means definite, the new system being treated therein, rather as an illustration of the working out of sanctioned principles than as the sanctioned embodiment of those principles.

3. In a department like the Post Office, containing nearly 3,000 officers, each of which has a variety of stamps with its name cut upon them, the adoption of a revised spelling which is confessedly liable to much future change is obviously a matter involving no small trouble and expense. I should have been very glad if the revision had taken a more definite and final form, for it so happens that a complete change of the office stamps is about to be made, and the opportunity would have been a good one to adopt a new system of spelling. I think, however, that all things considered, it is best to adhere to the spelling hitherto adopted; but before deciding upon the point, I would wish to have an expression of the views of the Government.

4. If the Government concur in my opinion, I would propose, while adhering to existing orthography, both in respect of the office stamps and of the alphabetical list of post towns given in the Postal Guide, to enter opposite each name in the Postal Guide list the revised spelling given by Mr. Hunter, the entry opposite those names for which Mr. Hunter has given no revised spelling being left blank. The alphabetical arrangement would of course follow the existing orthography, the revised spelling being merely entered opposite the names so arranged.

Office Memo. No. 1807G-R, dated the 26th November 1872.

From—Lieutenant K. C. PYE, Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. DEPT.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

The undersigned is directed to forward, for information, copy of communications noted in the margin, requesting instructions on the subject of the orthographical rendering of Indian names, and to enquire how the case stands at present, and whether it is in contemplation to issue general orders in the matter.

From Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, No. 1344, dated 13th July 1872, and enclosure.

From Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, No. 2150, dated 14th November 1872.

No. 1344, dated the 13th July 1872.

From—The Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

Referring to this office docket No. 424, dated 28th February 1872, forwarding a corrected list of names of stations on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, I have now the honor to forward, for the orders of Government, copy of Agent's letter No. 2534, dated 12th June 1872, with enclosure, from the Board of Directors, desiring that the orthographical rendering of the names of stations as used in the Trigonometrical Surveys and Histories of India may be preserved.

2. The question was brought forward for discussion at an official meeting, and it was resolved to await the orders of Government before taking action in the matter.

3. An early reply is solicited.

No. 2554, dated the 12th June 1872.

From—J. P. BRADLE, Esq., Agent, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company, Lucknow,

To—The Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.

Referring to Deputy Consulting Engineer's letter No. 28 of the 6th January 1872, on the subject of the symmetrical spelling of names, I beg to submit an extract from the Board's last letter, and to state that, unless the Government of India should issue a distinct order to the contrary, I must revert to the established spelling of the names of historical places.

Extract from letter No. 19A, from the Managing Director, London, to the Agent, Lucknow.

Para. 3. Referring to the list of stations, as orthographically revised by Dr. Hunter, which was received with your letter No. 9 of the 1st March 1872, the Board do not approve of its adoption, and request, unless there is a distinct order of Government to the contrary, that the existing and established system of spelling used in the Trigonometrical Survey and Histories of India may be adhered to, for, to the general reader, such places as Lucknow and Bareli would really be unknown.

Office Memo. No. 469, dated the 21st December 1872.

From—J. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

The undersigned is directed to acknowledge the receipt of the communication from the Public Works Department, No. 1807G-R, dated the 26th ultimo, and in reply to state that the question of orthographical rendering of Indian proper names has not yet been finally settled. Mr. Hunter's "Guide to the orthography of Indian names" has proved to contain so many errors that a circular* has been issued for the compilation of a revised list. A copy of the circular is herein enclosed, and the undersigned is to observe that, pending the receipt of replies thereto, it is not advisable to make any changes in the existing system of spelling beyond those sanctioned by the local Governments and Administrations.

* No. $\frac{15}{406\text{-}15}$, dated 17th October 1872, and enclosures.

Office Memo. No. 470, dated the 21st December 1872.

From—J. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE REVENUE AND COMMERCE,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

With reference to the letter from the Director General of the Post Office of India to the Financial Department, No. 4182, dated 18th ultimo, the undersigned is directed to state that Mr. Hunter's "Guide to the orthography of Indian names" has proved to contain so many errors that a circular* has been issued for the compilation of a revised list. A copy of the circular is herein enclosed, and the undersigned is to observe that, pending the receipt of replies thereto, it is not advisable to make any changes in the existing system of spelling beyond those sanctioned by the local Governments and Administrations. The Director General should, therefore, place himself in communication with the local Governments and Administrations, and if any change has been sanctioned by them in the direction of Sir W. Jones' system, he might safely adopt it.

* No. $\frac{15}{406\text{-}15}$, dated 17th October 1872, and enclosures.

No. 1263-1280, dated the 19th March 1873.

From—COLONEL H. K. BURNE, Secy. to the Govt. of India, MILITARY DEPT.,

To—The Adjutant General.

I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, extracts of a circular No. $\frac{15}{406\text{-}15}$, dated 17th October 1872, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, directing the preparation by local Governments and Administrations of lists of Indian proper names of provinces, towns, &c., with a view to the adoption of one uniform mode of spelling in all official correspondence and publications.

2. The lists, when approved by the Government of India, will be published for general information, and the orthography laid down therein should be carefully followed.

3. Pending this publication, I am to request that particular attention may be paid to the instruction contained in paragraph 5 of that circular which practically applies to the names of all military cantonments in India.

No. 218 A, dated the 25th January 1873.

From—C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 15-409, dated 17th October, regarding the orthography of Indian proper names.

2. I am to say that no action has heretofore been taken on this despatch, as the "rules for correct transliteration" referred to in paragraph 4, and which it is stated in the margin "will follow," have not yet been received.

3. Meanwhile the Lieutenant-Governor is anxious that the difficulties in the way of carrying out the views of His Grace the Secretary of State may have full consideration, for, so far as the Lieutenant-Governor knows, the opinions of local Governments have never yet been taken on the subject.

4. Divergence from Mr. Hunter's system is to be allowed in the case of those places only of which the names have acquired a widely recognised mode of spelling, either from popular

custom, or in consequence of historical notoriety; and in respect of all other names, the order is construed to mean that "places not generally known beyond the limits of the province to which they belong should be spelt in accordance with the rules for transliteration now prescribed."

5. Now we are met at the outset by the settlement records and registers. The instructions for the preparation of these have been laid down by Mr. Thomason in paragraph 7 of the Directions to Settlement Officers as follows:—"The list should be drawn out in Oordoo, Hindee, and English, the arrangement being strictly according to the Oordoo alphabet, and the Oordoo being converted into English according to the annexed table (Appendix No. I). The names in English of the villages having thus been once fixed, should be afterwards maintained both by the Surveyor and the Settlement Officer. A reprint of the appendix here referred to is given at the close of this letter. It will be seen that the system followed was the one adopted by the Record Committee in 1820. "It has, therefore," says Mr. Thomason, "the sanction of official authority, and it is besides recommended as that which an Englishman would naturally adopt, without aiming at great refinement or accuracy."

6. On this plan the old settlement documents, and all other revenue lists and registers of the North-Western Provinces, have been drawn up; and the same rule has been followed n the settlement now in progress. About three-fourths of the work has been completed, the spelling being in accord with the standard rule. Is this rule to be now changed, and is the spelling to be in future in accordance with the Hunterian scheme of transliteration? Some districts are half completed; is what has been done to be altered at great labour and expense? Or are part of the records to stand on the old system and part on the new, a fertile source of confusion and embarrassment?

7. Similar difficulties will no doubt be felt more or less in other departments of the service.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor presumes that the same embarrassment will occur in other of the older provinces, the nomenclature of which has heretofore been guided by the rules of the Record Committee of 1820. His Honor would suggest that a reference as to the means of overcoming the practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the present orders might with advantage be made for example to Bengal, which in this respect must be similarly circumstanced with the North-Western Provinces.

9. But Sir William Muir would venture to submit that the principle on which these orders is founded is in itself unsound. His Honor is not insensible to the value of the literary system in its proper place when used in literary works; and he has himself on suitable occasions followed it. But the case is widely different when we come to administrative work, to the necessities of daily English life, and to the use of names amongst masses of men who are not acquainted, and never will acquaint themselves, with the niceties of the literary system. It is not for scholars, English or Continental, that our daily orders, routes, &c., are prepared; but for the public. The European Officer, or Sergeant for instance, will (to take the example urged in my letter of the 3rd April last) certainly pronounce *Kunch* on the analogy of "bunch" or "crunch;" whereas he could not possibly mispronounce the same if written Koonch, and the mistake would often lead to embarrassing errors. And so with all the sounds which can be attained in ordinary English without doubt or error by a combination of vowels. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be a grave administrative error to abandon this sure basis of pronunciation, which has served us in good stead for the last 50 years, and to substitute an arbitrary system which is sure to land us in a labyrinth of mispronunciation, and to produce errors and absurdities which would be ludicrous if they did not lead to more serious results.

10. Farther, the system is based on an arrangement of diacritical marks; but the genius of the English language is a stranger to diacritical marks. It admits only one mark, the circumflex as in bâd; it knows no accents; and in ordinary printing these are invariably dropped. In the English papers, for example, the Civil Service appointments, however they may have appeared in the Indian Gazettes, are reprinted without those marks; and the "Saugor" or "Meerut," with which the English eye and ear are familiar, are lost altogether in the Sagar and Mirat of Mr. Hunter. The national pronunciation will be irretrievably bewildered and misled. What is now plain and unmistakable will be lost in error and confusion.

11. To illustrate this (and what was urged in my letter of the 6th June 1862 in reference to the distortion of the familiar "Saugor") I am desired to enclose a Gazette order of the Central Provinces taken up by chance. The Central Provinces administration has long adopted the Hunterian mode, and yet in this short Gazette order there are about 30 mistakes, arising from the omission of diacritical points; and this must inevitably lead to a material mispronunciation in each case by any Englishman who is not beforehand informed what sound is intended—a mispronunciation which on the old system would have been next to impossible.

12. An Englishman not specially trained (and some who have been trained) will pronounce *bad* "bad," *bud* he will pronounce as "bud," and not *bood*; *bid*, however accentuated, he will pronounce "bid" and not "beed;" but *bood* and *good* and *beed* he could not by any chance mispronounce.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor is persuaded that the Hunterian system is based on a wrong theory and on a misapprehension of the genius of the English language; that its enforcement even in our new acquisitions will make confusion worse confounded; and that in

our older provinces its adoption would be a profound mistake. The system of 1820 may indeed be capable of considerable improvement, and uniform rules and practice are no doubt desirable; but this Sir William Muir submits might be attained without the entire bouleversement caused by Mr. Hunter, and without losing the substantial advantages of national spelling on which the system of 1820 is based.

No. 1360A, dated Nynee Tal, the 27th May 1873.

From—A. COLVIN, Esq., Offg. Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

Referring to my letter of 25th January and previous correspondence on the rendering into English of Indian names, I am directed to submit with deference that the difficulty might perhaps best be met by the appointment of one or more officers with instructions to draw up a list of names of places on principles which might be indicated by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

2. From my former despatches it will be known to His Excellency in Council that the Lieutenant-Governor is strongly of opinion that the system of writing native names according to the ordinary mode of English pronunciation should be followed in official correspondence. It is true that English orthography is to a considerable extent arbitrary and irregular: still there is throughout the language a prevailing practice which instinctively guides an Englishman in his pronunciation, unless he has been otherwise trained in an artificial system. Thus, no uninitiated Englishman would hesitate in pronouncing such forms as Budden, Sudder, Gutta, &c., otherwise than with the first syllable as in "but," and not as in "boot." On the other hand, there are certain uses of the vowels which the uninitiated Englishman invariably pronounces wrongly, according to the literary system; *e. g.*, Madak, Charas, Bhang, Bali, Pata, would all be pronounced with an open *a*, as in the words "cat," "mat," &c.; whereas Mudduck, Churrus, Bhung, Bullee, Putta would be intuitively pronounced correctly, or at any rate in close accord with the native sound.

3. The object (His Honor submits) which should be kept in view is to render the names so that our countrymen, especially those engaged in the public service, (which must always include, directly or indirectly, a vast majority of persons of all ranks and classes, Civil and Military, untrained in the literary system), shall clearly identify the name, and pronounce it as nearly as possible in accord with the pronunciation of the people.

4. In accomplishing this object, it is quite immaterial whether transliteration, or the correspondence of letter, be consistently preserved or not. For example, attention has perhaps not been sufficiently given to the power of indicating certain vowel sounds by the reduplication of the following consonant. Thus, the name of the recent Camp of Exercise was generally mispronounced, from the spelling "Hasan Abdal," as if the last syllable were short; whereas the broad sound (حسن ابدال) if represented by *All*, and the whole name written *Hussun Abd-all*, would have been spoken by every Englishman very near as it should be. The same result would be obtained by the old-fashioned spelling Hussun Ubd-awl. All such helps, without regard to theoretical consistency, should be taken advantage of.

5. What the Lieutenant-Governor would recommend is that the officer charged with the duty should be instructed to follow the phonetic spelling natural to an Englishman at first sight, and to render the names by any arrangement or combination of letters such as will, by that rule, produce the nearest approximation to the native pronunciation.

6. The names of all towns, villages, rivers, and lakes in these provinces should be rendered on this principle. If it be desired to give the names also with critical accuracy on the literary or continental system, it would be easy to add a second column, in which the Hunterian spelling, with its diacritical signs, could be entered. The names in the first column would thus be for official and popular use, while any person desiring to employ the Hunterian system for literary purposes or continental correspondence, would find the synonym so transliterated in the second column.

7 Should His Excellency in Council approve, His Honor would employ Mr. E. F. Atkinson on this duty. This officer is thoroughly versed in the Hunterian system, and is carrying it out, according to orders, in the *Gazetteer* for the North-Western Provinces, though he shares the opinion of His Honor that it is unsuited for official purposes. He would be well fitted for the task.

P. S.—Referring to paragraph 7 of my letter of 25th January, I am to remark that similar difficulties will probably be experienced in the Rolls of the Native Army and in the Pension Registers, Civil and Military.

No. 713, dated 12th February 1873.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been demi-officially favored with a copy of the letter of the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 218 A, dated 25th January 1873, regarding the rules for transliteration. He would beg to be allowed respectfully to express his full concurrence in paragraphs 9 to 13 of that letter.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor would also represent that under any system of new transliteration the greatest possible administrative inconvenience will result, unless the discretion left to local Governments in regard to retaining the established spelling of well-known places, things, and persons is extremely wide.

No. 566-25, dated Nagpúr, the 21st February 1873.

From—J. W. NEILL, Esq., Secy. to the Chief Commr., Central Provinces,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

In compliance with paragraph 3 of your letter No. 15-412, dated 17th October last, I am directed to forward the accompanying lists of names of places in the Central Provinces. The lists have been prepared in exact accordance with the instructions given, and the chief difference between the orthography in Roman character proposed to be adopted and the strict transliteration according to the prescribed system lies in the omission of accents to mark the long and short vowels when the use of an accent seemed unnecessary to mark the pronunciation.

2. The only words in which any great departure has been allowed are "Seoni" and "Seorinarain." In these cases the customary spelling has been maintained instead of the strict transliteration into "Sivani" and "Sivarínaráyen." These forms would in appearance be very different from the forms generally known, and it may be said in justification of the retention of "Seoni" and "Seorinarain" that the native form of spelling is fluctuating and not fixed, and individuals allow themselves much latitude.

3. I am to add that the orthography proposed to be adopted has been in general use in official correspondence since 1870, when the *Central Provinces' Gazetteer* was published. A few more accents are now dispensed with, but otherwise every name is spelled exactly as in the Gazetteer.

No. 116, dated 14th February 1873.

Office Memo. from—J. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce,

To—The Director General of Statistics to the Government of India.

The undersigned is directed to request that the Director General of Statistics to the Government of India will be good enough to submit any remarks he may have to make on the enclosed letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 218 A, dated 25th ultimo, on the subject of the orthography of Indian proper names.

No. 254, dated 6th June 1873.

From—A. O. HUME, Esq., C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce,

To—The Director General of Statistics to the Government of India.

I beg to forward for your careful revision a list of names forwarded by the Chief Commissioner* of the Central Provinces, and I am desired to point out in doing so that the instructions conveyed in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 12 (Geographical), dated 27th June 1872, appear to have been disregarded in the preparation of this list, the system of transliteration having been applied to many well known names, of which the more familiar and better known orthography should have been retained.

* Letter No. 566-25, dated 21st February 1873.

Memorandum by the Director General of Statistics on the uniform system of spelling Indian proper names sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

During the past hundred years, three separate modes of spelling Indian names have been more or less current. The first of them may be termed the hap-hazard method; the second bears the name of its founder, Dr. Gilchrist; the third is, for the same reason, identified with the name of Sir William Jones. The hap-hazard method makes no attempt at any sort of system, but jumbles up the second and third methods, or takes the spelling of Indian words in whatever form they may have struck the uneducated English ear. It was founded chiefly by the sea-captains and adventurers of the last century, and resulted in such renderings as the Nelly Grey Mountains for the Nil-giris, Sir Roger Dowler, for Siraj-ud-daula, Crotchy for Karáchi, Sow Roger for Sháhu Rájá, and the Isle of Bats for Allahabad. As our knowledge of the country extended, the hap-hazard method superadded to its original confusion a medley derived from the two more scientific modes. The result was that the same name appeared in several distinct forms. In works of History or Government Records, it frequently required a careful inductive process to find out exactly what person or place was meant, and in alphabetical books of reference, the enquirer had sometimes to exhaust every possible form of rendering a name before he found it. Thus the Marhattá Chief, Tukáji Holkar, appears as Tuccage Holkar; Ranjit Singh appears as Rungeed Sing; Asírgarh appears as Assyghur; Kúlkarnis as Cool Cunnies, and so forth. I have taken the foregoing from a much longer list

supplied by a recently reprinted work, and it would be easy to multiply such instances. Even in the latest edition of Thornton's Gazetteer, it is very difficult to know whether one has exhausted all the possible methods or not, as the same word appears under the most different forms; thus, "Fatiabad" and "Futteabad," "Fattehgad" and "Futteghur." It has long been apparent both to the Government and the public that a hap-hazard method of spelling of this sort is absolutely incompatible with that more exact knowledge of the country which the last fifty years have produced.

The surveyors ascribed part of the delay of their operations to this cause. "Names have been distorted out of all recognition, * * * and many of our *adamulnisha* enquiries have been in search of villages which had no existence save on the page of the writer."*

* Report on Survey Operations and Proceedings from 1st October 1856 to 30th September 1858.

"I earnestly hope," wrote a high official authority in 1859, "for the early attention of Government to the subject. The careless and unintelligible way of representing native names is a great and increasing evil. I may instance the Yomiah Allowance Lists which came up the other day from the Board of Revenue and are now being printed. Many of the names are utterly unintelligible, and many more only to be distinguished by a series of guesses."† It is absurd to blame the English nation for its aversion to Indian topics, when every single Indian word is presented to it in all the confusion of half a dozen different forms.

† Memorandum signed M. Norman, Deputy Secretary to Government (Madras), dated 12th March 1859.

The necessity for uniformity having thus become realized, the Government had to decide between the two alternative methods respectively identified with the names of Dr. Gilchrist and Sir William Jones. Each system had obtained a certain amount of currency, and each is capable of a scientific defence. Whichever of these methods the Government adopted, it would, therefore, find itself vigorously opposed by the followers of the other, and also by those whose indolence prefers the old confusion of the hap-hazard system to the trouble of any change. Before Government resolved to enter on the task, it had to weigh well the opposition that any movement towards uniformity would thus excite. It had to consider also that within itself there were not only able advocates of each of the two methods, but that every one of its members was wedded, by habitude and the prejudice which arises from long preference, to one or the other. Men hate to see any change in the spelling of words to which they have been accustomed, and regard the substitution of *u* for *oo* as a personal wrong. Nevertheless, the necessity for a uniform method was so pressing, and so universally realised, that it was resolved to face this opposition and to put an end to the confusion which then prevailed.

An inherent obstacle towards the success of either of the two alternative methods lies in the fact that the English alphabet is altogether inadequate to represent the more copious modulations of Asiatic speech. We have only twenty-six letters to represent the Sanskrit alphabet of fifty letters, and the Sanskrit alphabet itself is meagre with regard to several sounds as compared with the alphabet of the Persian tongue, which enters so largely into Indian proper names. Thus, while the English alphabet has only a single letter for the sound of *d*, the Sanskrit has two and two others for the aspirated forms. It has four separate letters for *n*, with another separate letter and also a diacritical mark (*annuswara*) for the nasal *ng*. In the same way the Hindūstanī form of the Persian alphabet has five separate sounds for the sibilant which we express by *z*. If we go into the dialectic alphabets of India, such as the Támil, a new set of difficulties present themselves, and if we pass over to British Burmah, we find an alphabet of an entirely different type, and constructed to represent a totally distinct series of modulations from those with which the English alphabet deals.

The English alphabet, in short, is wholly inadequate to represent the more elaborated alphabets of India. Various devices have been tried to remedy its inherent deficiency, the most common being a free resort to double vowels, such as *ee* and *oo*, or to a series of interlinear and diacritical marks. Thus, dots are placed under various of the consonants to show that they do not represent the ordinary consonants of the English language; and Professor Wilson, whose system is the most complete, at one time carried it so far as to have five separate *n*'s, the last with *four* dots underneath it.

This difficulty appears in its most practical form with regard to the vowels. For as far as the consonants are concerned, the English palate and tongue are so little adapted to the refinements of Oriental pronunciation that these refinements may be generally disregarded in common use. This is not the case with the vowels. The meagreness of the English alphabet compels it to utilise each of its vowels for several distinct sounds. Thus, the vowel *u* has the soft sound as in *rural*, the sharper sound as in *put*, the attenuated sound as in *pure*, and the sound of short *a* as in *but*. In the same way, the vowel *a* has several distinct sounds, as in *woman*, *mat*, *raft*, *mate*, *pall*, &c. But the first requirement of any system of transliteration is that the same vowel shall invariably have the same value and represent the same sound. In short, it is absolutely necessary to select one of the many sounds which a vowel bears in English, and to steadily adhere to it. Thus, Dr. Gilchrist's system adopts the exceptional and abnormal sound which *u* bears in the English word *but*; while the system of Sir William Jones prefers to take as the invariable value of the vowel *u* the sound which it has in *put*, *pull*, *cruel*, &c. Whatever the system may be, it must resolutely accept one uniform value for each of its vowels, and must adhere to it. It therefore becomes easy

for the opponents of either system to show that this uniformity, if applied to well-known English words, would lead to ridiculous results. Thus, the adversaries of Sir William Jones ask how *Durham* would look as *Darham; hunter* as *hanter*, &c. But they forget that the opponents of Dr. Gilchrist's system might retort by enquiring how *brutal* would look as *brootul, Fulham* as *Foolhum, cruel* as *crooel*, and so forth. Such pleasantries apply equally to both sides, but they form no argument in support of either, and they infer an absolute ignorance of the true bearings of the case. They tend, moreover, to import an undesirable tone into the discussion.

I shall briefly endeavour to exhibit the two systems by which it has been endeavoured to adapt the English alphabet to the transliteration of Indian names. Both systems have to employ the same imperfect instrument, and the only question is as to which of them makes the best use of it. I shall presently explain the characteristics of Dr. Gilchrist's system from the expositions of it which have been officially placed before Government during the late discussions. Here it suffices to say that it amplifies the English alphabet by a free use of double vowels such as *oo* for the first syllable in *cruel; ee* for the second syllable in *police;* and invariably employs the vowel *u* to represent the short *a* sound in the second syllable of *rural*.* This system has been definitely rejected by the Asiatic and other Societies which deal with Oriental subjects. Nor has it found more favor with either English or Continental authors, who treat in a scholarly manner of the History or Geography of India. But it is defended on two grounds: first, that it has obtained a large degree of popular acceptance; and second, that it represents the sounds of the Indian vowels in a manner less liable to be misunderstood by the uneducated English reader. The first of these arguments is challenged by the advocates of the second system, who maintain that their system has obtained a popular acceptance of a far more authoritative sort, and at the same time of a wider area. I shall, therefore, postpone this view of the case until I come to deal with the alternative system generally connected with the name of Sir William Jones, when I shall endeavour to estimate how far the argument of popular acceptance applies to each of the two methods.

With regard to the second argument for Dr. Gilchrist's mode (*viz.*, its accurate representation of Indian sounds), it may be well to state the case from the papers which have been placed before the Government of India during the discussions of the past four and a half years. Four valuable expositions were within a short time submitted by (1) Mr. Arthur Brandreth, the Commissioner of Lahore Division, through the Quarter Master General of the Army, and supported by General Lumsden, who then held this post; (2) by the Reverend J. Barton, a Missionary, whose acquaintance with the Vernaculars gives special weight to his views, and who is known to the public as the compiler of a convenient school map of India; (3) by Colonel Meadows Taylor, C. S. I., in two elaborate papers presented to the Secretary of State and forwarded to the Government of India with His Grace's despatches marginally noted; (4) by Sir William Muir, K. C. S. I., the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. The four expositions differ as to details, but they agree as to the essential features of the system. These essential features have reference to the vowels, and especially to the vowels *a, e* and *u*. It is in fact with regard to the vowel sounds that the two alternative systems are really opposed, the rendering of the consonants being a matter almost of indifference for practical purposes. The above four expositions of Dr. Gilchrist's system render the three disputed vowels thus:—

No. 22, dated 22nd September 1870, and No. 24, dated 12th October 1870.

DR. GILCHRIST'S SYSTEM.

Long *a* as in the first syllable of *Tartan, Arran, Rájah*, by *a*.
Short *a* as in the second syllable of *Tartan, Arran, rural, Rájah, Siva*, by *u*.
Long *i* as in *police, ravine, zamindar, Aziz* (the Sultan of Turkey's name), by *ee*.
Short *i* as in *public, Siva*, &c., by *i*.
Long *u* as *rural, bull, cruel, Purniah* (the District), by *oo*.
Short *u* as in *put, Fulham, putra* (Sanskrit, a son), by *oo*.

According to Sir William Jones' system the above vowel sounds would be represented thus:—

SIR WILLIAM JONES' SYSTEM.

Long *a* as in the first syllable of *Tartan, Arran, Rájah*, by *á*.
Short *a* as in the second syllable of *Tartan, Arran, rural, Rájah, Siva*, by *a*.
Long *i* as in *police, ravine, zamindar, Aziz* (the Sultan of Turkey's name), by *í*.
Short *i* as in *public, Siva, Rishi* (a sage), by *i*.
Long *u* as in *rural, bull, cruel, Purniah* (the District), by *ú*.
Short *u* as in *put, Fulham, putra* (Sanskrit, a son), by *u*.

There is also a difference in rendering the dipthongs by *au* or *ou, aw* or *ow*, but this is a minor point on which the various advocates of the same system are not agreed.

* This short *a*, or inherent *a* as it is technically termed, varies in sound in the different dialects of India, from the broad *au* of the Uriya and Bengali to the sharper *ŭ* of Sanskrit and Northern India; very much in the same way as Sir Walter Scott transfers the Waverley of his English characters into the Wauverley of his Scottish ones.

In short, Dr. Gilchrist amplifies the English alphabet by a free resort to double vowels, while Sir William Jones does practically the same thing by using accents to show when the vowels are long. The advocates of Dr. Gilchrist's system base their argument of its being less liable to be misunderstood on the circumstance that no Englishman can be at a loss how to pronounce *oo* and *ee*. The supporters of Sir William Jones' method admit this, but they answer that their system of accents renders the sound of the vowels equally intelligible, and that it is free from serious objections which in other respects render Dr. Gilchrist's plan absolutely impracticable and misleading. These objections involve a consideration of minute technical details which can scarcely hope to obtain a hearing in a short official note of this sort. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a single one of them. Dr. Gilchrist's system refuses to employ accents, and as it requires the vowel *a* for the broad sound of *á* in *Rájah*, it has to find another vowel for expressing the short *a* in the second syllables of the words *Tartau, rural, Fulham, Arran, Arrah, Siva, Rájah*, &c. It accordingly employs *u* for this purpose, on the analogy of the sound of *u* in the English words *but, cut, &c.* Now, it so happens that the short *a* sound is the commonest one in the Indian languages, being, as it is termed, "inherent" to all Indian consonants, and invariably pronounced after them except when some other vowel expressly follows, or some other consonant is joined to them. It is therefore of the utmost importance in any scheme of transliteration to have this "inherent *a*" represented in an intelligible manner, and any system which fails to satisfy this fundamental requirement cannot as a matter of fact be carried out in practice.

Now, the advocates of Sir William Jones' method assert that Dr. Gilchrist's rendering of this all-important "inherent *a*" by *u* does not represent the sound in an intelligible manner to the English eye, and that as a matter of fact it has been found absolutely impossible to practically carry it out. They declare, for example, that no Englishman would be able to correctly pronounce the words Rájah, Arrah, Ambálah, Siva, Déva, Bráhmana, Veda, Patiálah, and indeed almost any Indian word if spelt rigidly on Dr. Gilchrist's system as Rajuh, Arruh, Umbaluh, Sivu, Devu, Brahmunu, Vedu, Putialuh. No difficulty is found in pronouncing these words as spelt above on the system of Sir William Jones, but it is absolutely impossible for the English eye to catch their real sounds from Dr. Gilchrist's rendering of them, and they would be pronounced Rajooh, Arrooh, Umbalooh, Sivoo, Devoo, Brahmoonoo, Putialooh. This applies to so vast a majority of Indian words (by reason of the constant occurrence of the "inherent *a*") that, as a master of fact, no successful effort has ever been made to uniformly carry out Dr. Gilchrist's system in works of literature. The only modern book which, so far as I am aware, makes anything like a sustained effort to carry it out is Mr. Marshman's excellent History of India. Besides leading at every page to such absurdities as *Ravunu* for *Rávana*, *Dunduku* for *Dandaka*, *Vikrumadityu* for *Vikramáditya*, *Mugudu* for *Magadha*, *Yuvun* for *Yavan*, *Buluram* for *Balarám*, every one of which the ordinary reader would mispronounce; he has on a single page the following renderings:—

Vedus four times for *Vedas*	...	...	Page 5, Vol. 1, 1867.
Sivu twice for *Siva* ...	...	...	
Krishnu for *Krishna*	...	...	
Vyasu for *Vyása* ...	...	...	

Now the ordinary English reader, for whom the advocates of Dr. Gilchrist's school are so solicitous, would pronounce these words correctly if spelt on Sir William Jones' system, and infallibly mispronounce them when rendered on Dr. Gilchrist's so-called "popular" method.

Even Mr. Marshman seems to feel this and does not dare to carry out the system uniformly. Thus, he renders Súdra as Soodra instead of Soodru, the Kingdom of Andhra appears as Andra instead of Undru (page 20); that of Pándya appears as Pandya instead of Pandyu (page 21); that of Madura appears as Madura instead of Mudoora (page 21); King Chandra-gupta appears as Chundra-goopta instead of Chundru-gooptu (page 15); and while he consistently renders King Vikramáditya as Vikrumadityu in the text (page 20), he does not venture to do so in the side heading, but gives it both at the top of the page and in the margin as Vikramadityu. The truth is that after consenting to a hundred cases of unintelligible rendering for the sake of consistency, he finds it absolutely impossible to be uniform according to Dr. Gilchrist's system without becoming absolutely unintelligible.

It would be easy to multiply technical objections of this sort. But the single one given above sufficiently illustrates their character and their cogency. The supporters of Dr. Gilchrist's system rest their chief argument for its adoption on the ground that it is easily intelligible to the uneducated English eye. The advocates of Sir William Jones' method deny this position. They assert that Dr. Gilchrist's system breaks down on the most fundamental requirement of any plan of transliteration, *viz.*, the intelligible rendering of the "inherent *a*." That, so far from being little liable to be misunderstood, Dr. Gilchrist's system infallibly misleads either "the uneducated English eye" or any other eye that comes in contact with it. That it does so to such an extent that even its most ardent supporters, after being led into endless obscurities, do not dare to follow it out consistently, and sooner or later stop short, and have recourse to the mode of representing the inherent *a*, adopted by Sir William Jones. That although it has a delusive appearance of intelligibility by using *oo* for *u* and *ee* for *i*, and has thereby obtained a certain degree of popular and even of official acceptance, yet that neither popular works nor the official departments which have adopted it, have ventured to uniformly carry it out. With regard to popular works, the above illustrations from Mr. Marshman's History

will suffice. With regard to the only two official departments which, so far as I am aware, ever adopted it, the facts are these. The first of these, the Settlement Department of the North-Western Provinces* does not venture to be uniform even to the extent to which Mr. Marshman carries out the system. The latest examples before me almost invariably represent the final *uh* of their system by the *ah* of that of Sir William Jones.† The second department, *viz.*, the Record Committee, failed to obtain permanent uniformity of any sort.‡ Consistency on Dr. Gilchrist's plan was found as impossible by them as by any other experimentalists in that system.

* *Vide* Mr. Thomason's directions to Settlement Officers.

† Thus *Thanah* invariably for *Thauuh*; *Hurowrah* for *Hurowruh*; *Jhinjhanah* for *Jhinjhanuh*; *Kyranah* for *Kyranuh*; *Kandlah* for *Kandluh*; *Bugrah* for *Bugruh*; all taken from a single page of Mr. Colvin's Memorandum on the revision of Land Revenue Settlements, North-Western Provinces, Appendix I, p. 2, 1872. This, too, in spite of the maps and earlier Settlement Reports being more uniform.

‡ Notwithstanding their hasty adoption of it on their being organised into a Committee in 1820, Reports of August 6th, 1820; May 12th 1821.

The argument of "easy intelligibility" being thus controverted, the advocates of Dr. Gilchrist find their *locus standi* cut away from under their feet. The followers of Sir William Jones found the claims of their system on a broader basis. They admit that their method fails to invariably represent the sound of Indian words to "the uneducated English eye," but they deny that any system can succeed in doing so. The English eye is accustomed to see the same vowel used for several distinct sounds, and it is only usage that acquaints it with the different sounds of *u* in *put*, *but*, *music*, &c. It is not in fact a question for the eye but for the ear, and where the ear is ill-informed, the commonest words are mispronounced, such as *put* (sounded like the *u* in *but*) for *put*, and *moosic* for *music*.

No system of transliteration will enable the newly-arrived Englishman in India to accurately pronounce Indian names. The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, whose long connection with the Home Department brought him into constant contact with new arrivals, has stated to me that young officers altogether fail to learn the pronunciation of Indian places from Dr. Gilchrist's system. For example, they pronounce *Meerut* as *Mirool*. If *Surat*, which is spelt on Sir William Jones' system, were spelt *Soorut* on Dr. Gilchrist's, it would infallibly be mispronounced as *Sooroot*. At present it is only mispronounced Súrát for Súrăt. I have shown that Dr. Gilchrist's method, if uniformly carried out, would be absolutely misleading as to the sound of the very first letter in the alphabet. The followers of Sir William Jones decline to make use of an argument which is not in accord with the facts.

They maintain that the objects of a system of transliteration are fourfold :—

1*st*.—To provide for the exact representation of Indian words, letter for letter, by the English alphabet.

2*nd*.—To do so on a method which shall leave no chance of mistaking either the word or the sound to any one acquainted with the system, and which at the same time leaves as little chance of mistake as possible to the ordinary English reader.

3*rd*.—On a system, moreover, which shall be intelligible to other nations as well as to our own ;

4*th*.—And which is practically convenient for map-making and similar purposes.

They assert that the system of Sir William Jones fulfils each and all of these requirements. That it accurately and scientifically represents Indian words, letter for letter, while the other system represents both the long and the short *u* by *oo*. That it is absolutely unmistakeable by those who understand it. That it is as intelligible as any system can be to those who will not take the trouble to learn the sound which it invariably attaches to each vowel. That the sounds which it thus invariably attaches to each vowel are in accord with the general usage of civilised nations, and not liable to be mistaken by them. Finally, that it avoids the constant barbarisms of the double *oo* and *ee* of Dr. Gilchrist's system, and thereby gets rid of a very great practical difficulty in map-making. In short they maintain that while Dr. Gilchrist's system fails to effect the single object which its supporters claim as its peculiar excellence, *viz.*, the representation of Indian sounds to the untrained English reader, the method of Sir William Jones does actually effect the four objects to be attained by a system of transliteration.

Whether these claims are well founded or not, I shall presently inquire. But I should here remark that the system, which for convenience sake I speak of by the name of its most illustrious exponent, Sir William Jones, has, equally with the rival method which is associated with the name of Dr. Gilchrist, a variety of modifications. Its most complete form is perhaps that laid down by Professor Wilson. But such modifications for the most part deal with the consonants, such as the use of the *c cedilla* for the palatal *s*, the representation of the *anuswara* and the other nasals, or the employment of italics instead of infra-linear dots to represent certain of the *d* and *n* sounds, &c. These minute distinctions and modifications of the consonants do not require consideration either with reference to Dr. Gilchrist's system, or that of Sir William Jones. As I have already mentioned, it is with the vowels that a practical system of transliteration has to do, and the tables at page 16 sufficiently illustrate the two systems in this respect.

In considering whether the claims of Sir William Jones' system are well founded, and whether it is (as its advocates pretend) really the best method, my individual views can carry but little weight. The rival systems have been so long before the world, and their respective

merits have been decided upon by so vast a body of competent judges, as to take the question beyond the jurisdiction of individual opinion. The views of any single person may be cited as so much testimony for or against the system, but it is rather on evidence such as the following that a decision may be most safely arrived at:—

1. *The general consensus of persons best qualified to judge.*—Both systems have had their trial, but scholars have now universally decided in favour of that of Sir William Jones. It is invariably used by the modern standard dictionaries, alike of the classical and vernacular tongues of India. I cannot recall to my memory a single exception to this rule; and although it may perhaps be possible to search one out, the lists of the two great Oriental publishers, Messrs. Trubner and Co. and Messrs. Williams and Norgate, disclose none. In the same way the system has been adopted in all works of modern Indian scholarship, and the followers of Sir William Jones confidently appeal to this vast concurrence of testimony in its favor.

2. *The general consensus of Societies who deal with Indian subjects.*—One of the first necessities of such a Society is that its Proceedings and Transactions shall be spelt on a uniform plan, and any failure in this respect involves its printed records in confusion. These Societies have therefore had to carefully consider the merits of the rival systems, and, so far as I know, their decision has been without a single exception in favour of that of Sir William Jones. The Asiatic Societies of Bengal, Bombay, London, Paris and America, follow it; and other Societies, not specially devoted to Indian subjects, have largely adopted it. I know no case in which a Society has considered the question without deciding in favour of Sir William Jones' plan. I had several communications with the Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society last year. It was found that the only system capable of *uniform* adoption was that of Sir William Jones, and, although it is impossible to introduce any charges *per saltum* into papers which deal with the geography of the whole world, and which often do not yield the materials for correct orthography on any system, I notice that the transactions of the Society now carry it out as far as could be reasonably hoped for. Thus, Sir Henry Rawlinson's late paper on Central Asia adopts it, so far as the rule with regard to names which have acquired "a popular or historical fixity of spelling" permits. Indeed, it would be impossible to write on Central Asia so as to be intelligible to the European world without adopting this method. In the same way the Royal Geographical Society of Bombay have given their formal adherence to the system, and addressed the Government of India with a view to having a list of all Indian Proper names drawn up on its principles.* The Madras Literary Society, after a formal consideration of the question, came to the same conclusion, and their views were embodied in an excellent pamphlet signed by the well-known names of W. H. Bayley, Walter Elliot, and M. Norman, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Madras. The German Philological Societies have adopted similar principles of transliteration, as elaborated by the two celebrated professors, Kuhn and Schleicher. All these are bodies which deal not specially with India, but which have, after much deliberation, given their adherence to the system which the Asiatic Societies have adopted, and which is identified in England with the name of Sir William Jones.

* Forwarded with letter from F. R. S. Wyllie, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government of Bombay, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 655 A, dated 8th April 1868.

3. *The experience of the official departments which have tried the rival systems.*—The ablest exponent of Dr. Gilchrist's method claims as an argument in its favour that it was adopted by the Record Committee in 1820, and some years later by Mr. Thomason in his Settlement instructions for the North-Western Provinces. But, as I have already mentioned, both these efforts failed to carry it out. They broke down as regards the very first letter in the alphabet, the "inherent *a*," which is also the letter of most frequent occurrence in Indian words. In short, they found it easy to be uniform up to a certain length, namely, as regards *oo* and *ee*, but they found it impossible to be uniform with regard to the rest of Dr. Gilchrist's system without becoming at the same time unintelligible. On the other hand a number of departments have adopted and uniformly carried out the system of Sir William Jones,—thus the Great Trigonometrical Survey, the Legislative Department, the Geological Survey and, I am told, the High Court Law Reports, &c. These departments deal with very various subjects, but none of them have found any difficulty in consistently carrying out the system; and indeed it is complained that one of them has done so with a rigid purism, amounting to a disregard of the rule "of popular or historical fixity of spelling." In short, no department of the Government has found it possible to carry out Dr. Gilchrist's system in its entirety; while many departments have found it both possible and in the highest degree convenient to do so with regard to the method of Sir William Jones.

4. *The practical experience of authors, and the growing acceptance of Sir William Jones' method in standard works of literature.*—In the beginning of the century this argument would have told the other way; but during the past fifty years, as our acquaintance with Indian subjects increased, Sir William Jones' method has gradually ousted Dr. Gilchrist's system from standard works. Indeed, it could scarcely be otherwise, considering that all the Asiatic Societies and the whole body of scholars (the sources from which a more exact knowledge of the country emanates and gradually filters down into popular literature) have accepted the system of Sir William Jones. The truth is that authors, no less than official departments, found it impossible to carry out Dr. Gilchrist's plan in its entirety, and the works which are usually cited to prove that it has received a large degree of popular acceptance, are not in reality illustrations of that method, but of the hap-hazard system. Thus, they render the two terminals

for "town" (*púr* and *nagar*) as *poor, poore, pore,* or even *pur,* and *nagore, naggur, nuggore nugur, nuggur, nuger, nugger,* &c. With the recognition of the necessity of uniformity, such works must be eliminated from the list of examples on either side. The very first step in any uniform system of transliteration is the adherence to a definite value for each vowel, and an unvariable adherence to it. I am not aware that any single standard work can be cited which has found it practicable to carry out Dr. Gilchrist's system in its entirety. Mr. Marshman's History is the most consistent example of it, but as I have already explained,* even Mr. Marshman, after submitting to endless obscurities for the sake of uniformity, breaks down at a certain point. On the other hand, it would be easy to fill this page with examples of standard works on India which have successfully adopted and carried out the system of Sir William Jones. The following illustrations will, however, suffice. The two classical histories of India are those of Mr. Mill and the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone. I have Mr. Mill's first edition (3 volumes, quarto), published in 1817. Its materials were derived partly from sources which adopted Sir William Jones' method, partly from materials which followed the hap-hazard system. Its illustrious author was unacquainted with the Indian languages, and he took his orthography as he found it in his materials, without attempting to reduce it to any uniform system. The result is that both the followers of Dr. Gilchrist and of Sir William Jones may cull a list of examples in support of their rival methods from his work, while the whole is in reality an illustration of the hap-hazard system. Thus Dr. Gilchrist's advocates will find numerous double *oos* and *ees,* with the rendering of the inherent *a* by *u,* e. g., *Ginjee, Guntoor, Jumnajee, Junker, Abdalee, Nujeef, Oosoor, Yogee, Sumroo,* &c. On the other hand Sir William Jones' followers might appeal to an equally long list, thus *Hindu, Hindustan, Yugs, Lingam, Madura, Multan, Puranas, Subahdar, Sraddha, Himu, Akbar, Suja, Bahadur, Ali.* But it is only fair to add that the hap-hazard system finds as many illustrations as either—illustrations which are a curious mixture of the methods of Gilchrist and Sir William Jones, thus:—

According to Gilchrist.	*According to Sir William Jones.*	*In Mr. Mill's History.*
Fukeer	Fakír	Fakeer ... ...
Muhmood	Mahmúd	Mahmood ... ...
Bhagvut-geeta	Bhágvat-gítá	Bhagvat-geeta. ... ...

I have taken all the above examples from the index to the edition of 1817. The text varies still more in its renderings even of the same word.

But while the first edition of Mill (now long out of print) did not attempt uniformity in spelling, it was found necessary in subsequent editions to make the effort. Accordingly, when Dr. H. H. Wilson was employed about a quarter of a century ago to prepare the present standard edition and bring it up to date, he also endeavoured to bring the spelling (as far as practicable for an editor of a well-known work) into accord with the system of Sir William Jones, which had by that time been recognised as the only possible one. The other great classical historian of India, Mountstuart Elphinstone, wrote at a later period than Mill, and consequently adopted Sir William Jones' system from the beginning, with an allowance for words that had acquired a popular fixity for spelling.

With regard to more recent works, the facts stand thus:—

If a person wishes to study the ancient period of Indian History, he uses Mr. Wheeler's History of India, Mrs. Manning's Ancient India, Max Muller's widely-disseminated essays, or some of the popular expositions based upon Dr. John Muir's Sanskrit Texts and the works of H. H. Wilson. All these have adopted the orthographical system of Sir William Jones.

If he wishes to study the mediæval or Muhammadan period, he maks use of the standard edition of the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone's History of India, Sir Henry Elliot's History of India, of which I believe four volumes have already been published,* or to Mr. Edward Thomas' Chronicles of the Kings of Delhi. Each of these authors were distinguished Indian civilians, each held high administrative posts, and they have all deliberately adopted the orthographical system of Sir William Jones.

* I have three, and I understand that the fourth has issued.

If a person wishes to study the modern or British era of Indian History, he has recourse to Wilson's History of India (being the continuation of Mill).

If he desires a brief and popular but accurate resumé of the whole, he has recourse to the text book of Indian History by Professor Lethbridge and Dr. Pope, a book now read in almost every English-teaching school from Peshawar to Rangoon, and of which 5,000 copies were sold within the last two years. This work rigidly carries out the system of Sir Willian Jones.

If he is but a chance traveller, he gets his information from Murray's Hand-book of India, which also follows this system; or, if he has occasion to refer to a map, the great English Map of India is Dr. Keith Johnston's, which likewise adopts it. Indeed, it was from conversation with this learned geographer that I first became convinced of the absolute necessity for adopting a uniform system of spelling in any comprehensive work on India, and of the incontestible advantages of Sir William Jones' method from a practical point of view. Dr. Keith Johnston knew nothing of the philological aspects of the case, and came perfectly unprejudiced to the question. His one object was to produce a standard English Map of India, which should be in accord with the standard Indian books of the day. In many words he

went wrong, because, as he himself said, he could not ascertain the real spelling; but he tried to adopt the sytem of Sir William Jones throughout, and any one who reads over his index of the 6,574 names on his Map of India in the Royal Atlas, will find that he erred as often in a too stringent as in a too lax enforcement of that method.

† I may, perhaps, be deemed competent to speak on this point, as I have published the same list of 6,574 names transliterated on the method adopted by the Government of India in 1872.

The only works which can be cited on the other side are, with one exception, illustrations not of Dr. Gilchrist's method, but of that medley of the two systems which I have denominated the Hap-Hazard. Mr. Thornton's Gazetteer and History are the works which will probably suggest themselves to every one's mind. Mr. Thornton wrote with an admirable knowledge of the general history and military topography of the country, and made a most diligent use of the materials which had happened to accumulate in Leadenhall Street. But he was unfortunately unacquainted with the Indian languages, and no sooner had his great work, the Gazetteer, in four volumes, appeared, than it was discovered to be altogether inadequate to the more exact standard of our day. It was compiled under orders of the Court of Directors, and published in 1854; but early in 1855 the Court found it necessary to request the Governor General in Council to have the work revised and brought into accord with the existing state of things.‡ These were the initial orders, subsequently amplified by the Government of India and successive Secretaries of State, on which the present operations towards an Imperial Statistical Account of India were based. The same deficiencies which rendered it needful to revise the matter of Thornton's Gazetteer, rendered it also needful to revise the orthography. Mr. Thornton spells words as he happened to find them in the very diverse materials which he used, and it was the inconvenience attaching to the hap-hazard orthography of this very work, which forced the necessity of some uniform system upon the Government of India, and acted as the proximate cause of the protracted discussions detailed in Part I of the present note.

‡ Despatch from the Court of Directors, to the Governor General in Council, No. 1, dated 21st February 1855.

The single instance of a popular modern work which endeavours to consistently carry out Dr. Gilchrist's system is Mr. Marshman's excellent compendium of Indian History. But I have already so fully explained its failure to this, that I need not revert to the subject (see *ante* page 17).

I am aware that the foregoing exposition of the system of Sir William Jones will seem to its advocates half-hearted and incomplete. They will urge that I myself began as a writer on the Hap-Hazard System, and afterwards adopted the method of Sir William Jones from motives of cold expediency. There is, for example, a whole series of arguments derived from the philological aspects of the case, to which I make no allusion. But I have felt, throughout, that this note is intended for the administrative mind which will prefer dealing with the practical aspects of the case. Thus, it is not too much to ask it to be assumed that the philological arguments have been well considered by the Asiatic Societies and the great body of scholars who have now invariably decided in favour of the system identified in England with the name of Sir William Jones.

Nor will it not now be needful to enlarge on the argument of popular acceptance to which the followers of Dr. Gilchrist appeal, and which I promised at page 15 to subsequently consider. For the foregoing paragraphs have shown exhaustively both the quantity and quality of the "popular acceptance" which the rival systems have obtained. On the side of Sir William Jones' method, we find the consensus of scholars and of all persons who have to deal accurately with Indian questions; the consensus of all learned Societies who have to discuss Indian subjects; the practical results arrived at by the official departments of Government; and the practical experience of the authors of standard works of Anglo-Indian literature. I might add the universal acceptance of the system by Continental writers of every sort. On the side of Dr. Gilchrist's method, a number of work (generally of a less accurate character) are cited, which for the most part are illustrations neither of the one system nor of the other, but of a hap-hazard medley of both. Even the one modern work which endeavours to consistently carry out the system, after consenting to a hundred barbarisms that would infallibly mislead "the uneducated English eye," breaks down in the attempt. The Societies, scholars and official departments, which are the fountain-heads of an accurate knowledge of India, accept the system of Sir William Jones, and, as a more exact acquaintance with the country has filtered down from them during the last fifty years, their system of orthography has percolated deeper and deeper into popular literature.

When the subject was discussed in 1869, there was an important exception to this rule, namely, the local Indian Press. In that year I stated the positions thus:—"It is clear that whatever system of spelling the Government may adopt, it must make up its mind to encounter the opposition of those who have been accustomed to spell in the other mode. The Scientific Societies and the whole body of European scholars have decided in favour of the system of Sir

William Jones, which is simply the system pursued by the general commonwealth of European nations. On the other hand, the local public generally prefer Dr. Gilchrist's mode of transliteration, and, with one or two exceptions, the Anglo-Indian Press adopts it. Yet one system or another must be adopted. For, in addition to the names transliterated upon these recognized systems, there is a vast number of Indian places, towns, &c., spelt on no plan whatever. The choice practically lies between encountering a loud local opposition, or placing the Government's *imprimatur* upon a system universally condemned by the Asiatic Societies and by the whole body of European scholars. The subject has presented itself in a variety of shapes for many years, and in 1868 the Government wisely determined to face the temporary local criticism rather than to subject itself to the permanent strictures of those who are most competent to pronounce in the matter, and whose decision will sooner or later become public opinion."*

* Paragraph 77, of Report from W. W. Hunter, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 29th November 1869.

The experience of the last few years has proved that, in my anxiety not to under-rate the arguments against the plan which I laid before Government, I then attached a greater importance to the "loud local opposition" than it deserved. For no sooner had the Government formally accepted the system of Sir William Jones than the leading papers throughout Northern India gave in their accord to it with a quite unexpected readiness. I have already referred to this at pages 8, 9 and 10 of the present Note. Newspaper editors and authors of local works seemed glad to accept definite any solution, and willing to sink their own views for the sake of uniformity. With the exception of the *Pioneer*, the leading newspaper in each of the great divisions of Northern India heartily adopted the system; the *Englishman* in Bengal, *Public Opinion* in the Panjab, the *Jabalpur Chronicle* in the Central Provinces, along with the *Government Gazettes* of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and the Panjab. The one really important paper, the *Pioneer*, which did not consistently accept the system in 1871, has now given in its accord to it, on condition that Government itself will steadily adhere to it. † Every editor who has tried the system speaks strongly in favour of it. With the leading journal of each Province, acting as a daily examplar of the method, and with the whole rising generation of natives accustomed to it in their school-books, the local opposition ceases to be an element to be dreaded. As the Gazetteers, new maps and general Statistical Accounts of India proceed with the growth of popular works which will be based upon them, this local opposition will altogether disappear.

† Letter from the Proprietor of the *Pioneer*, printed at page 10 of this Note.

It remains chiefly to explain the modifications of Sir William Jones' system, to which the Government of India has found it expedient to consent. The three principal ones are as follow:—

(1.) The use of infralinear dots or italics, with a view to distinguishing between consonants, such as the dental and palatal *d*, is rejected. It is abandoned on the ground that no typographical device will enable the ordinary English tongue to understand or to utter the nice modulations of oriental speech.

(2.) The use of accents is as sparingly resorted to as possible. Thus every final *a* in Bengali is the long *á* (except after compound letters as in *Nanda*). But for the convenience of typography, and inasmuch as the omission of the accent leads to no mispronunciatation, we omit the accent. Again the common terminal *pur*, a town, has the long *u* when written in the Persian character, but the short *u* in the dialects which use the Nágari or Bengali alphabets. We omit the accent, therefore, in common use. In more exact works, such as the Statistical Accounts or Gazetteers, the accents are fully shown. But in the maps and in the lists of names intended for the newspaper press and other every day purposes, they are only employed to such a degree as is required to prevent mispronunciation of the words.

(3). A liberal allowance is made for names which have obtained historical or popular fixity or spelling. In a large number of instances no attempt is made to touch the accepted orthography, however far it may be from the exact transliteration. Thus besides the great towns, such as Calcutta (*Kalikátá*), Madras (*Mandráj*), and Bombay (*Mumbai*), which of course remain absolutely intact, there are a variety of less historical places, thus Howrah (*Habrá*), Cambay (*Khambáyat*), Dacca (*Dháká*), and innumerable instances in the Madras Presidency which are not now susceptible of change. But there is also a large class in which it is possible, without destroying the identity of the word, to screw it up a little towards uniformity. Thus the capital of the Central Provinces is equally spelt Nagpoor, Nagpore, and Nagpur. We accept the correct spelling Nágpúr. The scene of Nana Sahib's great crime is represented alike as Cawnpoor, Cawnpur, or Cawnpore. We make no attempt

to decide between the etymological claims of Khánpúr or Kánhpúr to absolute correctness, but take the easily recognisable form of Cawnpur. It is absolutely necessary to render the two great terminals *púr* and *nagar* on a uniform system. This is the more easily accomplished as they are spelt in half-a-dozen different forms at present, thus *pore, poor, poore, pur, nagore, nuggur, naggur, nagar, nuggore, &c.* We therefore invariably render them on the uniform system as *pur* and *nagar*.

A number of individual objections will probably occur to those who peruse this Note. It is impossible, however, for me, without unduly trespassing on the time of the Government, to enter into these objections either by way of anticipation or refutation. My instructions have been to state the question in its general aspects, and with the utmost brevity. One of the most common of these objections consists in mentioning a word which has obtained a popular fixity of spelling, and asking how it would look if transliterated rigidly on the system of Sir William Jones. All such cases have been provided for by rule 3 on the preceding page, and as I have explained at the top of page 15, a *reductio ad absurdum* of this sort is equally applicable to both systems, and forms no argument in support of either. Thus an able advocate of Dr. Gilchrist's system has instanced the Station of Saugor and asks how it would look as Ságar. This town is at present spelt as Saugor, Sawgor, Sauger, Sagur, and Ságar. If it is to be deemed a place of historical fixity of spelling, the Government system leaves it untouched. If it is not to be so considered, the choice lies between rendering it as Sagur accordingly to Dr. Gilchrist, or as Ságar according to Sir William Jones. The latter form is used by all official publications in the Central Provinces, and has, therefore, a popular currency, which Dr. Gilchrist's rendering has not. But I do not ask too much in begging it to be believed that every such difficulty or objection which can possibly be raised, has been considered during the protracted discussions of the past 4½ years, and thoroughly sifted and threshed out.

No. 349, dated the 26th August 1873.

From—A. O. HUME, ESQ., C. B., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Agri., Reve. and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of North-Western Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 218A and 1360, dated respectively the 25th January and 27th May last, submitting the views of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the system prescribed by the Government of India for the spelling in the Roman character of Indian proper names.

2. With every consideration for the opinion of so distinguished a scholar as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency in Council has arrived at the conclusion that the time has passed for the discussion of the merits of alternative systems, and that the orders passed by the Government of India after much discussion, and approved by Her Majesty's Government, should not be departed from. The orders of the Government of India on this subject are stated in the Resolution of this date; and His Honor will observe that it is the wish of the Secretary of State that the popular spelling of well-known places should be preserved. The Governor General in Council desires also to leave considerable latitude to local Governments in respect to the extent to which the change should be immediately introduced.

3. His Excellency in Council will leave to His Honor to decide how and when the change of spelling of all other than such well-known names may best be effected in settlement papers and revenue records. Probably the change should be at once carried out in all cases of pending settlements, and it should be introduced at the time of beginning a new settlement; while in districts the resettlement of which has been completed, the change might be effected gradually. The Government of India having decided that the system is to be adopted generally, it will rest with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to arrange for its introduction in such manner and at such time as may involve least inconvenience.

No. 350, dated the 26th August 1873.

From—A. O. HUME, ESQ., C. B., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Agri., Reve. and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th February last, No. 713, expressing the concurrence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the views expressed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces on the subject of the orthography of Indian proper names.

2. In reply, I am desired to invite attention to the Resolution of this date, setting out the orders of the Government of India on this question. From this Resolution, as well as from the letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, copy of which is enclosed; it will be perceived that the established spelling of names of well-known places should be retained, and that considerable latitude is left to local Governments with respect to the extent to which the change should be immediately introduced.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce,—No. $\frac{8}{332 \text{ to } 347}$, dated Simla, 26th August 1873.

[STATISTICS.]

READ again the subjoined correspondence relating to the adoption of a uniform system in the orthography of Indian proper names when rendered in the Roman character:—

1.—From the Government of Bombay to the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 655 A dated 8th April 1868, and enclosures. Reply thereto, No. 2209, dated the 30th April 1868, copy of which was sent to other local Governments for information and guidance. [Home Department Proceedings (Public), 2nd May 1868, Nos. 137 to 139.]

2.—From the Director of Public Instruction, to the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, No. 4044, dated the 22nd September 1869, and letter thereon from the Home Department, to Mr. W. W. Hunter, No. 4810, dated the 20th October 1869. [Home Department Proceedings (Public), 23rd October 1869, Nos. 79 and 80.]

3.—From Mr. Hunter to the Home Department, dated 8th September 1869, paragraph 7. [Home Department Proceedings (Public), 2nd October 1869, No. 88.]

4.—From Mr. Hunter to the Home Department, dated 6th November 1869, paragraphs 1 to 10, and enclosures.

From Home Department to Mr. Hunter, No. 1113, dated the 28th February 1870, paragraphs 1 and 2 [Home Department Proceedings (Public), 5th March 1870, No. 207.]

5.—Extract from Mr. Hunter's *Plan for an Imperial Gazetteer of India*, paragraphs 75 to 81.

6.—Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 17, dated the 4th August 1870; No. 22, dated the 22nd September 1870; No. 24, dated the 12th October 1870; No. 24, dated the 4th October 1871, and the enclosures of the first three of these Despatches. [Proceedings in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce (Statistics), March 1872, Nos. 14 to 20.]

7.—Proceedings in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce (Statistics), for March 1872, Nos. 23, 26 to 32.

8.—Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, No. 219, dated 13th February 1872.

9.—Proceedings in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce (Statistics), April 1872, Nos. 4 to 6.

10.—Proceedings in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce (Statistics), November 1872, Nos. 8 and 9, 11, 13 to 15.

11.—Proceedings in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce (Statistics), December 1872, Nos. 8 to 10, 13 and 14.

12.—Circular from Military Department, Nos. 1263 to 1280, dated 19th March 1873.

READ also:—

1.—Letters from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Nos. 218 A and 1360, dated respectively the 25th January and 27th May 1873, urging that the principles of the system prescribed for adoption by the Government of India are unsound, and that the system is unsuitable for use in official correspondence; and the reply thereto, No. 349, dated the 26th instant.

2.—From the Government of Bengal, No. 713, dated the 12th February 1873, expressing concurrence with the views of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. Reply thereto, No. 350, dated the 26th instant.

3.—From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 566-25, dated the 21st February 1873, submitting a list of names of places, transliterated in accordance with the principles prescribed by the Government of India.

4.—Letters to the Director-General of Statistics, Nos. 116 and 254, dated respectively the 14th February and 6th June 1873, calling for a report on the subject.

5.—Memorandum by the Director-General of Statistics on the system of transliteration prescribed by the Government of India considered as to its merits.

RESOLUTION.—The system of transliteration in the Roman character of Indian proper names, which had formed since 1868, the subject of much discussion, was prescribed for adoption by the Government of India last year, and those orders were finally approved and confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

2. The time has therefore passed for further discussion of the merits of alternative systems, and the system prescribed for adoption should be adhered to and carried into effect.

3. While, however, Her Majesty's Government have desired that the system shall be applied in the case of all the less known Indian names, they have also directed that the orthography of names of well-known places should be retained. His Excellency in Council also desires to give considerable latitude to local Governments in respect to the extent to which the change should be immediately introduced.

4. His Excellency in Council trusts that the lists called for in the circular from this Department, No. 15—400-415, dated the 17th October 1872, will now be carefully prepared in accordance with the principles laid down by the Government of India, and that they will be submitted with as little delay as possible. These lists will, after revision, be published for general information, and the orthography of all names included in them should, after such publication, be scrupulously adhered to in all official documents throughout India, with the exception of British Burmah. The rules which have been laid down for the transliteration of native names do not apply to the language of that province, and it accordingly is excepted from the present orders.

5. The opinion expressed by His Honor Sir William Muir in favour of a different system of spelling will, together with the other papers upon the subject, be forwarded for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

6. The revision of the spelling of names of cantonments and military stations will be made in communication with the Military Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution, together with a copy of the papers cited in the preamble thereof, be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations, and the several Departments of the Government of India.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution and the papers cited be published for general information.

(True Extract,)

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per rupee by the standard											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Madras	Ganjam	11·0	11·0	...	...	...	...	21·2	22·7	...	27·4	30·5	...
	Vizagapatam	15·0	15·0	9·4	...	...	...	14·7	16·8	10·5	19·1	19·1	11·7
	Godavery	10·1	10·1	10·6	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	14·9	17·9	17·9	16·0
	Kistna	7·2	7·2	7·2	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	13·3	16·8	16·8	14·5
	Nellore	8·4	8·1	6·9	...	...	...	14·9	15·1	14·9	17·9	17·9	20·2
	Cuddapah	9·0	9·0	6·9	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	11·2	10·8	10·8	11·6
	Bellary	9·9	9·9	8·1	...	...	...	10·5	10·5	10·5	11·6	11·6	12·1
	Kurnool	9·5	9·5	7·1	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	10·6	13·4	13·4	12·1
	Madras	9·1	9·7	...	...	...	...	12·6	12·2	..	14·0	13·7	..
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	12·9	15·5	15·5	13·7
	North Arcot	8·7	8·7	9·9	...	...	...	15·7	14·9	16·6	16·7	15·8	17·6
	South Arcot	7·3	7·5	8·8	...	...	...	16·3	15·5	13·8	...	15·6	...
	Tanjore	8·0	8·0	8·7	...	...	...	14·3	14·3	12·5	...	...	12·7
	Trichinopoly	8·1	9·3	9·9	...	...	...	14·8	14·8	13·5	15·6	15·6	13·9
	Madura	8·8	8·8	8·2	...	...	...	14·5	14·9	10·7	15·4	15·8	12·6
	Tinnevelly	6·2	7·5	...	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	9·8	12·7	12·7	11·3
	Coimbatore	8·2	8·2	11·0	...	...	...	11·4	12·5	12·2	12·2	13·0	13·0
	Nilgiris	8·0	8·0	10·0	...	...	...	8·2	8·2	9·2	9·0	9·0	9·9
	Salem	8·3	8·3	11·8	...	...	...	13·9	14·6	15·8	14·7	15·5	16·7
	South Canara	8·9	8·9	...	...	...	...	9·5	9·5	...	12·0	12·9	...
	Malabar	8·5	8·5	...	...	...	...	13·3	13·7	..	14·1	14·4	...
Bombay	Bombay	9·8	11·1	...	23·0	23·0	...	7·5	7·4	...	12·9	12·9	...
	Ahmedabad	13·1	13·1	...	21·4	22·3	...	6·1	6·1	...	10·3	10·3	...
	Kaira	10·6	12·4	...	19·9	21·3	...	8·2	8·2	...	12·4	12·4	...
	Surat	12·6	12·6	...	6·9	6·9	...	8·2	8·2	...	11·2	11·2	.
	Broach	14·4	14·4	...	13·9	23·9	...	8·8	9·3	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Tanna	9·3	9·3	...	13·0	13·0	...	7·4	7·4	...	10·2	9·3	...
	Kolaba	8·5	8·5	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	12·5	12·5	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	9·2	10·0	...
	Nasik	11·6	11·6	...	...	...	...	5·3	5·3	...	10·6	10·6	...
	Ahmadnagar	15·4	15·0	...	25·6	32·2	...	7·6	7·6	...	8·8	8·8	...
	Poona	11·2	11·2	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	...	9·5	9·5	...
	Sholapur	16·2	17·5	...	19·7	19·7	...	9·1	8·7	...	10·4	10·4	...
	Kaladgi	11·3	11·3	...	...	...	...	7·2	7·2	...	7·4	7·4	...
	Satara	12·7	12·7	...	...	...	...	7·8	8·4	...	9·7	10·2	...
	Belgaum	11·1	11·1	...	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	...	9·7	9·7	...
	Dharwar	11·1	10·7	...	...	...	...	6·3	6·3	...	9·6	9·2	...
	Ratnagiri	8·4	8·4	...	...	...	...	13·4	13·4	...	14·7	14·7	...
	Kanara	8·4	9·3	...	...	...	...	9·2	9·4	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	8·0	8·0	...	...	...	...	8·0	8·0	...	10·0	10·0	...
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asirgarh	13·0	13·0	...	...	...	...	11·1	11·1	...	12·1	12·1	...
	Baroda	9·6	9·6	...	...	...	...	7·3	7·3		11·0	11·0	...
	Deesa	14·1	13·3	...	19·7	18·6	...	7·1	6·5		8·7	8·7	...
	Neemuch	11·8	11·4	...	17·7	17·7	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...
	Nasirabad	14·0	15·2	...	20·1	21·7	...	6·5	6·5	...	7·5	7·5	...
	Rajkot	14·2	16·8	...	...	.	...	4·7	4·7	...	9·3	9·3	...
	Karachi	12·5	12·5	...	20·5	20·9	...	7·4	7·4	...	9·3	9·3	...
	Haidarabad	12·1	11·1	13·1	22·3	22·3	24·32	6·5	6·5	6·08	9·3	8·3	9·35
	Shikarpur	14·1	14·1	15·8	21·3	20·4	26·9	9·3	9·3	9·3	14·8	14·8	14·8
	Thar and Parkar	13·5	13·2	9·0	23·0	22·0	...	11·2	11·2	8·0	12·0	12·0	12·5
Bengal	*Western Districts.*												
	Burdwan	12·06	12·29	13·91	22·27	24·12	19·94	15·07	14·84	18·55	16·00	15·77	19·48
	Bancoorah	12·12	12·29	13·22	20·41	20·41	18·55	14·61	14·14	12·06	17·16	16·23	14·37
	Beerbhoom	13·45	13·45	15·77	17·63	...	...	15·30	15·30	14·84	18·55	18·55	18·09
	Midnapore	11·59	11·59	11·59	...	...	...	17·63	17·63	15·77	23·20	22·27	20·41
	Hooghly	12·06	12·06	16·70	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	16·70	16·70	17·63
	Howrah	13·91	13·91	13·91	23·20	23·20	20·41	14·84	14·37	14·84	18·55	18·55	18·55
	Central Districts.												
	24-Pergunnahs	11·42	12·20	14·84	23·20	18·55	20·87	8·47	7·43	8·13	17·40	17·63	16·47
	Nuddea	12·38	13·45	14·14	29·69	29·69	27·02	14·14	14·14	14·84	16·47	15·77	16·47
	Jessore	12·35	13·45	16·70	...	...	...	17·16	17·86	17·16	24·12	23·20	24·12
	Moorshedabad	13·91	15·30	18·55	...	...	...	12·99	11·59	16·52	15·77	14·84	17·63

OF INDIA.

REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of August 1873.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·2	34·2	...	...	...	...	35·6	35·6	...	15·7	15·7	...	
29·8	29·8	14·9	32·3	30·3	18·2	26·4	27·5	16·5	...	...	...	24·7	26·6	20·9	13·3	13·3	15·5	
...	...	...	...	...	27·9	24·5	24·5	22·5	...	...	...	28·9	28·9	27·2	17·0	17·0	17·5	
...	...	...	16·1	16·1	19·3	20·0	19·2	17·2	...	...	...	22·1	22·1	24·8	16·9	16·9	16·1	
...	...	...	20·2	19·8	31·5	15·2	15·9	20·8	...	...	...	25·5	26·3	34·0	15·5	15·5	15·5	
23·1	23·1	21·8	19·2	19·2	23·7	19·3	19·3	20·9	...	...	...	22·4	22·4	28·0	16·8	16·8	17·8	
21·1	21·1	16·7	21·3	21·3	21·3	25·7	25·2	26·2	...	...	...	26·4	26·4	30·9	16·0	16·0	16·0	
21·1	21·1	16·4	21·8	21·8	23·0	21·0	21·0	22·4	35·4	35·4	35·4	20·6	20·6	19·4	14·6	14·6	16·2	
19·2	19·2	...	21·0	21·3	...	17·4	17·4	...	19·2	19·2	...	22·5	23·7	...	15·6	15·6	...	
19·8	19·8	...	21·6	21·6	...	16·8	16·8	20·1	...	...	...	23·0	23·0	27·2	16·9	16·9	15·5	
21·6	21·6	24·6	27·2	27·2	27·2	17·5	16·6	24·8	...	...	...	30·4	30·4	35·2	16·0	16·0	16·0	
20·9	18·4	22·3	...	...	...	16·7	17·1	17·1	...	...	...	22·3	21·6	24·6	16·0	16·0	17·2	
20·6	20·6	31·0	...	...	...	17·0	17·8	20·9	...	...	...	21·4	21·4	32·2	15·1	15·1	15·1	
23·8	23·8	26·2	...	...	26·2	19·4	20·2	24·5	15·7	15·7	16·9	24·6	24·6	30·7	16·5	16·5	17·4	
24·8	24·8	25·3	26·6	27·4	26·2	19·2	20·0	21·3	...	...	...	33·3	31·9	28·4	13·8	14·6	14·6	
14·8	14·8	16·0	...	...	...	13·1	13·1	16·1	...	...	...	17·9	17·9	19·2	14·2	14·2	17·0	
21·4	21·4	26·8	19·1	19·8	19·1	22·3	24·6	27·8	...	...	...	22·1	24·1	27·6	15·5	15·0	14·6	
15·8	15·8	25·1	20·2	20·2	28·8	15·6	17·2	21·8	...	...	...	19·0	19·0	24·5	10·7	10·7	10·2	
20·4	20·4	27·0	20·9	20·9	35·0	20·9	20·1	27·4	...	...	...	25·2	25·2	37·8	13·9	14·9	17·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·2	14·2	...	...	...	...	23·2	23·2	...	14·1	15·0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	20·5	...	...	...	...	24·1	26·2	...	16·0	16·0	...	
13·9	13·9	...	18·6	18·6	...	12·6	13·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·6	15·6	...	
16·8	16·3	...	17·8	17·9	...	15·0	15·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·4	15·5	...	
14·9	14·9	...	12·9	14·9	...	13·5	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	...	
13·2	13·7	...	14·7	15·5	...	11·6	11·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	13·9	...	
15·8	15·8	...	17·7	17·7	...	12·1	12·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	...	
14·0	14·0	...	14·9	14·9	...	11·2	11·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	13·0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·3	11·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7	7·7	...	
19·5	19·0	...	23·2	23·2	...	13·0	12·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2	11·5	...	
17·6	17·6	...	...	...	...	13·8	13·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·9	12·9	...	
21·7	21·9	...	26·2	27·0	...	14·3	15·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5	11·5	...	
16·4	16·4	...	22·3	22·3	...	11·5	11·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8	13·8	...	
21·4	23·5	...	26·3	24·7	...	14·0	14·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·7	13·1	...	
18·1	19·0	...	19·0	18·1	...	7·2	9·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8	10·8	...	
20·2	18·9	...	20·2	20·2	...	11·6	12·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	13·2	...	
15·8	16·7	...	15·8	14·9	...	9·7	10·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	13·0	...	
14·4	15·2	...	15·4	16·7	...	8·5	8·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	10·9	...	
12·1	12·1	...	11·6	11·6	...	10·2	10·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·6	17·6	...	
15·9	15·3	...	...	15·1	...	10·3	10·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	13·6	...	
16·0	16·0	...	...	...	...	17·0	17·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24·2	23·3	...	24·2	23·3	...	14·9	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...	
14·6	15·3	...	15·5	16·6	...	11·7	12·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	13·6	...	
15·8	15·5	...	16·3	15·8	...	15·8	15·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	29·8	...	
12·1	14·9	...	17·7	16·7	...	13·9	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	22·3	...	
18·2	19·0	...	19·8	22·4	...	19·8	20·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·5	39·5	...	
20·5	20·5	...	26·5	26·1	...	12·7	12·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	29·9	...	
16·7	17·2	...	21·4	21·9	...	14·9	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·9	51·3	...	
19·5	20·9	16·84	23·3	22·3	24·32	15·8	15·8	16·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	27·9	42·10	
25·1	25·1	25·1	22·2	22·2	22·6	18·6	16·7	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	37·2	37·2	
16·7	15·7	13·0	23·0	22·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0	32·0	32·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	17·63	20·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
24·12	23·66	22·27	31·54	30·61	23·20	19·01	19·01	15·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	8·01	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·00	18·09	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	15·30	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·20	7·66	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	18·55	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	7·89	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·53	17·63	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·01	8·13	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·01	7·95	7·95	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	19·48	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·27	20·87	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Bengal—*contd.*	*Central Districts*—continued.												
	Dinagpore ...	12·99	12·99	12·29	16·70	20·87	19·48	16·70	16·70	18·55	21·34	19·48	24·12
	Maldah ...	14·84	15·77	16·70	32·47	32·47	37·11	16·70	15·77	20·41	17·63	16·70	21·34
	Rajshahye ..	13·91	13·91	13·91	27·83	27·83	31·31	12·52	13·91	11·13	16·70	16·70	20·87
	Rungpore ...	13·91	13·91	13·91	...	...	...	12·99	11·71	12·99	16·70	16·70	20·87
	Bograh ...	12·52	11·13	18·09	...	...	...	12·52	12·52	18·09	22·27	22·27	27·83
	Pubna ...	13·91	15·77	22·27	...	...	....	11·13	11·13	13·91	22·27	20·87	26·09
	Darjeeling ...	4·64	4·64	7·43	9·28	9·28	9·28	7·43	4·64	2·78	11·13	12·99	12·06
	Julpigoree ...	11·13	11·13	9·28	...	...	...	12·99	12·06	7·43	16·70	17·63	14·84
	Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca ...	12·06	12·52	14·84	21·34	19·48	24·71	18·55	18·55	19·48	23·20	23·20	29·69
	Furreedpore ...	18·55	18·55	23·20	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	20·41	21·34	24·12
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·52	12·52	17·63	24·12	24·12	25·05
	Mymensing ...	12·06	12·06	11·83	...	...	...	18·55	19·48	21·11	22·27	24·59	26·90
	Sylhet ...	9·28	9·28	10·21	10·67	10·67	10·67	20·41	21·34	22·27	28·76	29·23	35·25
	Chittagong ...	9·28	8·35	12·99	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	13·91	23·20	19·48	20·41
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	15·77	16·70	20·41	22·27	25·05
	Tipperah ...	11·13	11·13	9·28	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	18·55	23·20	23·20	30·16
	Hill Tipperah ...	9·28	9·63	10·44	...	...	...	17·16	16·18	27·43	21·75	18·55	20·70
	Behar.												
	Patna ...	13·91	13·91	22·27	23·06	24·12	28·99	13·91	14·37	...	14·84	15·77	19·48
	Gya ...	12·06	12·99	14·84	19·48	20·41	29·69	10·67	11·13	11·13	12·06	12·99	16·70
	Shahabad ...	12·99	12·99	14·84	19·48	20·41	25·05	12·99	13·91	11·13	15·54	14·84	16·70
	Tirhoot ...	10·67	11·13	13·91	23·20	23·20	20·87	15·30	15·30	12·99	16·70	16·23	13·91
	Sarun ...	12·99	12·99	14·84	22·27	22·27	25·97	11·59	11·59	12·99	15·30	15·30	17·63
	Chumparun ...	12·99	13·91	17·63	29·69	27·83	25·97	10·21	10·21	9·28	19·48	18·55	15·77
	Monghyr ...	14·32	15·30	17·22	27·13	24·18	27·13	11·48	11·48	11·13	15·30	14·32	15·30
	Bhaugulpore ...	14·03	14·03	15·19	23·43	...	23·43	14·03	14·03	14·03	15·19	16·41	17·57
	Purneah ...	13·91	12·99	15·13	24·12	24·12	28·76	14·84	13·91	16·70	15·77	14·84	18·55
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	12·99	12·06	13·91	...	...	...	12·99	13·45	14·84	16·23	15·30	18·55
	Orissa.												
	Cuttack ...	15·77	19·48	14·61	...	...	...	19·48	21·92	14·66	29·23	28·00	19·48
	Pooree ...	14·61	15·83	12·18	...	...	...	21·92	19·48	15·83	34·11	32·88	21·34
	Balasore ...	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	...	16·70	14·84	...	35·25	35·25	...
	Chota Nagpore.												
	Hazareebaugh ...	11·13	11·59	13·69	...	...	19·25	9·28	9·28	10·67	12·06	12·99	15·54
	Lohardugga ...	12·99	12·99	11·13	...	...	20·41	14·84	12·99	18·55	16·70	15·77	21·34
	Singbhoom ...	16·70	16·70	18·55	22·27	22·27	29·69	16·70	16·70	22·27	22·27	22·27	29·69
	Maunbhoom ...	11·13	11·13	13·91	...	...	22·27	12·99	14·37	12·99	16·70	16·70	17·63
	Assam and Adjacent Hills.												
	Gowalparah ...	15·77	23·20	18·55	...	...	...	12·99	14·84	12·06	29·69	27·83	18·55
	Durrung ...	9·28	9·28	8·35	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	14·84	14·84	14·84
	Nowgong ...	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	12·06	16·70	16·70	16·70
	Seebsaugur ...	12·06	12·06	12·06	14·84	14·84	14·84	7·43	7·43	7·43	9·28	9·28	11·13
N. W. Provinces ...	Dehra Doon ...	14·37	13·91	18·09	17·63	17·63	27·83	10·21	9·74	9·28	11·13	10·21	10·21
	Saharunpore ...	16·00	16·00	19·48	24·01	24·01	32·00	8·01	8·01	8·01	12·99	12·99	9·98
	Moozuffernuggur ...	17·34	16·35	21·46	24·47	24·47	35·71	5·63	5·63	5·63	12·23	12·23	10·73
	Meerut ...	17·02	17·05	20·38	23·35	23·06	31·66	6·27	6·30	6·50	12·06	12·06	12·06
	Boolundshuhur ...	18·09	19·01	20·41	24·12	24·12	32·47	6·50	6·50	6·50	11·13	10·67	9·28
	Allygurh ...	15·77	17·40	...	21·34	23·20	...	6·50	6·50	...	11·13	11·13	...
	Kumaon ...	9·28	9·28	11·36	12·06	12·06	13·91	7·43	7·43	7·43	8·35	8·35	7·43
	Gurhwal ...	15·30	15·30	16·23	16·70	16·70	20·41	7·43	7·43	7·43	12·06	12·06	7·43

India for the 2nd half of August 1873—continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·40	17·40	18·55		...	...	...	...	...	6·27	6·27	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	21·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·40	19·48	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6·73	6·06	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·13	12·99	13·91	...	...	...	...	...		5·80	5·57	6·96	
...	...	...	..	...	...	13·91	13·91	17·40	.		...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	20·87	25·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·66	7·43	7·43	
..	...	...	..	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	11·13	3·71	3·71	3·71	
...		...	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	12·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·90	26·90	21·80		...	...	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	8·24	
...	...	...	...	...	..	18·55	18·55	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·47	16·47	...	..	...	.	...	...	7·43	6·96	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	16·00	15·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	7·43	8·47	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	12·99	12·06	...	...	...	...	..	...	7·43	7·43	6·50	
...	...	...	...	..	...	14·84	14·84	12·99	...	...	...		...	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	7·66	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·44	10·44	10·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·62	6·62	7·66	
...	...	...	22·74	23·20	32·00	22·27	22·27	32·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·30	16·70	20·41		...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·85	6·90	
...	...	...	..	..	...	21·80	22·27	24·12		...	...	15·77	16·70	...	7·43	7·66	7·43	
25·05	24·12	...	25·05	24·12	...	20·41	19·48	20·97		...	...	..	...	...	6·96	6·73	6·73	
...	...	...	21·34	21·34	18·55	22·27	22·74	23·20	...	...	...	27·83	27·83	...	6·73	6·73	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·12	25·05	22·27		..		...	...	...	6·50	6·03	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·32	24·18	25·22	...	.	...	...	...	...	6·67	6·79	6·67	
...	...	...	24·59	...	.	22·27	21·63	23·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·31	7·31	7·31	
...	...	..	..	...	...	21·34	21·34	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·86	5·86	6·50	
24·12	25·05	32·47	...	...	..	18·55	18·55	17·63			...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·35	24·35	15·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·47	8·47	7·31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	20·70	13·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·58	7·89	
...	...	...	...	..	...	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	13·91	14·55	...	.	...	19·48	21·34	25·05	6·27	6·27	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	12·99	11·13	...	...	...	37·11	36·19	...	5·80	5·57	6·03	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	18·55	.	...	...	...	...	...	5·10	5·10	5·57	
...	...	...	...	...	..	16·70	17·63	14·84	...	..		...	...	...	6·73	6·50	6·50	
...	..	..	...	...	...	12·99	14·84	14·84	.	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	6·50	7·43	
...	...	..	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	10·21	..	...	...	...	...	...	6·03	6·03	6·03	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·03	6·50	
..	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	5·57	
16·70	16·70	14·84	16·70	17·63	...	17·16	17·16	17·63	.	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
20·00	20·00	19·01	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·99	20·99	20·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	7·20	
16·29	16·29	18·38	21·46	21·46	20·41	20·41	20·41	21·92	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22·50	23·20	17·40	25·05	23·43	21·92	22·74	22·65	22·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	8·61	
18·55	18·55	20·41	22·27	22·27	22·27	21·80	22·27	24·12	..	...	...		...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
14·84	14·84	...	18·55	18·55	...	18·55	21·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	5·58	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	10·07	...	..	...	...	...	...	5·10	5·10	4·64	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·45	5·45	4·64	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Bijnour ...	14·61	14·37	21·92	18·27	17·75	36·54	9·40	9·40	10·44	10·44	10·44	13·57
	Moradabad ...	14·49	14·49	22·04	20·00	20·00	35·37	8·13	8·13	6·96	12·18	12·18	13·34
	Budaon ...	14·84	14·84	...	22·27	22·27	...	8·35	8·35	...	12·06	11·13	...
	Bareilly ...	13·91	14·06	19·42	20·29	20·29	29·29	6·38	6·09	6·09	12·47	13·05	12·76
	Shahjehanpore ...	15·42	15·30	17·16	21·11	21·11	25·97	6·96	6·73	4·64	13·80	13·69	11·13
	Terai Pergunnahs ...	13·45	13·69	23·66	19·71	20·87	40·82	9·28	9·28	9·28	12·76	12·06	16·23
	Muttra ...	14·14	15·54	17·63	17·16	20·87	24·12	7·43	7·43	7·43	10·67	10·91	10·21
	Agra ...	13·91	14·72	16·93	17·60	18·96	23·66	6·50	6·50	5·57	12·52	12·52	11·13
	Furruckabad ...	14·96	14·96	16·47	18·55	18·44	22·98	9·51	7·66	7·66	12·41	13·11	10·09
	Mynpoorie ...	16·00	16·00	18·55	18·09	19·48	25·52	6·50	5·57	5·57	12·06	12·99	10·21
	Etawah ...	13·91	14·84	17·40	17·16	17·63	21·80	4·64	4·64	5·57	10·21	10·21	11·13
	Etah ...	16·93	17·40	18·55	21·34	22·27	27·83	9·28	9·28	9·28	14·84	14·84	11·13
	Jaloun ...	12·99	13·45	17·63	15·77	16·70	22·27	8·35	8·35	7·43	10·21	10·21	9·28
	Jhansie ...	11·59	12·06	14·03	...	13·57	...	8·41	8·35	8·35	10·09	9·86	10·44
	Lullutpore ...	11·13	12·99	16·00	13·91	18·55	24·12	7·43	8·35	8·35	10·21	11·13	10·21
	Cawnpore ...	15·54	15·54	14·84	19·48	19·94	23·66	10·21	10·21	8·35	12·52	12·52	10·21
	Futtehpore ...	13·45	13·69	15·07	16·23	17·63	22·27	9·28	9·28	10·21	13·22	13·69	11·59
	Banda ...	11·48	12·18	14·26	12·29	13·80	19·60	9·05	9·05	9·05	12·87	13·80	...
	Allahabad ...	13·63	13·69	13·45	17·16	16·70	18·55	9·28	9·05	8·81	12·06	12·06	11·13
	Humeerpore ...	12·87	12·99	15·07	13·45	15·77	19·01	7·43	7·43	6·50	11·13	11·59	8·35
	Jounpore ...	13·74	13·74	12·41	17·69	18·96	18·33	12·41	12·41	11·13	13·11	13·11	11·83
	Goruckpore ...	14·61	13·80	13·80	17·86	17·86	19·48	13·80	12·99	11·36	16·23	15·42	14·61
	Bustee ...	14·78	14·78	12·47	16·82	19·13	15·07	11·59	11·59	...	13·63	13·63	12·76
	Azimgurh ...	12·99	12·99	12·35	17·80	17·80	17·80	12·35	12·35	9·57	13·69	13·69	12·35
	Mirzapore ...	12·06	12·99	12·99	15·77	15·77	15·77	8·35	8·35	8·35	12·06	12·06	12·06
	Benares ...	11·83	12·06	11·13	13·91	15·77	14·84	10·67	9·28	9·28	12·06	12·06	11·13
	Ghazeepore ...	12·52	12·52	13·69	17·92	17·92	19·10	8·35	8·35	8·35	14·33	15·65	18·80
Panjáb ...	Dehli ...	16.79	17·72	18·66	23·32	26·12	28·92	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·39
	Gurgáon ...	15·62	17·08	18·07	20·52	24·55	27·06	...	...	...	9·21	9·33	8·57
	Karnál ...	18·37	18·89	19·88	28·92	29·85	27·99	...	...	...	11·19	11·48	10·55
	Hissár ...	18·66	19·36	16·79	31·72	26·47	31·34	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	9·68
	Rohtak ...	17·14	18·19	18·07	26·36	28·22	24·02	...	...	...	10·84	11·02	10·26
	Sirsá ...	20·58	21·28	16·85	36·21	40·41	21·46	...	...	...	10·55	10·55	9·62
	Ambálah ...	18·25	18·56	19·53	23·61	23·96	26·12	...	...	...	10·49	10·67	10·2
	Ludiánah ...	22·39	20·52	20·06	27·99	29·39	28·92	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	10·26
	Simla ...	13·06	13·35	14·28	18·02	18·12	18·95	...	...	...	8·51	8·68	8·39
	Jálandhar ...	22·86	22·86	21·46	29·85	29·85	28·92	...	...	...	10·73	10·73	9·33
	Hoshiárpúr ...	21·46	21·92	20·52	25·19	27·99	27·99	...	...	...	11·19	10·26	10·26
	Kángra ...	16·5	17·32	21·28	23·85	24·78	32·95	...	...	...	12·01	11·89	13·12
	Amritsar ...	23·61	23·61	29·91	34·17	34·17	26·41	...	...	...	15·86	15·51	13·29
	Siálkot ...	20·76	20·29	19·94	29·27	29·27	30·09	...	...	...	13·76	13·29	6·99
	Gurdáspúr ...	22·62	23·32	22·51	31·72	32·65	33·12	...	...	...	13·29	13·53	11·43
	Lahore ...	22·16	22·01	19·94	33·35	34·05	28·22	...	...	...	13·53	13·53	11·66
	Fírozpúr ...	24·84	26·47	18·42	38·71	39·88	22·62	...	...	...	13·06	13·06	10·26
	Gujránwála ...	18·25	18·77	20·17	30·44	30·44	32·3	...	...	...	12·13	12·71	10·55
	Ráwalpindi ...	17·84	18·02	15·27	24·43	24·81	21·63	...	...	...	8·28	8·51	6·88
	Jhelam ...	20·41	20·99	18·54	28·22	29·16	27·75	...	...	...	10·03	9·91	8·39
	Gujrát ...	17·2	18·31	20·93	24·26	25·48	29·21	...	...	...	10·55	10·9	9·33
	Sháhpúr ...	21·57	22·21	18·77	30·96	31·08	28·92	...	...	...	10·73	10·08	9·03
	Multán ...	22·16	21·69	19·59	27·29	27·52	25·19	...	...	...	9·79	9·79	8·86
	Jhang ...	24·26	24·26	20·99	35·16	34·23	29·39	...	...	...	11·48	12·42	9·62
	Montgomery ...	24·96	24·72	18·19	34·29	33·35	24·49	...	...	...	13·29	14·69	11·43
	Muzaffargarh ...	22·04	21·46	20·52	27·35	27·35	26·71	...	...	...	13·35	13·64	12·42
	Derah Ismael Khán ...	27·4	25·13	20·76	36·62	36·5	28·75	...	...	...	8·04	8·04	7·52
	Derah Ghazee Khán ...	21·98	21·69	21·63	27·81	28·63	25·31	...	...	...	18·95	18·95	17·49
	Bannú ...	31·02	31·2	21·81	59·24	59·88	39·30	...	...	...	6·99	6·99	6·24
	Pesháwar ...	18·6	18·19	16·91	37·84	40·93	30·61	...	...	...	8·98	9·27	6·05
	Kohát ...	20·58	20·23	17·84	42·8	41·63	33·3	...	...	...	13·12	13·12	10·67
	Hazára ...	17·67	18·19	16·03	31·02	30·85	23·61	...	...	...	6·24	6·24	5·59
Oudh ...	Lucknow ...	13·9	13·9	13·9	18·2	18·6	21·8	5·5	5·5	5·5	10·2	10·2	9·3
	Unáo ...	14·1	14·5	15·4	18·1	19·1	20·0	8·1	8·1	7·2	12·3	12·7	11·4
	Bára Banki ...	13·2	13·9	13·5	17·8	18·6	19·2	7·0	7·0	7·0	10·8	10·8	9·6
	Sítápúr ...	17·3	17·1	17·1	...	19·7	...	7·5	7·5	7·5	11·2	11·2	11·2
	Hardui ...	14·4	14·6	16·2	20·1	19·5	24·3	5·7	5·6	4·6	9·8	9·6	8·1
	Kheri ...	16·5	16·5	17·7	25·1	25·1	33·5	7·4	7·4	6·5	13·0	13·0	12·1
	Faizabad ...	14·0	14·0	13·8	20·7	21·2	23·8	11·2	11·3	9·5	13·5	14·0	12·0
	Bharaich ...	13·9	15·3	13·9	20·5	20·5	18·6	13·0	13·0	10·4	13·9	14·9	12·1
	Gonda ...	13·6	13·6	13·6	17·0	17·2	17·0	7·6	7·6	...	13·6	13·6	11·9
	Raí Barelí ...	13·1	14·1	15·2	18·1	18·1	18·1	11·3	11·1	8·6	12·2	12·2	9·5
	Sultánpúr ...	12·8	13·3	12·4	17·3	17·7	16·8	10·6	10·6	8·0	12·4	12·0	9·8
	Pratábgarh ...	13·9	14·0	13·7	18·0	19·4	19·0	9·8	10·8	9·0	12·3	12·6	11·0

India for the 2nd half of August 1873—continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
13·57	13·57	20·87	19·83	17·75	25·05	16·18	16·18	21·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12·76	12·76	23·20	15·07	15·07	30·16	17·98	18·27	23·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·69	
16·70	16·70	...	17·63	17·63	...	21·34	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	...	
15·07	15·07	16·53	12·76	12·76	13·91	18·84	18·84	25·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	7·84	7·55	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·71	19·94	24·12	...	...	...		...	...	7·66	7·66	7·20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	15·54	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·89	
15·77	17·63	16·70	14·84	14·84	18·55	14·37	17·86	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16·44	16·70	14·08	18·15	18·55	19·89	16·73	18·09	21·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·77	19·13	21·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·55	7·78	7·78	
...	...	9·28	...	...	11·13	17·86	19·94	22·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	15·77	16·70	22·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·87	21·80	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	8·35	
13·91	13·91	12·99	14·84	14·84	11·13	15·77	16·23	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13·69	14·37	17·75	12·76	13·57	18·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	12·99	15·77	18·55	12·99	15·07	21·34	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	20·41	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	8·81	8·13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	18·55	23·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
8·58	9·74	15·65	12·64	13·22	17·86	14·03	15·65	24·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	
15·30	15·07	12·99	15·77	15·30	12·99	17·75	17·63	21·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·96	
14·84	15·77	15·07	13·91	15·77	16·93	16·93	17·16	21·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13·74	14·37	...	18·33	18·33	...	16·41	18·96	18·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·79	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·70	20·29	21·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·27	6·27	6·27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	19·13	15·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·09	5·80	5·80	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·13	19·13	17·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·38	
12·06	12·06	12·06	15·77	15·77	15·77	16·23	17·63	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·30	16·23	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·57	5·80	
14·33	15·65	13·80	17·92	18·70	...	20·32	19·71	20·32	...	...		...	...	...	6·57	6·57	6·51	
19·59	21·46	18·66	21·46	22·39	23·32	21·46	22·39	20·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·53	6·53	6·53	
14·52	19·88	18·83	20·28	22·51	19·18	18·77	21·46	19·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·28	13·99	13·93	
23·61	23·32	15·22	25·19	24·55	15·86	25·89	26·76	20·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·28	7·17	7·69	
23·56	30·96	17·49	31·43	35·22	13·06	29·85	32·25	17·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·67	11·08	11·89	
23·79	25·07	19·12	26·12	25·54	22·39	24·37	26·82	18·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·99	7·11	7·17	
30·85	31·84	17·72	33·24	34·17	11·19	30·44	32·65	18·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·99	21·46	20·06	
18·25	16·03	15·27	22·62	21·69	16·21	22·68	23·03	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·04	7·98	7·58	
25·19	25·19	14·92	30·79	31·72	19·59	23·79	25·19	20·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·63	8·63	8·39	
14·46	14·92	11·19	...	...	...	14·75	15·39	15·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·47	6·53	6·12	
22·39	22·39	15·39	27·06	25·19	24·72	25·89	26·12	20·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·51	8·51	8·39	
23·32	21·92	18·66	23·32	23·32	24·26	23·32	24·26	18·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·33	8·33	8·39	
...	...	...	20·29	21·22	27·06	16·62	17·43	19·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·29	6·29	6·35	
30·44	29·5	18·19	32·01	31·37	18·37	26·88	27·11	18·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·86	8·86	8·68	
24·26	24·26	14·63	23·09	23·32	15·39	22·51	22·16	14·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·74	8·86	8·45	
22·39	22·39	20·52	24·26	24·26	22·39	26·82	27·29	16·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·74	8·74	8·28	
27·06	27·06	12·13	26·12	25·66	18·19	27·06	26·12	17·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·8	8·8	8·45	
35·92	34·75	21·92	38·48	38·02	23·09	28·92	31·02	21·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·39	8·57	8·16	
16·15	19·88	17·37	21·75	22·97	19·24	20·58	21·69	15·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·38	9·38	9·33	
20·99	20·99	17·08	22·04	22·21	19·42	23·61	23·96	16·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·86	8·92	9·38	
23·56	24·72	20·99	22·86	22·62	21·46	25·31	26·24	18·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·55	10·55	10·61	
21·16	21·16	18·37	20·52	19·59	19·3	18·42	19·88	15·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·56	9·73	9·73	
25·36	25·77	20·52	25·36	24·84	20·23	26·82	25·77	18·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	10·78	10·78	
22·62	22·16	17·96	23·32	22·86	20·52	20·99	20·76	16·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·09	9·09	9·09	
25·19	23·61	16·79	26·12	24·9	17·08	25·19	31·08	17·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·08	9·97	9·62	
...	...	...	28·92	26·12	16·79	28·92	30·55	18·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·63	8·57	8·04	
17·72	17·72	23·91	18·66	17·72	23·32	21·11	21·11	18·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	8·98	
30·9	31·49	23·79	33·53	33·82	24·02	33·41	32·95	21·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·79	9·79	9·56	
30·44	30·44	25·01	34·46	34·69	29·16	23·56	21·63	20·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·24	25·95	30·03	
45·89	43·56	23·73	45·07	45·07	20·58	45·13	44·43	26·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·54	84·73	93·3	
21·16	24·61	18·19	23·5	25·89	19·18	21·05	19·12	14·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·44	44·25	47·87	
27·35	29·74	22·62	26·18	26·18	22·62	26·18	26·18	19·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	95·16	95·16	95·16	
17·72	19·94	17·72	22·16	23·21	17·96	19·3	20·41	14·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·45	
13·0	13·0	13·4	13·0	13·0	13·9	17·2	17·7	20·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	6·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·1	18·1	20·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2	7·2	6·3	
10·8	10·8	...	19·4	12·4	...	15·1	17·8	21·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	6·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·2	19·7	24·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·8	8·5	7·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	20·0	23·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	6·3	6·1	
...	8·3	...	...	...	...	21·4	21·4	25·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	19·5	18·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2	7·2	6·7	
...	...	...	...	19·5	...	19·1	20·5	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	6·2	
13·6	13·6	13·6	17·0	17·0	...	17·0	17·0	17·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·9	5·9	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·2	20·8	20·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	6·1	6·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·3	17·3	15·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·1	7·0	6·3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·0	19·0	19·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·6	6·5	7·0	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per rupee by the standard — Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	16·8	16·3	17·0	...	...	...	10·2	9·3	8·4	14·9	14·9	14·2
	Bhandara ...	16·6	17·0	...	...	...	...	9·0	9·0	...	15·4	16·0	...
	Chanda ...	17·8	18·4	11·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·2	13·5	8·3
	Wardha ...	15·8	14·9	20·5	...	...	...	7·4	6·5	7·4	11·2	10·2	11·2
	Balaghat ...	20·5	39·2	18·6	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	14·9	21·4	23·3	20·5
	Jabalpur ...	15·8	17·7	23·3	14·9	15·8	14·9	11·2	11·2	12·1	12·1	13·0	13·0
	Sagar ...	14·1	13·1	16·1	...	...	...	6·1	6·1	7·4	10·5	10·7	10·7
	Damoh ...	14·1	14·1	16·8	...	...	...	12·3	13·3	11·2	14·0	13·1	14·0
	Seoni ...	20·5	22·4	24·2	...	...	...	8·4	9·3	8·4	12·1	13·0	13·0
	Mandla ...	25·2	24·2	17·7	...	...	...	14·9	15·8	12·1	18·6	18·6	14·9
	Betul ...	21·0	21·0	13·0	...	...	...	14·3	14·0	7·4	16·4	16·1	8·4
	Chindwara ...	19·6	19·6	19·6	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	6·5	13·0	13·0	13·0
	Hoshangabad ...	16·7	16·7	13·0	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	8·3	10·2	10·2	10·6
	Narsinghpur ...	17·7	18·6	15·8	...	...	...	12·1	8·4	8·4	14·0	14·9	9·3
	Nimar ...	14·0	14·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	10·5	...
	Raipur ...	29·9	33·6	33·6	14·9	14·9	...	22·4	22·4	18·7	29·9	37·3	37·3
	Sambalpur ...	24·2	27·0	21·9	...	...	...	32·6	32·6	26·1	42·9	42·9	29·4
	Bilaspur ...	37·3	39·2	35·4	...	...	...	26·1	29·8	33·6	39·2	52·2	55·9
	Upper Godavari ...	14·9	14·9	12·1	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	5·6	12·1	12·1	8·4
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	13·7	14·0	10·3	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	8·4	13·1	14·6	9·3
	Bolaram ...	12·8	12·8	10·0	...	...	...	11·6	11·6	7·2	14·1	14·0	8·1
	Chudderghat ...	11·5	11·0	8·2	...	...	...	7·5	7·0	6·0	11·5	11·0	10·0
	East Berar.												
	Omraotee ...	13·0	13·0	12·1	11·1	11·1	9·3	7·4	7·4	7·4	9·3	9·3	9·3
	Ellichpur ...	13·0	13⅓	13⅓	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	9⅓	11·0	11·0	10·0
	Woon ...	13·0	13·0	11·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	8·0	9·0	8·0	9·0	10·0	9·0
	West Berar.												
	Akola ...	12·1	12·1	13·2	...	...	...	7·4	6·5	4·8	...	...	...
	Buldana ...	13·0	13·9	9·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	7·4
	Bassein ...	13·0	12·8	9·5	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·2	10·0	10·7	7·2
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore ... Wholesale ...	8·5	8·2	8·0	10·0	9·7	10·0	10·5	11·5	10·5	13·0	13·5	11·7
	Bangalore ... Retail ...	8·0	8·0	...	9·7	9·0	...	10·2	11·0	...	12·7	13·0	...
	Kolar ... Wholesale ...	8·8	8·8	10·0	...	...	...	15·3	15·0	15·0	17·5	17·5	17·5
	Kolar ... Retail ...	8·5	8·5	9·9	...	...	...	15·0	14·7	14·7	17·3	17·3	17·3
	Toomkoor ... Wholesale ...	9·5	9·5	9·5	10·5	10·5	10·0	14·0	14·0	14·0	16·0	16·0	17·0
	Toomkoor ... Retail ...	9·0	9·0	9·0	10·0	10·0	9·5	13·0	13·0	13·0	15·0	15·0	16·0
	Mysore ... Wholesale ...	8·3	8·7	7·9	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	10·7	11·6	11·6	11·6
	Mysore ... Retail ...	7·3	8·3	...	...	...	...	10·6	11·2	...	11·4	11·4	...
	Hassan ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... Retail ...	9·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	11·0	11·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	14·0	14·0	14·5
	Shimoga ... Wholesale ...	7·0	7·0	8·0	9·0	8·0	10·0	9·0	10·0	11·0	12·0	13·0	13·0
	Shimoga ... Retail ...	7·0	7·0	8·0	9·0	8·0	10·0	9·0	10·0	11·0	12·0	13·0	13·0
	Kadoor ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... Retail ...	12·0	12·0	12·0	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	12·0	16·0	16·0	16·0
	Chituldroog ... Wholesale ...	11·4	11·2	...	13·3	...	...	13·0	12·2	...	13·2	...	...
	Chituldroog ... Retail ...	9·0	9·0	9·0	12·0	12·0	11·0	12·0	12·0	11·9	13·0	13·0	12·7
	Coorg ... Wholesale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... Retail ...	8·4	8·6	6·3	7·7	7·8	7·9	9·7	9·9	9·1	15·3	15·4	15·5
Rajputana ...	Jaipur ...	12·76	13·45	...	19·48	20·87	...	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	...
	Kishengurh ...	16·23	16·23	...	14·14	14·14	...	...	...	...	6·73	6·73	...
	Alwar	14·24	17·20	17·74	18·27	23·11	24·18	9·14	9·67	10·21	10·21	11·28	10·74
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	12·23	12·76	...	14·84	16·23	...	7·43	7·43	...	8·35	8·35	...
	Dholepur (City) ...	12·64	13·51	...	14·61	17·16	...	7·55	7·55		9·16	9·16	...
	Ajmir ...	13·28	13·40	13·74	18·27	19·13	21·16	4·76	4·76	4·35	7·43	7·43	6·85
	Erinpoora ...	13·45	13·45	9·98	18·09	17·86	13·91	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	5·57
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	18·55	19·48	...	27·83	29·69	...	...	...	...	15·77	13·91	...
	Meywar ...	11·13	12·06	...	18·55	18·55	...	...	...	...	8·81	9·28	...
	Marwar ...	13·69	...	...	17·86	...	...	4·64	...	...	6·96	...	...
	Bundi ...	11·6	12·8	17·2	18·6	20·9	32·6	...	...	...	4·9	4·7	7·9
	Kota ...	17·7	...	16·8	...	...	22·1	...	...	...	6·5	...	8·4
	Tonk ...	12·1	13·0	14·4	16·2	18·3	27·4	...	...	...	7·7	6·7	3·5
	Jhalawar Patan ...	11·2	11·2	15·4	13·9	...	23·7	...	...	...	8·8	7·9	9·3
	Bickaneer ...	14·1	13·2	10·9	16·8	16·8	12·7	6·6	6·6	3·4	10·0	10·0	7·2
	Banswara ...	14·14	13·91	...	...	...	...	6·70	6·50	...	13·91	13·91	...
Central India.	Indore ...	No returns received.											
	Gwalior ...												
	Guna ...												
	Baghelkhand ...												

India for the 2nd half of August 1873—concluded.

SER, AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Veragoo.			Ragi.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	21·4	15·8	17·2	17·2	17·2	14·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	8·1	
...	...	...	23·0	20·0	...	21·6	18·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	
...	...	...	21·2	21·2	16·5	18·5	17·3	11·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·8	5·9	
...	...	...	20·5	16·8	26·1	14·9	14·0	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	5·6	
14·9	14·9	12·1	...	...	...	17·7	20·5	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9	7·4	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	15·8	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·8	16·8	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·9	5·1	5·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	24·2	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·9	7·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	32·6	25·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	6·5	5·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	5·6	4·6	
...	...	...	22·4	22·4	21·4	22·4	22·4	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·3	7·3	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	13·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·9	5·9	5·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	20·5	16·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	5·6	5·6	
28·0	28·0	...	28·5	28·5	...	14·9	14·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	33·6	26·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·0	26·1	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	6·0	4·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·6	41·9	33·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	5·6	5·6	
...	...	...	32·6	32·6	18·6	14·9	14·9	11·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	3·9	
24·9	25·2	16·2	13·3	14·5	10·0	20·3	21·0	17·0	90·0	80·0	50·0	32·5	33·9	8·3	10·1	10·0	9·6	
...	...	...	13·1	13·5	9·3	20·2	20·2	15·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	8.8	
23·0	21·0	17·0	12·5	12·0	9·0	19·0	18·0	15·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	10·0	
13·0	15·8	9·3	24·2	23·3	18·6	13·0	13·0	11·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	8·3	8·3	
15·0	17·0	16·0	23·0	24·0	22·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	7½	7½	
...	...	...	23·0	24·0	25·0	13·0	12·0	10·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	7·0	
19·5	19·5	13·2	24·2	24·2	19·8	13·0	13·0	13·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	6·5	
19·5	20·5	11·1	20·5	21·4	12·1	13·9	13·0	8·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·5	6·5	5·5	
14·9	13·0	12·5	20·5	20·5	20·2	13·9	13·9	8·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	6·0	5·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	22·5	27·0	...	...	...	39·0	36·5	48·0	13·2	13·2	13·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·5	22·0	...	...	...	...	38·0	36·0	...	13·0	13·0	..	
...	...	37·2	...	...	39·6	23·1	22·8	34·6	...	...	38·1	44·3	44·3	58·7	13·5	13·5	13·5	
...	...	37·0	...	...	39·3	22·8	22·3	34·3	...	...	37·9	43·3	43·8	57·7	13·2	13·2	13·2	
...	21·0	21·0	21·0	21·0	25·0	24·0	25·0	34·0	62·0	62·0	65·0	54·0	64·0	72·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	
...	20·0	20·0	20·0	20·0	24·0	23·0	24·0	33·0	60·0	60·0	64·0	50·0	60·0	64·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	
...	...	...	34·5	37·6	49·2	24·5	24·5	36·3	...	...	...	33·5	34·5	44·1	9·6	9·6	10·4	
...	...	...	33·5	37·6	...	24·1	24·1	...	...	...	...	32·4	33·5	...	9·4	9·4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·0	25·0	35·5	...	...	...	46·0	48·0	40·0	9·0	9·0	10·0	
...	...	...	24·0	28·0	32·0	22·0	21·0	30·0	...	...	...	30·0	32·0	38·0	7·0	8·0	8·0	
...	...	...	24·0	28·0	32·0	22·0	21·0	30·0	...	...	...	30·0	32·0	38·0	7·0	8·0	8·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	24·0	32·0	...	...	...	36·0	36·0	44·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	
32·0	32·0	...	40·0	40·8	...	26·0	26·0	...	...	...	...	47·2	45·2	...	...	...	...	
28·0	28·0	28·5	36·0	39·0	33·2	24·0	25·7	28·1	...	...	...	40·0	41·0	52·7	10·0	10·0	10·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	22·5	34·6	...	...	...	36·4	36·9	48·9	9·4	9·8	9·9	
18·09	19·94	...	16·70	17·63	...	15·07	16·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	17·63	...	
17·63	17·63	...	25·97	25·97	...	16·12	16·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·37	14·37	...	
17·20	20·42	19·35	18·27	21·50	19·35	16·39	20·42	18·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·72	24·99	25·80	
12·06	12·99	...	14·84	14·84	...	13·91	15·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·75	41·75	...	
13·05	14·37	...	13·16	16·18	...	13·45	15·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·58	25·58	...	
17·40	18·27	17·40	17·75	19·13	20·00	17·57	17·86	16·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·54	32·47	34·79	
14·84	14·84	10·67	15·77	15·77	12·99	16·47	16·47	10·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·11	37·11	37·11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·27	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	13·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·97	25·97	...	
13·91	...	...	16·47	...	...	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	17·4	20·8	27·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·2	27·9	27·9	
...	...	...	17·7	...	22·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	...	21·4	
...	...	...	...	...	30·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·4	33·7	27·9	
...	...	...	14·9	14·9	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·8	19·8	27·9	
18·6	17·7	10·9	19·1	19·1	10·1	16·0	15·2	10·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·1	59·1	54·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·71	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	...	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING JUNE 1873.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Mauritius.			Surinam.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Under 2 years	17	9	26	30	21	51	47	30	77	No emigration to other Colonies during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	16	8	24	36	19	55	52	27	79	
„ 10 to 20 „	44	23	67	139	43	182	183	66	249	
„ 20 to 30 „	71	37	108	169	84	253	240	121	361	
„ 30 to 40 „	38	8	46	76	22	98	114	30	144	
„ 40 to 50 „	12	3	15	3	7	10	15	10	25	
Above 50 „	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	3	
Total ...	200	88	288	453	197	650	653	285	938	

No. 2.—*As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.*

	Mauritius.			Surinam.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Orissa	2	1	3	3	...	3	5	1	6	No emigration to other Colonies during this month.
Western Bengal	5	10	15	9	6	15	14	16	30	
Central do.	8	12	20	10	7	17	18	19	37	
Eastern do.	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Behar	79	32	111	72	43	115	151	75	226	
North-Western Provinces	88	30	118	262	120	382	350	150	500	
Oude	13	2	15	76	17	93	89	19	108	
Central India	1	...	1	7	1	8	8	1	9	
Punjab, &c.	2	...	2	5	...	5	7	...	7	
Nepaul, &c.	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Mix., Madras, Bombay	2	1	3	7	3	10	9	4	13	
Total ...	200	88	288	453	197	650	653	285	938	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

		Mauritius.			Surinam.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Brahmins	Hindus.	30	12	42	68	27	95	98	39	137	No emigration to other Colonies during this month.
Agriculturists	Hindus.	74	31	105	138	56	194	212	87	299	
Artizans	Hindus.	18	13	31	28	14	42	46	27	73	
Low Castes	Hindus.	50	15	65	145	50	195	195	65	260	
Mahomedans		28	17	45	73	49	122	101	66	167	
Christians		...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Total ...		200	88	288	453	197	650	653	285	938	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL KHURREEF IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES UP TO 31st JULY, 1873.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during the month of July 1873. Depth in canal at regulating gauge. Full supply, feet.	Actual throughout, feet.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full discharge.	Actual average throughout.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	7·80	740	496
Meerut ...	8·30	6·4	969	381
Anoopshuhur ...	6·80	5·39	700	438
Boolundshuhur...	7·35	6·1	972	630
Allygurh ...	5·50	4·8	994	237
Etawah ...	4·80	2·9	771	171
Cawnpore ...	6·20	3·9	958	188
Total, Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	2,541
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·40	1,250	919
Doon Canals ...	...	...	...	123
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhund Canals ...	...	...	...	507
Grand Total...	...	...	...	4,090

Navigation Return, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. Nos.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	270	...	54,010	...	54,280	...
Gram ...	...	...	636	...	636	...
Rice ...	107	...	...	...	107	...
Paddy or Dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajhur or mixed Grain ...	...	...	6,790	...	6,790	...
Oorud ...	...	...	715	...	715	...
Moong ...	...	...	28	...	28	...
Urhur ...	...	...	1,766	...	1,766	...
Musree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowar ...	...	...	200	...	200	...
Bajra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian Corn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	377	...	64,145	...	64,522	...
Cotton ...	...	...	3,454	...	3,454	...
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	615	...	615	...
Salts ...	200	...	650	...	850	...
Metals ...	2,068	...	953	...	3,021	...
Building Materials	1,606	...	12,775	...	14,381	...
Miscel. Goods ...	2,298	...	1,183	...	3,481	...
Firewood ...	...	...	22,193	...	22,193	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	1,330	...	1,330
Poles & unsquared Timber ...	...	...	...	7,309	...	7,309
Kurrees, squared Timber ...	...	96	...	...	...	96
Logs ...	...	37	...	81	...	118
Miscellaneous ...	...	427	...	1,232	...	1,659
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	6,549	560	105968	9,952	112517	10,512
Total during the corresponding month of Fusl Khurreef 72-73	11,751	372	81,586	171,346	93,337	171,718
Increase ...	...	188	24,382	...	19,180	...
Decrease ...	5,202	...	...	161,394	...	161,206

Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st July 1873.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saharunpore ...	23,752	19·4	18·4
Moozuffernuggur	41,011	14·8	14·7
Meerut ...	64,789	10·2	13·6
Boolundshuhur...	49,831	13·5	18·2
Allygurh ...	41,647	11·9	11·5
Muttra ...	5,720	30·3	13·2
Agra ...	625	22·4	12·5
Etah ...	9,780	13·9	13·2
Mynpoory ...	16,399	12·1	13·2
Furruckabad ...	7,490	12·3	14·6
Etawah ...	21,257	23·4	12·9
Cawnpore ...	29,306	9·7	14·2
Dehra Doon ...	5,216	28·0	33·8
Bijnour ...	1,665	14·5	15·8
Terai ...	2,391	12·0	23·5
Bareilly ...	17,188	16·3	22·7
Jhansie ...	114	13·4	19·0
Humeerpore ..	325	17·2	16·1
Total ...	338,506	...	...
Total last Khurreef up to 31st July 1872 ...	290,893	...	...
Increase ...	47,613	...	...

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct — c. ft. per sec. 4,321

Volumes discharged :— c. ft. per sec.
Etawah Division Tail ... 103
" " Escapes... 687
Cawnpore " Tail ... 276
" " Escapes ... 714
— 1,780

Balance expended ... 2,541

There was a steady demand for water up to the 10th of the month, and in some divisions to 15th, after which the rains set in plentifully, and the demand ceased, except for rice in the upper part of the canal.

The Janee and Kot escapes were kept open from about the 10th and 15th of the month respectively, but the discharges were not registered, and the water, running to waste is therefore included in the expenditure of the Meerut and Boolundshuhur Divisions.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Steady demand up to 11th: variable from 11th to 26th, from which date there was no demand. Canal was closed for four days on account of the floods.

Dhoon Canals.—No remarks.

Traffic.—A steady increase in the carriage of nearly all descriptions of goods, over same period last year, but a large decrease in rafting.

Allahabad,
The 20th August 1873.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta*

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or ten Rupees eight annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 18th September 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been no rain except in the Kistna district; but prospects are generally favourable, except in Kurnool. In Sindh the river continues to fall, and the crops on the outlying canals are suffering from want of water. From Bombay reports are generally good; more rain is said to be wanted in Guzerat for the rice crop, and also in the Southern Mahratta Country. In Bengal rain is much wanted in the rice districts of the Rajshahi Division and in the Patna District; elsewhere prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces there has been a sufficient fall, and in some places an excess of rain; in the districts north of Ghogra only is a deficiency complained of. There has been a general fall in the Punjab, and prospects are good. From Oudh, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Hyderabad reports are favourable. In Rajpootana the rain-fall has been partial; in Marwar and Bikaneer none has fallen, and the crops are said to be suffering. In Mysore little rain has fallen during the week; but the last accounts state that more may be expected.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS	Kistna	September 17 ...	0·35 at Masulipatam.	September 18 ...	Little rain during last week; ·35 at Masulipatam; six and half feet water over anicut; supply from channels insufficient in some villages; transplanting paddy going on in some parts of the Delta and in Nandigama; cotton and castor seeds sown in upland; standing crops generally fair, failing where no rain; prices generally steady; markets well supplied; pasture fairly sufficient; small-pox, guinea-worm and fever prevalent in mild form; cattle-disease in six taluqs.	
	Kurnool	" ...	Nil.	"	No rain; distress in Koilkoontla; crops fading; markets in Koilkoontla, Serwell and Nandial well supplied by adjacent taluqs; prices high and increasing; dengue in Kurnool and Nandikottur; one foot water over Sunkesala anicut.	
	Negapatam	" ...	.....	"	No rain at Negapatam; very scanty and partial elsewhere; rain greatly wanted;	

						freshes in rivers; no supply to tanks; cultivation progressing; standing crops not thriving from want of rain; some are withering; no harvest; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; pasture moderate; heat excessive; small-pox and dysentery slightly prevalent; cattle generally healthy, but disease here and there.	General prospects tolerably satisfactory, except in Kurnool.
	Trichinopoly... ...	" ...	Nil.	"	No rain; water supply sufficient in wet villages, becoming scanty in dry villages; irrigated crops in good order; pulse grains suffering from failure of rain; outturn of Valan rice in one taluq slightly below the average; cumboo in another twenty per cent. below the average; prices steady, except in Trichinopoly, where risen slightly; pasture becoming deficient; health good; condition of cattle good.	
	Calicut	" ...	Nil.	"	Rain-fall none; its cessation favorable to second crops; sowing of gingelly completed; first crop harvest approaching completion; prices steady; pasture abundant; small-pox and fever slight; cattle healthy.	
	Sindh.						
	Kurrachee	" ...	.....	"	River at Kotree on 13th instant 13 feet 1 inch against 14 feet 11 inches last year; great want of water everywhere; many canals ceased flowing; crops suffering; fever prevalent.	
	Hyderabad	" ...	.....	"	River 12 feet 8 inches high; crops on main canal fine; those on branches suffering for want of water; weather seasonable; people and cattle healthy; prices unchanged.	
BOMBAY	Shikarpoor	" ...	.....	"	Crops promising; river falling rapidly; complaints of insufficient water general; jowari crops nearly ready for harvest; heavy dews at night; fever prevalent.	
	Upper Frontier ...	" ...	.....	"	Weather seasonable; prices of wheat unchanged.	
	Gujarat.						
	Ahmedabad	" ...	.....	"	Crops doing well; fever and dysentery continue.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
	Gujarat,—(continued).					
	Kaira	September 17 ...	Total 25·47	September 18 ...	Rain insufficient for rice; other crops good; fever in some places.	
	Surat	" ...	0·55	"	Weather fine; crops and public health good; wheat 12·75 sers.	
	Broach	" ...	0·69	"	More rain wanted in Ahmodi and Jumboosur taluqs; crops flourishing; bajra 17 sers.	
	Khandesh and Nasik.					
	Khandesh	" ...	.....	"	Rain injured cotton on rich soils; other crops healthy; bajra 19·5 sers.	
	Nasik	" ...	1·0	"	Early crops good, except in Malligaum, where they are injured by insects; public health good; rice 9 sers; wheat 12 sers.	
	Thanna	" ...	0·78	"	Crops good; public health good, except in Warra and Shapur taluqs, where fever prevails; rice 8 to 13 sers; wheat 9·25 to 12 sers; bajra 14 to 16 sers.	
	Deccan.					
	Poona	" ...	.....	"	Slight rain-fall in Mawal taluq; standing khureef crops doing well; sowing of rubbee commenced wherever there is moisture; public health good; bajra 16 42 sers.	
	Ahmednugger ...	" ...	0·51	"	Khureef crops thriving; sowing of rubbee commenced; bajra 23·8 sers; public health good; slight fever in taluq Jamkheir.	
BOMBAY,—(*continued*) ...	Sholapoor	" ...	0·35	"	Crops fair; jowari 27·76 sers.	
	Sattara	" ...	0·06	"	Khureef crops continue good; sowing of rubbee commenced in taluq Malsirus; fever and dysentry slightly prevalent in Malwa, and ague in Pattan; bajra 21 sers.	

	Southern Mahratta Country.						
	Belgaum	" ...	0·16	" ...	...	Rain still wanted in most parts of the district; crops fair except in Beedi taluq, where they are suffering from insects and blight; public health good.	
	Dharwar	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Crops generally withering for want of rain; scarcity of drinking water continues; jowari 15·4 sers.	
	Kaladghi	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Crops suffering for want of rain; public health good.	
	Canara	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Rain-fall generally favorable; crops fair; fever, dysentery and cattle disease prevail generally; small-pox partially.	
	Kattiawar and Gaikwar's Territory.						
	Rajkote	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Crops generally good; bajra 22·33 sers.	
	Wudwan	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Weather unhealthy; crops good; cotton prospects fair; bajra 16·75 sers.	
	Baroda	" ...	.....	" ...	...	Crops healthy; bajra 13 sers; public health good.	
							Public Health.
BENGAL	Burdwan	September 16 ...	8·66	September 17	...	Rain has fallen in the district; small crops good.	Burdwan—Fever worse.
	Twenty-four Pergunnahs	" ...	1·65	" ...	...	Weather exceedingly close during the first three days of the week; a good fall of rain since; jute and early rice being cut; prospects of the late or winter rice good.	Twenty-four Pergunnahs—Fever as usual during this part of the year; one fatal case of cholera at Alipore.
	Dacca	" ...	0·22	" ...	...	Intense heat on Tuesday and Wednesday; since then hot with showers; prospects of the crops good on the whole.	
	Patna	" ...	0·13	" ...	...	Weather still very hot and close; rain much wanted for the crops, which are dying for want of it; with a good fall now, much of the rice would be saved and land could be prepared for the dry-weather crops.	Patna—Cholera fast dying out, and the health of the district generally good.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
BENGAL,—(*continued*) ...	Bhagulpore	September 16 ...	1·52	September 17 ...	Heavy rain in Banka sub-division; moderate in the north of the Ganges; strong east winds; transplanting of the late paddy completed in Banka; a good area still remains untransplanted in the north of the Ganges and in parts of the Sudder sub-division; on the whole prospects improving; more rain necessary.	Bhagulpore—General health very good everywhere, though fever is prevalent in parts of the Medehpore sub-division. Cuttack and Kamrup—Public health good. *General Remarks.* Early rice and jute crops are being gathered in; rain is urgently wanted in the rice growing districts of the Rajshahye division and in some districts of the other division.
	Cuttack	" ...	0·82	"	Weather generally hot; little rain except at Jajpore; prospects of crops good; more rain wanted.	
	Kamrup	" ...	·59	"	Weather clear and cool; late rice, tea, cotton and sugar-cane crops progressing favorably.	
N. W. PROVINCES ...	Goruckpoor	.....	1·1	September 18 ..	Khureef poor from insufficient rain; cholera in the east.	Prospects with few exceptions favorable; to the north of Ghagra deficiency of rain; some districts injured by excess; last fall generally
	Benares	.....	0·7 to 2·9	"	Prospects favorable; cholera decreasing.	
	Mirzapoor	.....	.....	.....	Not received.	
	Allahabad	.....	2·0	"	Crops good.	
	Banda	.....	3·0 to 11·4	"	Rain most favorable; health good; khureef grain begins to enter the market.	
	Humeerpoor ...	.....	.....	.....	Not received.	
	Jaloun	.....	1·9 to 3·9	"	Agricultural prospects good; health fair.	
	Jhansi	.....	8·2	"	Rain excessive; khureef injured; fever prevalent.	
	Cawnpore	.....	3·8	"	No more rain wanted; prospects good.	
	Futtehgurh	.....	3·8	"	Prospects excellent; no sickness.	

	Agra	.....	5·0	"	Rain excessive; khureef will be poor; cholera abating.	regarded as sufficient; indications of the monsoon being near its end.
	Allygurh	.....	1·9 to 6·4	"	Crops good, except indigo; cholera in parts; cattle disease has appeared.	
	Meerut	.....	7·0	"	Prospects and health fair.	
	Shaharunpore ...	.....	8·0	"	Crops good; no sickness.	
	Bijnour	.....	0·8 to 3·2	"	Crops everywhere good; heavy rain falling; no sickness.	
	Moradabad	.....	12·0 to 18·0	"	More rain will do harm; high crops damaged, but harvest generally fair.	
	Bareilly	.....	7·4	"	No more rain wanted; health good.	
PUNJAB	Rawul Pindee ...	.....	.....	"	Rain on 12th instant; state of crops and health good.	Agricultural prospects favorable; health fair; rain fallen generally throughout the province.
	Umballa	.....	6·80	"	Crops and health good.	
	Lahore	.....	over 4·00	"	Prospects improved.	
	Peshawur	.....	·40	"	Agricultural prospects favorable; hail fallen in neighbouring villages; fever prevalent.	
	Delhi	.....	·30	"	Crops thriving; health favorable.	
	Dehra Ismail Khan ...	.....	.....	"	Agricultural prospects and health fair.	
	Julundhur	.....	4·50	"	Crops much benefitted.	
	Mooltan	.....	.....	September 19 ...	Crops withering from heat and drought both on barani and canal irrigation; slight fever; camp epidemic on Sutlej.	
OUDH	Lucknow	September 17 ...	4·1	"	The earlier khureef crops ready in the southern districts; weather most favorable.	
	Fyzabad	" ...	0·8	"		
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Chanda	September 13 ...	1·33	September 18 ...	Weather cloudy; khureef doing well; dengue disappearing; prices stationary.	The prospect is more promising than it has hitherto been, more especially in the rice districts.
	Raipoor	" ...	1·74	"	Weather showery; prospects fair; some damage from floods; health good; prices falling.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
CENTRAL PROVINCES,—(*continued*).	Upper Godaveri ...	September 12 ...	0·27	September 18 ...	Occasional showers; crops promising; prices unchanged.	The prospect is more promising than it has hitherto been, more especially in the rice districts.
	Bilaspoor	September 13 ...	3·45	"	Weather cloudy; thunder-storm on the 12th; prospects considerably better; grain cheaper; no epidemic.	
	Sumbulpoor	" ...	1·23	"	Prospects favorable; three cases of cholera; prices steady.	
	Wurdah	September 17 ...	1·10	"	Prospects of crops excellent; dengue at Ashti.	
	Nursinghpoor ...	" ...	7·0	"	Prospects excellent; prices rising.	
	Bhandara	September 14 ...	2·12	"	Weather cloudy; transplanting rice progressing; millet thriving; prospects good; grain abundant and cheap; health good.	
	Nimar	September 17 ...	1·22	"	Prospects favorable; prices slightly fallen.	
	Nagpoor	" ...	2·76	"	Weather cloudy; prospects generally fair; prices slightly fallen; health good.	
	Hoshungabad ...	" ...	8·60	"	Nerbudda full; weather clearing; prospects good.	
	Baitool	" ...	2·0	"	Prospects promising.	
	Seoni	" ...	5·06	"	Prospects good; no epidemic.	
	Jubbulpoor	" ...	5·13	"	Prospects good; two cases of cholera at Jubbulpoor.	
	Damoh	" ...	8·95	"		
	Mandla	" ...	3·40	"		
	Saugor	" ...	9·4	"	Prospects good; district healthy.	

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	East Berar ...	...	.....	0·84	September 18	...	Weather favorable, and reports of crops excellent.
	West Berar ...	...	September 17 ...	0·57		...	Crops in good condition throughout division.
MYSORE AND COORG ...	Bangalore ...	...	September 18 ...	0·10	September 19	...	Very little rain; crops both wet and dry beginning to appear parched; a heavy shower of rain however fell last night, and there is indication of more; public health good; slight fluctuation in prices of articles of consumption.
	Kolar ...	...	September 16 ...	Nil.	"	...	No rain; prospect of crops much the same as in last report; public health generally good.
	Toomkoor ...	...	" ...	Nil.	"	...	No rain; dry crops withering, and wet cultivation at a stand-still except in three taluqs, where crops are watered by picotahs; public health good; want of water for drinking purposes much felt in many taluqs.
	Mysore ...	...	September 15 ...	Nil.	"	...	No rain; heat oppressive; prices rising slightly; crops withering; difficulties experienced in town for water.
	Hassan ...	...	" ...	0·15	"	...	Dry crops in part of two taluqs not thriving; in one taluq injured by insects; prospects in another reported discouraging; crops in remaining taluqs reported promising; paddy flourishing in four taluqs; public health good.
	Shimoga ...	...	September 13 ...	0·9	"	...	Wet crops in plain taluqs suffering for want of rain; dry and wet crops doing well in hill taluqs, with the exception of areca-nut, which is still suffering from disease; public health generally good; cattle suffer from disease in two taluqs; prices of all articles on the increase; scarcity of water for drinking much felt.
	Chituldroog ...	...	" ...	0·3	"	...	Crops in some parts withering; in others thriving; in one taluq crops withering both in dry and wet lands; public health good; cattle suffering more or less from want of fodder.

General Remarks.

During the past week the rain has generally held off, but there was a heavy fall last night; every appearance of more; better reports are therefore anticipated next week.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for week preceding.	Date of Report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
						General Remarks.
MYSORE AND COORG,—*continued.*	Kadoor	September 15 ...	.....	September 19 ...	No rain at head-quarters, but sufficient in all taluqs, except one; crops in tolerably good condition; cattle disease prevailing in two taluqs; public health indifferent.	During the past week, the rain has generally held off, but there was a heavy fall last night; every appearance of more; better reports are therefore anticipated next week.
	Coorg	September 18 ...	1·77	"	Transplanting of rice and coffee plants completed; prospects of crops generally good.	
RAJPOOTANA ...	Harowtee States ...	.....	Kotah 4·00 Tonk 1·00 Deolee 4·00 Shahapoora 3 00	.....	Tanks and wells full; a great deal of the khureef crop has been lost; late rains are favorable to the rubbee crops; health good.	
	Ulwur	September 11 ...	3 32	September 18 ...	Tanks and wells full; the much wanted rainfall has greatly improved agricultural prospects; health good.	
	Ajmere and Mhairwarra	.....	.....	"	Rain holding off; locusts passed over; prices of grain higher; health good; prospects satisfactory.	
	Jeypore	.....	.....	"	Several showers during week, favorable for coming rubbee harvest; public health good.	
	Serohi	September 15 ...	.....	"	More rain urgently required to mature crops; health very good.	
	Meywar	September 13 ...	3·00 during fortnight.	"	Tanks full, except Rajnuggur and Oodeypore lakes; more rain wanted throughout; average harvest expected.	
	Kherwarra	September 7 ...	2·11	"	Crops promise well; health good.	
	Marwar	.....	.....	"	No rain has fallen for some time, and the crops in both Marwar and Mullanee are suffering in consequence; weather sultry; health good.	

	Bickaneer	.....	.....	"	Crops have suffered considerably for want of rain, and severe loss anticipated if it holds off for next fortnight; fever prevalent in city and pergunnah Soojangurh; weather hot; pasture dried.
CENTRAL INDIA ...	Indore	September 17 ...	1·46	"	
	Gwalior	" ...	8·46	"	Weather cleared; prospects favorable if weather remains open; extensive floods from heavy rains; health good.
	Neemuch	" ...	Nil.	"	Crops thriving; health good.
	Rutlam	" ...	·51	"	Weather good; crops nearly ripe.
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	" ...	2·2	.....	Cholera in a mild form at Sohawul still.
BRITISH BURMAH ...	Rangoon	.....	.....	September 16 ...	Public health good; crops favorable.
NEPAL	Katmandoo	.....	0·45	September 10 ...	Health good; Gyah rice nearly ripe and promises an average crop; autumn rice will be about one-third short; buck wheat and kodar fair.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 11th September 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, C. S. I.
His Highness Sarámade Rájáhée Hindústán Ráj Rájendra Srí Mahárájádhiráj Siváí Rám Sing Bahádur, of Jaypur, G. C. S. I.

NAWÁB NÁZIM'S DEBTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the liquidation of the debts of His Highness the Nawáb Názim of Bengal, and for his protection against legal process, said:—

"This is one of those somewhat abnormal measures which the Government of India is from time to time called upon to pass, by reason of their peculiar relations with some of the old and dignified Indian families. There are, as is well known, several families now existing, whose ancestors were at the time of the growth of the British power possessed by one title or another of some degree of sovereignty. By dint of internal dissensions, of wars, treaties, and other political changes, the power of the families I am speaking of has passed to the British Government, but it has been thought wise and right to maintain the families themselves in a position of dignity and affluence. This object has been effected not by an out and out gift of so much property, which the existing generation might get rid of, but by allotting to each generation in turn discretionary grants out of the public revenue, of such amount and nature as have appeared to the Government to be required for its adequate maintenance. Such grants are of course very different in amount, and are made subject to very different conditions. They have, however, usually been made to each recipient for the term of his life, so that he may know what his own position is, but are subject to revision or to cesser on death.

"This policy has doubtless been wise and is attended with many advantages; but there is one serious drawback to it. It has been found that persons supported in this way have a strong tendency to be exceedingly careless in money matters. They have usually been bred up in idleness; they rarely take to any serious occupation; the remembrance of the family dignity forbids their entry into the ranks and the business of ordinary society; their amusements are expensive; they are not compelled to provide for their families; and even for themselves they feel confident of protection and ample maintenance in the last resort. In short, they have not the ordinary motives which induce us to lead regular, industrious and prudent lives; and those who can rise above ordinary motives, who can resist ordinary temptations, who can live up to a high standard, because it is right and because they take a lofty view of what constitutes human happiness,—such men we must always expect to be few in number.

"In the case of the Nawáb Názim, these remarks will be found to receive a full exemplification. I do not desire to say an unnecessary word which may inflict pain on the Nawáb Názim or his family; but I must do my duty, and my duty is to make it plain to the Council how it comes about that such a measure as this, which is not an ordinary one, is yet a necessary and proper one.

"The present Nawáb Názim succeeded his father in the title in the year 1838; he was then a mere child, and he did not come of age till ten years afterwards. In the year 1848 he attained his majority and entered upon possession of his property and of the income attached to the Nizamut. What his patrimony may have been worth I cannot say; but attached to the Nizamut there was a considerable quantity of land, and also an allowance from the public revenues amounting to about seven lakhs of rupees by the year. Now, I believe, it is the case with most noblemen of this country that along with the family estate they take the burden of supporting collateral branches of the family and a number of dependants and retainers. This burden fell and falls on the Nawáb Názim only to a limited extent, for large sums are disbursed every year from the Treasury for the purpose of answering such obligations in the case of his family. He is in great measure saved even from the ordinary expenses of a private person who is married and has children. Money has been granted from time to time for the benefit of his children, buildings have been erected, and are now kept in repair free of cost to him. I am confident that I speak without much exaggeration, if with any, when I say that the large sum of seven lakhs a year has been his to spend, without the drawback of those moral and social obligations which narrow the incomes of most Indian noblemen, and relieved even from much of the ordinary burden of providing for sons and daughters.

"Such being his means, I am sorry to say that the Nawáb Názim has at least for some years past pursued a career of most lamentable extravagance; his great income has proved quite unequal to his personal expenditure; he has borrowed recklessly and often at the most exorbitant rates of interest; and has in short shewn such weakness, such a want of self-restraint, that we may fairly pronounce him unfit to manage the affairs of the Nizamut. On the character of his expenditure I do not dwell; what I am about to say of its results is quite sufficient. In the month of February 1871, his debts were ascertained by the Agent at Murshidabad to amount to upwards of twenty-three lakhs of rupees; they are now estimated at upwards of thirty lakhs. Most of this is carrying ruinous rates of interest. Actions have been brought by creditors and attachments have been issued against the property of their debtor. He himself is in England; his affairs, so far as they are looked after at all, are looked after by two of his sons, each of whom claims certain rights and powers under instruments executed by his father. In the meantime the interest on the debts is running on at a rapid rate. The result is a most distressing, and, indeed, a most scandalous state of things, which is drifting into greater and greater confusion every day.

"Now, doubtless the easiest course for the Government in such a case would be to fold its hands and to let prodigality and self-indulgence bear their proper fruits. But there are several reasons why the Government should not take this course. One reason lies on the surface, namely, the compassion which such a case excites, and which prompts us to stand between a man in such unhappy circumstances and his utter ruin. But there are other reasons of a more prudential character. For, in the first place, what is the object for which we charge the public funds with large sums payable to persons in the position of the Murshidabad family? It is in order to preserve the dignity and honour of an exalted Indian family, and that the public sentiment may not be hurt by the spectacle of their fall into utter poverty. But such an object would be frustrated if the head of the family were subjected to all the legal consequences of pecuniary embarrassment. Another reason is that, as I will presently explain, the Government itself is getting involved in the litigation. There is property not belonging to the Nawáb Názim personally, though the Nawáb Názim for the time being has had the possession and enjoyment of it, but which is designed for the maintenance of the title and dignity, and so for the benefit of future generations of the

family. Of this property there is certainly no protector; I suppose there is no legal owner except the Government. The creditors, perhaps naturally enough, have not distinguished between property which belongs to the Nawáb Názim personally and absolutely, and that which he only possesses and enjoys along with the titles they seek to enforce their decrees against both indiscriminately; and for the sake of the family and the public, the Government is obliged to protect the property thus erroneously attacked. Again, there is the chance that if affairs are left to drift of themselves, the Indian tax-payers will ultimately be the sufferers. The reasons for supporting this family which have actuated the Government hitherto are not likely to be abruptly abandoned; they will continue to operate for some time to come; and yet if the head of the family is allowed to squander the funds which should be available for all, where is the support to come from except by fresh draughts upon the public purse? It is therefore for the interest of the Nawáb Názim himself, of his family (present and future), and of the public at large, that the Legislature should provide some special remedy for the case, and should not leave it to the ordinary course of law.

"If then we interpose, how shall we do it? We must operate by some kind of commission of bankruptcy; by a suspension of the ordinary processes of law, and the establishment of a tribunal with plenary powers to settle with each creditor the amount which he ought in honesty to receive. Whatever is so proved as receivable, the Government must pay. For the future it will be important to prevent the Nawáb Názim from incurring fresh pecuniary liabilities, as has been done in the case of the King of Oudh, and as we are proposing to do with the future head of the Carnatic family. I may also mention that arrangements on the other principles I have just propounded were contemplated in the case of the King of Oudh, but it never became necessary actually to pass a law for the purpose, because his creditors found it for their advantage to make moderate compromises of their claims, and did so while the measure was pending; fifty lakhs of claims being settled for eight of hard cash.

"Now, I must expect that on such a proposal as this two important questions will be asked; first, whether it will not be unjust to the existing creditors of the Nawáb Názim; and secondly, whether it is right that the Indian tax-payers should be mulcted to pay for the extravagance of a reckless spendthrift. I think I can answer both these questions in a satisfactory way, but in order to do so I must briefly refer to the former history of the family and its possessions.

"In the year 1765, when the Mogul Emperor, Shah Alum, granted to the East India Company the dewání of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, his firman contained a stipulation that the Company should provide for the expenses of the Nizamut. By the Nizamut of course was meant not this family but the important executive duties of the office. The Company on their part maintained Meer Jaffir and his descendants, the ancestors of the present Nawáb Názim, in the subadárí of the provinces; and so long as any duties of the subadárí or Nizamut remained to be performed by them the stipulated provision was duly made. This was done by different arrangements made with different incumbents of the office; the amount provided for expenses lessening as the duties falling on the British Government became heavier and those of the Nawáb Názim less heavy. In progress of time the whole of these duties were undertaken by the British Government and all the necessary expenses with them. The bargain made with Shah Alum then expired, for there were no expenses of the Nizamut to be provided for, and the Nawáb Názim became a mere titular dignitary. It was thought right, however, to show great consideration to the house of Meer Jaffir, though it had no longer any State duties to perform. Accordingly they were continued in possession of the high title which the head of the family still enjoys, and personal provisions were made for the support both of the head and other members of the family. In the year 1770 it was considered that the sum of sixteen lakhs annually was a proper sum to allow out of the public revenues for the maintenance of the family and its dependants, and for defraying the expenses incident to the high social position of the Nawáb Názim. But the amount of that allowance and mode in which it should be applied have always been within the discretion of the British

Government. Arrangements have been made from time to time and carefully adhered to for certain payments to ascertained individuals or for specific purposes, and it is under one of these arrangements that the Nawáb Názim receives his seven lakhs per annum; but no one has any legal right to the fund or to any portion of it until actually made over to him. The total amount of grant held available for the family has never been diminished since the year 1770, but the amount actually expended has varied considerably from time to time; sometimes the whole has been spent, sometimes more; but in ordinary times there has been a surplus not immediately required for any purpose. Previously to the year 1834, a specific portion of the surplus which accrued from the dropping of some expired pensions was invested and made to bear interest. But with this exception the practice has been simply to consider the unexpended surplus as a reserve fund available for emergencies, for extraordinary grants, and ultimately for a permanent provision for the family in relief of the annual grant now made from the public revenues.

"To give the Council a more exact idea of the position of this reserve, which has gone under various names, and is now generally called the Nizamut Fund, though with the exception I have mentioned it hardly is a fund, it will be better that I should not use my own language but should refer to authentic documents of State. I quote from a letter dated the 14th January 1862, and addressed by the Government of India to that of Bengal :—

"9. At the same time it should be clearly explained to His Highness that the Governor General in Council entirely rejects his claims so far as they are founded on the assertion of any treaty rights or of any sovereign or hereditary title, and that his recognized position in regard to the sum of sixteen lakhs of sicca rupees, now annually set apart for Nizamut purposes, and to the accumulations thereof, is as follows :—

1st.—Since 1771, sixteen lakhs of rupees have been granted for Nizamut purposes. The continued payment of this sum is guaranteed by no treaty, and it has hitherto been paid of the free grace and favour of the British Government. It may cease, or may be diminished, whenever the Government shall so determine, but there is no intention of making any change in the present arrangement during the life-time of the present Nawáb.

2nd.—Though there is no guarantee for the continuance of the above payment in whole or in part, yet certain pensions now charged upon it were declared by Lord Cornwallis in 1790 to be, and are, therefore, hereditary.

3rd.—Out of the above-mentioned sum of sixteen lakhs, somewhat less than seven lakhs of sicca rupees a year are now paid to the Nawáb for his own purposes. This money is at the Nawáb's disposal without control, unless he falls into debt, in which case the Government may step in and take the management of it. Any pension granted out of this annual sum reverts to the Nawáb on its discontinuance. This arrangement, however, is only for the life-time of the present Nawáb, and will be re-considered at his death.

4th.—The rest of the sixteen lakhs, after deducting the amount paid to the Nawáb, is carried to the credit of the Deposit Fund.

5th.—Everything once paid into the Deposit Fund is held at the disposal of the Government as a means of providing for the collateral branches of the Nizamut family (exclusive of the Rájmahal branch), and for other purposes connected with the Nizamut."

"I will read another passage from a Despatch by the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated the 17th June 1864 :—

"It appears that the personal allowance of the Nawáb Názim himself is about seven lakhs of rupees; that from the remaining nine lakhs provision is made for other members of the family, and that the balance goes to the formation of an accumulating fund, known as the 'Nizamut Deposit Fund.' It is unnecessary to trace further the history of this fund. Its accumulations, representing as they do the unappropriated portions from year to year of the sixteen lakhs stipend, unquestionably belong to the Názim and his family, and can properly be expended only for their benefit. But this does not confer upon the Názim himself any right to dispose or to superintend the disposal of these balances. This right belongs to the Government, under the conditions upon which the fund was constituted. It was assumed, in the first instance, mainly for the benefit and protection of the Názim and his family; and I am of opinion that it is to the advantage of His Highness and his family that this system should be maintained."

"Those are the principles on which the reserve is administered; from time to time it is drawn upon for the benefit of members of the family; at the

death of a Nawáb Názim it is largely drawn upon, but usually a surplus remains, and the whole now amounts to a very large sum of money.

"Now, besides the income of seven lakhs or thereabouts, there is, as I mentioned before, other property of which the Nawáb Názim has the enjoyment and possession, but not (as I believe though it is disputed) any ownership, or at all events not any ownership beyond his tenure of the dignity. This property consists of land which from time immemorial, at least from Meer Jaffir's time downwards, has been enjoyed by the Nawáb Názim for the time being as an appanage to, or incident of, the dignity; of some family jewels in the same category with the land; and of houses which have been built and kept in repair at the expense of the Nizamut Fund, certainly not in order that their value might be squandered by the head of the family for the time being, but in order that they might be a permanent addition to the family residence. Beyond the properties that I have mentioned, the resources of the Nawáb Názim must be very slender in comparison with the magnitude of the claims against him. All the private landed property which he possessed has long since been sold. He has some jewels of what value we do not know, but it is difficult to believe that they will go far in meeting thirty lakhs of debt rapidly increasing in amount. Indeed we are safe in saying that if the value of all conceivable interest which the Nawáb Názim may have in the lands and houses enjoyed with the dignity, were added to that of his own jewels, the aggregate would go but a little way to satisfy the enormous claims subsisting against him. But this is all that his creditors have to rely on. In the Nizamut Fund he has no assignable interest whatever, and indeed he has been plainly told that it must not be considered as a resource for his creditors. As for his income out of the sixteen lakhs, it is liable at any moment to be resumed into the hands of Government from the very circumstance that he has run into debt, and again he has been plainly warned of this liability.

"From the foregoing statement the Council will already have gathered easily enough how I answer the two questions which I have supposed to be put to me. As regards the creditors, they have very slender resources to rely on, and they probably will not reach, even those without the expense and delay of litigation. They will, therefore, be better off in the prospect of a speedy settlement with those who can pay them in hard cash sums, which however much less than their claims, will probably be very remunerative to them, than by fighting over the relics of the Nawáb Názim's fortune and getting only a small dividend at last. As regards the public, the Government no doubt will pay the debts, but they will charge all expenditure on this account against the reserve or Nizamut Fund, which must be recouped by a competent deduction from the Nawáb Názim's income during his life. They will gain by the Government entering upon the management of this income, for which the time has fully arrived. And they will be protected from the risk of future encroachments by the disability under which the Nawáb Názim will labour of incurring fresh debts, a disability which I admit is dishonourable to him, but which has become necessary for the public welfare.

"I trust the Council will think that I have assigned sufficient reasons for the measure which I ask leave to introduce."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse moved that the Bill to amend Act XXIV of 1867 (the Administrator General's Act) be referred back to the Select Committee, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley be added thereto.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday, the 2nd October 1873.

Simla,
The 18th September 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

Registered No. 75.]

No. 39 of 1873.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Govt. Printing, and other Govt. Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:

Lunatic Soldiers' Property Act, 1873.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:

Further Report of Select Committee and Re-amended Privy Council Appeals' Bill, 1873.

SUPPLEMENT.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 26th September 1873.

No. 3040.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Central Provinces Commission:—

Captain T. W. Hogg, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Captain H. H. H. Hallett, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

EDUCATION.

The 24th September 1873.

No. 353.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. A. R. Browning, M. A., Director of Public Instruction, Oudh, to be Inspector General of Education in the Central Provinces, *vice* Dr. Willmot, deceased.

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 24th September 1873.

No. 648.—Consequent on the departure on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Elphinstone, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following promotions are made in the Berar Survey, with effect from the 30th October 1872:—

Mr. R. R. Beynon, Deputy Superintendent, to officiate as Superintendent during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone, or until further orders.

Mr. R. B. Pitt, officiated as Deputy Superintendent from the 30th October 1872 to the 15th June 1873.

The 26th September 1873.

No. 652.—Captain J. Rutherford, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendents, with effect from the 1st July 1873.

Mr. G. S. Dobbie, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Assistant Superintendents, with effect from the 1st June 1873.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 25th September 1873.

No. 199.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the powers conferred on him by Act XI of 1865, Section 3, to abolish the Court of Small Causes constituted at Ellichpoor in the Hyderabad Assigned Territories by Foreign Department Notification No. 211, Judicial, dated 30th October 1867.

No. 200.—With reference to the separate Notification of to-day's date, No. 199, Judicial, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the powers conferred on him by Act XI of 1865, Section 3, to constitute a Court of Small Causes at Akola in the Hyderabad Assigned Territories, and to declare that the territorial limits of its jurisdiction shall be the limits of the Akola Talook,

No. 201.—*Appointment.*—With reference to Notification No. 200, Judicial, of this date Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Berars, to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Akola.

GENERAL.

The 25th September 1873.

No. 2094.—Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, the Governor General in Council hereby invests Mr. W. J. Cunningham, of the Bombay Civil Service, Acting Assistant Commissioner in Mysore, with the powers of a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

No. 2096.—Lieutenant J. H. Newill, Officiating Assistant General Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee at Hyderabad, is temporarily attached on special duty to the General Superintendent of the Department for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee.

The 26th September 1873.

No. 2104.—*Leave.*—Raja Chunder Nath Roy, Bahadoor, of Nattore, Attaché in the Foreign Department, is granted three months' leave of absence on medical certificate from the 27th instant.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 25th September 1873.

No. 3285.—Leave on private affairs to the 23rd October 1873, in extension of the leave granted in Financial Notification No. 2715, dated 28th August 1873, is allowed to Mr. R. W. Mathews, Officiating Assistant to the Comptroller General.

The 26th September 1873.

No. 3342.—Mr. E. F. Harrison, Comptroller General, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to his duty in India by the mail steamer which left Southampton on the 4th September 1873.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 25th September 1873.

No. 3293.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added to Section 4 of the Acting Allowance Code:—

"The full pay of an officer thus appointed substantively for a time only, may in like manner be given to a substitute appointed substantively for a time only, and such appointment need not disturb the lien on the appointment of the officer in whose place the substitute is appointed."

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 26th September 1873.

No. 3355.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay, in August 1873, is published for general information :—

	CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.
August 1873 ...	66,643	.....	.....	1	89,913	5,08,279

No. 3274.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

DATE.	Circles of Issue	Balance of Issue Account.	Retired by other Offices of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities	TOTAL RESERVE.
		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
31st Aug 1873	Calcutta ..	4,71,25,825	2,04,035	4,69,20,390	1,80,22,730	15,91,488	72,495	2,25,24,402	4,31,11,115
Ditto	Madras ..	1,61,22,020	14,20,285	1,46,92,735	86,72,771	1	....	58,28,463	1,45,01,235
Ditto	Bombay ..	3,39,69,160	3,13,095	3,36,56,065	98,42,588	34,22,593	....	1,66,35,209	2,99,00,390
Ditto	Allahabad ..	95,23,860	19,30,520	75,93,340	58,28,899	....	....	36,03,291	94,32,190
Ditto	Lahore ..	68,01,130	10,29,990	57,71,140	34,96,348	....	....	32,00,037	66,96,385
Ditto	Calicut ..	30,59,360	9,80,510	20,78,850	19,95,041	....	....	10,00,059	29,95,100
Ditto	Coconada ..	15,30,690	7,50,865	7,79,825	10,01,691	....	....	4,00,059	14,01,750
Ditto	Nagpore ..	46,25,165	4,02,170	41,62,995	30,39,673	....	....	12,47,902	42,87,575
Ditto	Kurrachee ..	36,22,400	17,02,960	19,19,440	15,76,574	....	....	20,00,106	35,76,680
Ditto	Akola ..	45,97,735	16,79,930	29,17,805	40,90,165	....	....	5,00,000	45,90,165
	TOTAL ..	13,09,76,345	1,04,84,260	12,04,92,585	5,84,66,480	50,14,082	72,495	5,69,39,528	12,04,92,585

CALCUTTA,
COMMR. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY ;
The 10th September 1873.

(Sd.) H. A. MANGLES,
Head Commissioner.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd September 1873.

No. 1007 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 634, dated the 24th July 1871, Mr. H. G. Ross, Commandant of the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, will have the rank of Major while holding that appointment in the Corps.

The 23rd September 1873.

No. 1008 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, as a special case, to re-appoint Captain H. M. Mackenzie, of the Royal Artillery, to be a 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, from the 12th September 1873, the date on which the period of his present appointment expired.

No. 1009 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 925 of 1873, admitting certain Native Officers to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, for "Ressaldar Ullyar Khan" read *Ressaidar* Ullyar Khan.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 1010 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant G. M. Bellasis, of the 107th Foot, are, as a temporary measure, placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 1011 *of* 1873.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, No. 629, dated the 19th September 1873, the services of Lieutenant R. Wace, of the Royal Artillery, late Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department (now on furlough), are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 1012 *of* 1873.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Girdharee Lall, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1142 of the 6th November 1872, attached to the Sub-division of Jehanabad, in the Gya District, is dismissed from the service.

No. 1013 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

6th Infantry.

Captain J. Jacob, Officiating Wing Subaltern, 5th Infantry, to be Wing Subaltern, *vice* Captain H. deP. Rennick, appointed to another situation.

No. 1014 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Nagpore Volunteer Rifles.

Major T. Wakefield, to be Commandant.

No. 1015 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Dr. Montague Kirkman.

The 25th September 1873.

No. 1016 *of* 1873.—The following extract from a list of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, and granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

No. 12 *of* 1873.—List of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave, &c.

Permitted to return.

Rank.	Name.
Brevet-Colonel	W. H. Lowther.
Colonel	E. N. Sandilands.
"	R. D. Macpherson.
Brevet-Major	C. J. East.
Major	H. A. Prinsep.
Captain	F. H. Thomas.
"	A. England.
Apothecary	T. H. Hill.

Granted extensions of leave.

Rank.	Name.	Period.	On what account.
Major	J. H. Tyler	6 months ...	Sick certificate.
Captain	C. A. Carthew	3 " ...	"
Lieutenant... ...	W. H. C. Wyllie	2 " ...	"
Surgeon-Major ...	T. W. Sheppard	2 " ...	"
Conductor... ...	J. E. Grace	4 " ...	"

INDIA OFFICE,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT ;
29*th August* 1873.

(Sd.) C. MASON,
for the Military Secretary.

No. 1017 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment as a temporary arrangement :—

Stud Department.

Second Class Veterinary Surgeon W. A. Russell, of A. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to officiate in Veterinary charge of the Ghazeepore Stud Depôt, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Principal Veterinary Surgeon J. W. Garrad, or until further orders.

The 26th September 1873.

No. 1018 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army :—

9th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Runbeer Singh, to be Jemadar from the 1st May 1873, *vice* Bheekum Singh, invalided.

No. 1019 *of* 1873.—The following appointment and promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Subadar Abdoollah Khan, is appointed Subadar Major, *vice* Sheikh Joomun, invalided.

Jemadar Jewun Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Abdoollah Khan, promoted.

Havildar Noor Gool, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jewun Sing, promoted.

The above appointment and promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1873.

No. 1020 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Henry Francis Blair, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, Department Public Works, Punjab,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1021 *of* 1873.—Surgeon-Major John James Clarke, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to sea on private affairs for three months from the 14th October 1873, under Rule XXVII of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

No. 1022 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Surgeon John Burke Gaffney, of the Medical Department,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 22nd August 1873, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Zambesi*.

No. 1023 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. Nos. 876 and 978 of 1873, for Mr. "Robert" Craufuird Sterndale, read, Mr. *Reginald* Craufuird Sterndale.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 1024 *of* 1873.—The admission to pension of Artificer Bhowanny, of the F. Battery, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, notified in G. G. O. No. 594 of 1873, is hereby cancelled, as his case will be disposed of under the Civil Pension Code.

No. 1025 *of* 1873.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 8th August 1873, page 3706, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 8th August 1873.

BREVET.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Senior Apothecary Vernon Edmond Russell Ardagh, of the Medical Department of the Hyderabad Contingent, to have the honorary and local rank of Assistant Surgeon. Dated 9th August 1873.

No. 1026 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer has reported his return from England :—

Captain W. D. Palmer, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—arrived at Bombay, 11th September 1873.

No. 1027 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified :—

1st Class Apothecary H. D. Cooper, of the Subordinate Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 938 of 1873,—per *Viceroy*, 8th September 1873, from Calcutta.

No. 1028 *of* 1873.—Ozeer Khan, student of the Calcutta Medical College, having passed the prescribed examination, is admitted into the service as an Hospital Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 18th August 1873, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service.

No. 1029 *of* 1873.—Native Medical Pupil Shere Ali, No. 361, admitted by G. G. O. No. 819 of 1872, is dismissed from the service.

No. 1030 *of* 1873.—Prem Sing, late Sepoy of the 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), is granted a wound pension in the 3rd degree, *viz.*, Rupees 4 per mensem, with effect from the date on which he may have been struck off the strength of the corps. Any gratuity which he may have received on discharge will be adjusted against his pension.

No. 1031 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of clause 8 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Carnegy, Bombay Staff Corps,—27th July 1873.

No. 1032 *of* 1873.—The furlough in India on private affairs granted to Captain J. M. Tulloch, of the General List, Infantry, by G. G. O. No. 876 of 1871, is extended for three months from the 15th October 1873, on the same account without pay.

No. 1033 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonels James Reid, Bengal Staff Corps, James Emerson, Bengal Staff Corps, and Charles Stephen Fowle, Bengal Staff Corps,—24th September 1873.

No. 1034 *of* 1873.—The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET—*To be Major.*

Captain John Hopkins, Unattached List,—23rd September 1873.

No. 1035 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Elliot Alexander Money,—22nd September 1873.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th September 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 14th to 18th September 1873 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	REMARKS.
Madras Staff Corps.	Captain R. S. Armstrong ...	5th Sept. 1873	Saugor ...	Testate.	
Medical Establishment.	Assistant Surgeon J. A. T. Lang.	12th " "	Cachar.		

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 23rd September 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

Statement of deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of the Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's British Military Service, from 12th to 18th September 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of estate.	Amount of donation batta due to estate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned Officer.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
18th Sept. 1873	(a) William Finlay Hamilton	Lieutenant ...	15th Hussars...	...	22nd May 1873...	Intestate	120 15 2	—	120 15 2					
						TOTAL ...	120 15 2	—	120 15 2					

(a) Next-of-kin, Alexander Thomas Hamilton, Western Hotel, Penzance, Cornwall. Administrator General administering.

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, from 12th to 18th September 1873.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of estate.	Amount of donation batta due to estate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in sterling.	
	Commissioned Officer.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
12th September 1873.	(a) William Kelly ..	Honorary Captain.	Ordnance Department.	...	19th March 1873	Testate	7,676 3 0	.....	7,676 3 0					
						TOTAL ...	7,676 3 0	.....	7,676 3 0					

(a)—Next-of-kin, daughters and legatees, Helen Kelly and Mary Kelly, Kidderpore House, Calcutta. Administrator General administering.

B. E. BACON, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th September 1873.

No. 7 *of* 1873.—The following Notice to Mariners issued by the Government of Bombay, is published for general information:—

Notice to Mariners.

On and after 10th September next, will be exhibited every day from sun-set to sun-rise from the Keeva Hill at Jeytapoor, a white fixed light visible seaward, a distance of 9½ miles in clear weather. The light is on the Dioptric System of the sixth order, and is placed 75 feet above high-water. The height of the Lighthouse building from base to vane is 21 feet. This light will not be shown during the south-west monsoon, *viz.*, from 11th June to 9th September inclusive—

Latitude of Lighthouse	... ...	N. 16° 36′ 10″
Longitude ditto	... ...	E. 73° 18′ 30″

POONA,
The 14th August 1873.

(Signed) C. PRITCHARD,
Collector of Salt Revenue.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 20th September 1873.

No. 602.—Mr. L. Ward, Accountant, 2nd Grade, on probation, attached to the Office of the Deputy Controller of Accounts, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is transferred to that of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad.

No. 603.—Baboo Karannamava Banerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts, is temporarily transferred to that of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Lahore.

No. 604.—Mr. W. Doyle, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Holkar (State) Railway, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 605.—Major J. M. Williams, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, is appointed a Superintendent of Works in Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

No. 606.—Baboo Benode Behary Mookerjee, Apprentice Accountant in Bengal, is appointed an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

Mr. G. Gray, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, in Bengal, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

The 22nd September 1873.

No. 607.—Mr. St. John Buchan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, on probation, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Madras, is confirmed in his appointment.

No. 608.—The services of Mr. A. Sass, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, are dispensed with.

The 23rd September 1873.

No. 609.—Lieutenant W. H. Browne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Sindia (State) Railway.

No. 610.—Mr. C. H. Berry, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

The 24th September 1873.

No. 611.—Mr. J. Gordon, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Rajpootana to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

The 25th September 1873.

No. 612.—Mr. R. C. Williams is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Engineer Apprentice, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 613.—Mr. F. H. Landon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, has been granted by the Secretary of State one month's leave in extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 228 of 28th March last.

No. 614.—The services of Mr. W. Watson, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, are dispensed with.

No. 615.—The under-mentioned Probationary Subordinates are confirmed in their appointments:—

Lance-Corporal G. Booley, Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch.
Bombardier J. Cheria, Overseer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad.
Private P. McIntosh, Overseer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad.

No. 616.—Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, having passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Code Chapter II, Section iv, paragraphs 17 and 18, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 25th August 1873.

No. 617.—Lieutenant J. S. Biscoe, Assistant Controller, 1st Grade, and Officiating Assistant Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted five weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 29th August 1873.

No. 618.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 1004, dated 18th September 1873, the services of Major J. L. Watts, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of that Department.

The 26th September 1873.

No. 619.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 592 of 16th September 1873, Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Superintending Engineer, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, assumed charge of the Delhi District of the same Railway from Major Stanton on the forenoon of the 3rd September 1873.

No. 620.—Mr. G. Adams, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Military Works Branch to Bengal Provincial Establishment.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R. A.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1873.

On and after the 3rd instant, Part I of the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice. All the other Parts of the *Gazette* as well as the *Supplement* will continue to be published at Calcutta.

All communications relating to Part I should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Communications relating to the other Parts, and remittances, should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th September 1873.

No. 45.—Leave of absence.—Mr. Lawrence Graham Hill, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, for one month from the 1st instant, under Chapter VI, Section 18, of the Civil Leave Code.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
for *Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.*

The 22nd September 1873.

No. 46.—Leave of absence.—Mr. James Connor, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, doing duty in the Head Quarters' Office, Calcutta, for two months from 8th October 1873, under Chapter VI, Section 18, of the Civil Leave Code.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th September 1873.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. J. Vanderputt, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, attached to No. 4, North-Eastern Division, Central Provinces, Topographical Survey, from 1st to 20th October 1873.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 22nd September 1873.

No. 55.—Mr. A. W Donnelly, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate from this date.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th September 1873.

No. 87.—Inspector General's Notification No. 63, dated 17th July 1873, transferring Mr. G. Adams, Overseer, 1st Grade, from the 1st Circle to the Special Branch, Military Works, is cancelled.

The 19th September 1873.

No. 88.—Conductor J. Cargin, Barrack Master, Agra, returned to duty on the 8th August 1873 from the leave granted to him in G. O. C. C., dated 19th May 1873.

The 20th September 1873.

No. 89.—Mr. F. Morse, appointed to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, on probation, in Government of India Notification No. 593, dated 16th September 1873, is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

No. 90.—Captain D. C. Walker, R. E., Executive Engineer, Rawulpindi Division, is granted thirty-two days' privilege leave from 15th November 1873.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 15th September 1873.

No. 17.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Hamilton, Barrack Master, Chuckrata, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 8th instant, of the privilege leave granted in Inspector General's Notification No. 73, dated 15th ultimo.

L. RUSSELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

6th Circle.

Allahabad, the 18th September 1873.

No. 15.—With reference to Notification No. 8C of 9th August 1873, of Chief Engineer, Special Military Works, Lieutenant R. C. Hart, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Allahabad on the afternoon of 15th September 1873.

Lieutenant Hart is posted to the 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of 16th instant.

G. T. PLUNKETT, *Lieut., R. E.,*
for *Supdg. Engr., 6th Circle, Military Works.*

7th Circle.

The 11th September 1873.

No. 2147.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Lieutenant J. T. Wright, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Chuckrata Road Division, with effect from the 1st October 1873.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

Murree, the 14th September 1873.

Mr. J. E. Hilton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival in the Mooltan Division on the 6th instant before noon.

The 15th September 1873.

Privilege leave for eighteen days is granted to Captain Holmes, R. E., Executive Engineer, Rawulpindi Division, Military Works, from the 15th October, or such date on which he may subsequently avail himself thereof.

Captain Crawford, R. E., will officiate during Captain Holmes' absence.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st September 1873.

REGISTRATION OF ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES FOR TELEGRAMS.

From the 1st January 1874, the Telegraph Department will adopt a system of registration for abbreviated addresses adopted in telegrams.

Only one abbreviated address can be registered by each individual or firm.

No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another individual or firm.

A fee of twelve rupees per annum will be levied for each address registered.

The Telegraph Department will not, from the above-mentioned date, undertake the delivery of telegrams unless the unregistered addresses are full, or the abbreviated addresses are registered at the Telegraph Office at the station of their destination.

INADMISSIBLE COMBINATIONS OF WORDS IN TELEGRAMS.

The attention of the Bureau International des Administrations Telegraphiques having been directed to the increasing frequency of the practice of joining together words which do not admit of such combination, it has been decided that any Telegraphic Administration over whose lines a message passes, has the right to demand that the cost of extra words chargeable shall be recovered from the sender and credited in the international accounts.

2. In accordance with article 49 of the Rome Convention and with the notice printed on the back of receipts for foreign messages, under-charges are recoverable from the sender. In the case of a message charged for as a full single group of 20 words containing two words unauthorizedly joined together, the extra charge recoverable would be that for a half group of 10 words. Senders are accordingly hereby cautioned as to the necessity for the exercise of care in the selection of words used in Code or otherwise.

3. The following examples of inadmissible word combinations which have been used in messages, are published for general information :—

	No. of words.		*No. of words.*		*No. of words.*
Auctionorder	... 2	Goldhammer	... 2	Sharebazar	... 2
Auctionpieces	... 2	Goldhandle	... 2	Shipconsignment	... 2
Beaverhat	... 2	Grainbusiness	... 2	Steamername	... 2
Bordermats	... 2	Halfchests	... 2	Steamengines	... 2
Brassfounder	... 2	Hautecertificate	... 2	Steamnavigation	... 2
Coalsales	... 2	Headoffice	... 2	Steamshares	... 2
Cockburnpath	... 2	Homecharter	... 2	Sugarcrops	... 2
Costprice	... 2	Houseboat	... 2	Tallowdate	... 2
Cottongoods	... 2	Ironwire	... 2	Timewon	... 2
Dailynews	... 2	Leadenhearted	... 2	Tientsinorder	... 2
Drytobacco	... 2	Manstealer	... 2	Twentyfourpounder	... 3
Earlmake	... 2	Nobroken	... 2	Twentyseven	... 2
Eightthousand	... 2	Overside	... 2	Teamarket	... 2
Fierycross	... 2	Percent	... 2	Underbed	... 2
Flyingfish	... 2	Pigirontons	... 3	Walerquestion	... 2
Fireinsurancepolicy	... 3	Powerattorney	... 2	Wireanswer	... 2
Fivemonths	... 2	Roachfog	... 2	Wirereply	... 2
Germanbank	... 2	Royalfamily	.. 2		

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 730.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the month of April 1873 as compared with the corresponding period of 1872.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	Estimate, 1873-74.	April 1872.	April 1873.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,180,000	1,373,038	1,351,948	..	21,090
II.—Tributes ...	722,000	94,752	84,095	...	10,657
III.—Forest ...	584,000	34,190	32,788	...	1,402
IV.—Excise ...	2,218,000	192,406	197,648	5,242	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	10,000	22,068	7,821	...	14,247
VI.—Customs ...	2,649,000	242,340	232,410	...	9,930
VII.—Salt	6,144,000	547,241	499,580	...	47,661
VIII.—Opium ...	7,500,000	678,275	631,858	...	46,417
IX.—Stamps ...	2,629,000	242,369	232,607	...	9,762
X.—Mint	40,000	27,841	1,091	...	26,750
XI.—Post Office ...	719,000	54,774	4,927	...	49,847
XII.—Telegraph ...	219,400	...	...	...	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	380,000	30,880	29,858	...	1,022
XIV.—Marine ...	179,000	13,301	17,960	4,659	.
XV.—Interest ...	457,000	5,536	7,539	2,003	...
XVI.—Pensions ...	571,400	7,819	4,676	...	3,143
XVII.—Miscellaneous ...	214,000	7,199	24,022	16,823	...
	46,415,800	3,574,029	3,360,828	...	213,201
Army	857,000	51,181	55,337	4,156	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	56,000	...	Account not received.	...	...
Irrigation Receipts ..	478,000	..			
State Railways ...	39,000	...			
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,145,500	609,574	569,128	..	40,446
Gain by Exchange ..	667,000	55,064	50,798	...	4,266
TOTAL ...	55,658,300	4,289,848	4,036,091	...	253,757
England, including Public Works	147,200	9,772	15,540	5,768	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,805,500	4,299,620	4,051,631	...	247,989

EXPENDITURE.	Estimate, 1873-74.	April 1872.	April 1873.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	2,792,400	118,895	46,693	...	72,202
2.—Interest on Service Funds	536,000	31,934	18,436	...	13,498
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	301,000	23,959	15,051	...	8,908
4.—Land Revenue	2,473,600	197,310	182,461	...	14,849
5.—Forest	417,700	21,794	45,365	23,571	..
6.—Excise	91,000	13,375	21,266	7,891	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	1,603	760	...	843
8.—Customs	185,000	15,011	14,867	..	144
9.—Salt	480,000	51,514	43,464	...	8,050
10.—Opium	2,115,000	563,350	634,608	71,258	...
11.—Stamps	74,800	7,877	6,740	..	1,137
12.—Mint	59,500	7,046	4,720	...	2,326
13.—Post Office	742,800	44,800	9,683	...	35,117
14.—Telegraph	374,000	...	...	...	...
15.—Administration	1,232,900	110,501	103,208	...	7,293
16.—Minor Department	283,700	24,310	16,094	...	8,216
17.—Law and Justice	2,306,600	182,511	178,772	...	3,739
18.—Marine	357,600	30,409	19,765	...	10,644
19.—Ecclesiastical	156,100	12,869	12,794	...	75
20.—Political	398,500	22,213	20,053	...	2,160
21.—Allowances	1,701,700	91,239	79,435	...	11,804
23.—Superannuation	688,000	32,970	79,326	46,356	..
24.—Loss by Exchange	850,000	38,300	65,867	27,567	...
25.—Miscellaneous	42,000	8,535	3,402	...	5,133
26.—Allotments	5,156,000	409,833	429,692	19,859	...
	23,816,900	2,062,158	2,052,522	...	9,636
Army	11,844,900	937,642	915,649	...	21,993
Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation)	2,301,000	...	Account not received.	...	...
Land and Supervision	177,000	...			
State Railways...	52,000	...			
Public Works, Extraordinary, in India (including Railways) ...	3,045,800	...			
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways)	4,245,500	195,106	185,458	...	9,648
Loss by Exchange on Working Expenses	374,000	17,646	16,668	...	978
Ditto on Capital Outlay	...	5,138	4,683	...	455
Guaranteed Interest paid in India	38,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	45,895,100	3,217,690	3,174,980	...	42,710
England, including Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary	12,736,200	606,836	610,891	4,055	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,[illegible]00	3,824,526	3,785,871	...	38,655

CALCUTTA,
The 12th September 1873.

S. C. DEY.
Offg. Depy. Comptroller General.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Comptroller General.

SCINDIA (STATE) RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 18th September 1873.

No. 11.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, appointed to this Railway by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 578 of 4th September 1873, reported his arrival at Agra on this date forenoon.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Superintending Engineer,
Scindia (State) Railway Survey.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 20th September 1873.

No. 1283.—Sergeant T. Beecher, Royal Engineers, Overseer, 1st Grade, posted to this District by Government of India Notification No. 476, Public Works Department, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 9th September 1873.

A. THUEY,
Offg. Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer,
W. R. Railway Surveys.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th September 1873.

No. 42.—Mr. J. F. Cockburn, appointed Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 587, dated 12th September 1873, reported himself for duty at Simla on the forenoon of the 13th September 1873.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
Supdg. Engr., Neemuch (State) Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 15th September 1873.

No. 243.—Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Mr. P. DeL. Lennox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the prescribed Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 17th August and 8th September 1873, respectively.

No. 244.—Mr. H. C. Graham, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Lower Sindh District, is granted two months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave.

No. 245.—Mr. J. Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, Ooch Depôt, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, of which he availed himself on the 12th instant, making over charge of the Depôt to Mr. P. DeCosta, Sub-Store-keeper, 1st Grade.

This cancels Notification No. 167 of 7th July.

The 18th September 1873.

No. 246.—Mr. W. Gibson, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Mooltan District, is reduced to the rank of temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 13th August 1873.

No. 247.—Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge Division to take charge of the Mehur Division, Lower Sindh District, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. Gompertz, Executive Engineer.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief,
Indus Valley (State) Railway.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 20th September 1873.

No. 111.—Mr. G. Duckett, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Chenab Section, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 16th instant from the one and a half month's privilege leave granted to him, per *Gazette of India* Notification No. 86 of 2nd August 1873 (Part II).

No. 112.—Mr. S. Geoghegan, Assistant Engineer, Chenab Section, is allowed fourteen days' privilege leave from 10th to 23rd June 1873, both days inclusive.

No. 113.—Mr. R. T. Mallet, Superintendent of Works, Ravee Section, returned to duty on the 17th instant from the two months' privilege leave granted by *Government of India Gazette* Notification No. 67 of 1st July 1873, and which he availed himself of on the 17th July 1873.

G. J. H. GLINN,
Offg. Chief Engineer,
Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 16th September 1873.

No. 856*E*.—Mr. S. Kiddle, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Controller's Office, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 15th instant.

The 23rd September 1873.

No. 885*E*.—The Notification No. 651E, dated 4th August 1873, in the *Gazette of India* of the 9th idem, Part II, regarding the transfer from the Agra to the Jeypore Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, of Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is hereby cancelled.

JOHN G. FURNIVALL,
Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Delhi, the 22nd September 1873.

No. 410*E*.—Mr. C. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, reported his return to duty on the 26th August 1873, from the two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 280E., dated 10th July 1873, the remainder of his leave, *viz.*, one month and one day being cancelled.

H. W. WARDEN,
Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer,
Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd September 1873.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,47,696	8	9
	Rs A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,59,64,799 2 10	3,77,53,917	9	2
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	2,17,89,118 6 4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,07,98,561	15	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.		3,39,178	5	3
Sundries		6,27,741	13	5
TOTAL ...		9,30,67,096	4	1

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,75,58,980	4	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		48,82,992	3	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		24,48,265	10	9
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2,22,25,386	12	10
Dead Stock		11,37,954	7	4
Stamps		12,880	0	0
Balances with other Banks ...		9,48,113	9	1
Sundries		1,02,006	14	3
Bullion		5,58,757	12	3
		4,98,75,337	10	1
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,15,93,894 7 7	4,31,91,758	10	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	3,15,97,864 2 5			
TOTAL ...		9,30,67,096	4	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 25th September 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th September 1873.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans of 1824-25	4 per cent. Loans of 1828-29.	4 per cent. Loans of 1832-33.	4 per cent. Loans of 1835-36.	4 per cent. Loans of 1842-43.	4 per cent. Loans of 1854-55.	4 per cent. Loans Transfer of 1865.	5 per cent P. W. Loan of 1854-55.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1870.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1871.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1872.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for 10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	5 per cent. Debentures for 15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 30th August 1873	54,100	27,840	2,346	16,63,360	34,60,900	1,36,30,100	1,16,01,900	1,20,08,100	...	37,77,900	3,59,000	3,09,57,500	4,44,66,100	36,31,000	30,52,000	12,86,92,146
Error in Balance	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	13,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	13,000
Add— Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th September 1873	...	...	...	...	...	5,700	4,000	3,100	...	4,500	...	43,000	...	5,000	...	65,300
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th September 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	4,27,000	...	...	4,27,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th September 1873	...	...	...	1,066	4,500	2,700	17,900	9,000	..	10,000	...	55,500	25,400	...	...	1,26,066
	54,100	27,840	2,346	16,64,426	34,65,400	1,36,38,500	1,16,23,800	1,20,20,200	13,000	37,92,400	3,59,000	3,10,56,000	4,49,18,500	36,36,000	30,52,000	12,93,23,512
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	...	...	533	5,200	19,900	26,100	25,500	500	11,500		5,000	3,02,000		...	3,96,233
Balance on 15th September 1873	54,100	27,840	2,346	16,63,893	34,60,200	1,36,18,600	1,15,97,700	1,19,94,700	12,500	37,80,900	3,59,000	3,10,51,000	4,46,16,500	36,36,000	30,52,000	12,89,27,279

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th July 1873 enfaced from India, 1,744 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 1,783 lakhs.

„ 16th July 1873 to 31st „	„	„		„	„	„	9	„
„ 1st Augt. „ to 15th Augt.	„	„	2	„	„	„	3	„
„ 16th „ „ to 30th „	„	„	8	„	„	„	4	„
„ 1st Sept. „ to 15th Sept.	„	„	6	„	„	„	4	„
			1,766	„			1,803	„
							1,766	„
					Balance against India	...	37	„

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 18*th September* 1873.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Remittance Transfer Receipts on General Treasury, Calcutta, from this date issued in a series commencing from No. 26001, the last ended with No. 07600.

AJMERE TREASURY,
The 15th September 1873.

BHAG RAM,
Treasury Officer, Ajmere.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 15th, 1873 ...	...	...	...	95,552	15,91,487
„ 16th, „ ...	...	...	...	95,552	15,91,487
„ 17th, „ ...	...	...	...	95,552	15,91,487
„ 18th, „ ...	...	...	...	95,552	15,91,487
„ 19th, „ ...	...	...	...	97,258	15,91,487
„ 20th, „ ...	...	...	...	97,686	15,91,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 22nd September 1873.

H. E. BUSTEED,
Offg. Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
95 ...	B/E 81669 ...	20 ...	P. Venkatasubbya, of Ullapalem Pakola, Nellore.
	H/D 28806 ...	20 ...	
99 ...	H/A 15666 ...	50 ...	P. H. Gordon, Esq., Madura.
	„ 15667 ...	50 ...	
	„ 15668 ...	50 ...	
108 ...	B/D 47908 ...	20 ...	N. Venkata Row, Mylapore, Madras.
	„ 50331 ...	20 ...	
	„ 53018 ...	20 ...	
	„ 57337 ...	20 ...	
	„ 57406 ...	20 ...	
	„ 58306 ...	20 ...	
	„ 60406 ...	20 ...	
	„ 61593 ...	20 ...	
	„ 70803 ...	20 ...	
	„ 76968 ...	20 ...	
	„ 85542 ...	20 ...	
	H/E 07433 ..	20 ...	
109 ...	B/A 50855 ...	10 ...	M. Ramaiya, Madras.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
89 ...	B/I 43905 ...	10 ...	P. Soobramaniah, Telegraph Signaller, M. R. C. Huggri.
98 ...	B/C 61407 ...	10 ...	M. Chinniah, Ootacamund.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 15th September 1873.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asst. to the Accountant General,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
1873-74.		Rs.	
64 ...	C/VT 01405 ...	10 ...	Khunderow Narayen, Carkoon, Executive Engineer's Office, C. D. Malegaum.
65 ...	C/VT 36803 ...	20 ...	J. H. Gorman, Esq., Medical Officer, G. I. P. Railway, Lanowlee.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.		
1873-74.		Rs.	
55 ...	C/VT 20071 ...	10 ...	J. J. Durham, Esq., Patrol, Her Majesty's Inland Customs, Hoshungabad.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; BOMBAY, *The 17th September* 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

AKOLA CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
K/V 04057 ...	20 ...	Messrs. Bomonjee Ookurjee & Co., Merchants, Akola.
K/T 07608 ...	10 ...	
K/T 05613 ...	10 ...	Mahomed Jalib, Native Superintendent of Vaccination, Akola.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; AKOLA, *The 12th September* 1873.

C. A. W. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
116 ...	E/V 10746 ...	5 ...	Sergeant J. C. Mole, 37th Regiment, Dugshai.
142 ...	A/AC 51278 ...	20 ...	Captain J. M. Trotter, Meean Meer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; LAHORE, *The 20th September* 1873.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Assistant Accountant General,
In charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th September 1873.

Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Coconada*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 28th, at 7 P. M., instead of Friday, as previously notified.

It is expected that the Overland Mail from London of the 5th September will arrive in Calcutta by the night train of Sunday. Letters and papers will be ready for distribution to persons holding Window Delivery Tickets at 2 A. M. on the 29th idem.

Registered letters will also be ready for delivery from the window to the addressees or persons duly authorized to receive them and sign receipts.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 20th September 1873.

Augier, Mrs.
Ball, C.
Brown, J.
Burns, F.
Bustun, D.
Carpenter, S.
Chambers, F.
Chapple, T.
Cleghorn, Mrs. A. G.
Collins, S.
Doris, S.
D'Silva, C.
Ewington, Miss E.
Fanoton, T. D.
Fally, Mr.
Flood, Mrs. J. J.
Gamble, S. G.
Guenther, J.
Halstead, St. S.
Hosmer, Miss.
Hughes, R.
Hunt, Mr.
Killman, Mrs. W.
Laing, W.
Leach and Co.
Lecky, R. D. D.
Lee, Mrs.
Lorimer, G.
Lugard, Lt. J. D.
Lyons, H. P.
Mackae, A. C.
Madhub Chunder Palit.
Maitland, R. P.
Mann, G. E.
Miller, G. C.
Morley, Mrs. S. S.
Moolah.
McGregor, Mrs.
Nisbet, G.
O'Mern, J.
Rodrigues, J. F.
Ramsay, Staff Serjeant T.
Ratcliffe, Mrs.
Rebeiro, J. E.
Rozario, J. B.
Sechimody, W.
Schwarz, H. J.
Shreene, J.
Stephen, A. J.
Stephen, G.
Waters, W. H.
Wieland, T.
Woomachurn Mookerjee.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Beard, H.
Hadris, Y. J. P.
Hansen, Mrs. J.
Mackay, E. D.
Neuville, P. J.

Registered Letters.

Abdool Kureem.
Baboo Bungalal Ghose.
Dutta Ram.
Golab Ram and Dabee Dand.
Golam Hossain.
Hafiz Ellahee Buksh.
Huruck Nath.
Hurrypodo Doss.
Issen Chunder Chowdry.
Jadub Chunder Surcar.
Janokee Nath Ghose.
Jawor Doss.
Joseph Terkeltab.
Julsee Ram.
Kannie Lall Mosleelal.
Khetter Chunder Bose.
M. Treacy.
Meer Summeerudden.
Motearuh Ram.
Muddun Mohon Doss.
Nagapur Deal.
Neen Naran Sing.
Sahib Judge.
Thomas Gleeson.
W. J. Sudderland.

E. C. GEORGE,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Just Published.

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price 4 annas; by post, 5 annas*

Just Published.

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Will be published on the 1st October.

Bengal Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, corrected to 1st October 1873. To which is added a Non-Official Supplement containing the latest Corrected Civil List, &c., &c. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage 8 annas.*

The price of the next and subsequent Numbers of the Bengal Official Quarterly Army List will be reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per copy for town subscribers, and from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 4-8 for copies sent by post.

Copies of the Number published on 1st July are still available at present rates—Rs. 5 and Rs. 5-8.

IN THE PRESS.—WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED.

New authorized edition of the Pension, Leave, and Acting Allowance Codes corrected to September 1873.

The Civil Pension Code, authorized edition, octavo size, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations. *Price Rs. 1-4; packing and postage 4 annas extra.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price Re. 1; packing and postage 3 annas extra.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price As. 8; packing and postage 2 annas.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 7 annas.*

Just Published—New edition.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st June 1873. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 4 annas; payable in advance.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price 1 Rupee; packing and postage 4 annas.*

Now ready, royal 8vo., half calf, cloth.

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the Orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M.A., M.D., LL.B., Secretary to Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-6; *payable in advance.*

Just Published.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Part II. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price Rs.* 4 *packing and postage Re.* 1. *Interleaved copy, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage Re.* 1-12; *payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage Re.* 1-8; *payable in advance.*

☛ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 041413-568 of 1865, for Rs. 500.

GOOLABSHUNKER DOOBEY,
Moonshee, Bank of Bengal, Benares.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th September 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1873.

An Act to provide for the security and application of the effects of Officers and Soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the security and application of the effects of Officers and Soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Lunatic Soldiers' Property Act, 1873."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Native Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

'Officer.'

"Officer" means a Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Army, or of Her Majesty's Indian Army; and

'Soldier.'

"Soldier" means a soldier of Her Majesty's Army, or a European soldier of Her Majesty's Indian Army, including a Warrant and a Non-Commissioned officer.

Securing of effects of insane by Committee.

3. When an Officer or soldier becomes insane on service, but is not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged, on the ground of insanity, such Committee of Officers as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe, shall immediately secure all such of his effects as are within the territories to which this Act extends.

Application of effects.

4. Such effects shall be liable to be applied in or towards payment of any expenses necessarily incurred in the maintenance and removal of such Officer or soldier to any place in India, and of any such expenses and debts incurred and owing by him as would, under Part I of the Regimental Debts' Act, 1863, be preferential charges on his moveable property in case he had died on service, with the like preference, in the like order, and subject to the like provision for decision of doubt or difference, as would in that case apply, as nearly as may be, *mutatis mutandis*.

Stay of proceedings by Committee on payment of expenses and debts by representative.

5. If any person who would, if such Officer or soldier were dead, be entitled to take out representation to him (otherwise than as a creditor), or his wife (if any), or any near relative, pays in full the expenses and

debts aforesaid, the said Committee shall not further interfere in relation to the property.

Administration by Committee.

6. If such payment is not made, then, within one month after the insanity is known at the quarters where the property is, the said Committee may sell and convert into money such part of the property as they think fit,

and, after paying out of the proceeds the expenses attending the discharge of their duties, shall pay thereout the expenses and debts aforesaid,

and shall dispose of any property then remaining in their hands in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, or by such Officer as he appoints in this behalf, to the end that the same may be applied for the benefit of the Officer or soldier to whom it belongs.

Validation of payments, sales and dispositions by Committee.

7. Every payment or application of money, and every sale or other disposition of property, made by any Committee in pursuance of this Act, shall be valid as against all persons whomsoever.

Indemnity.

And every Officer belonging to any such Committee shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the money or other property so paid, applied or disposed of.

Power to make regulations.

8. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, prescribe such regulations as may seem fit for the better execution of any of the purposes of this Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLÂ, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as now settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th September 1873 :—

Minute by the Hon'ble A Hobhouse, dated 5th September 1872.
From Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 104, dated 16th September 1872, and enclosures.
From Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 119, dated 13th November 1872, and enclosure
From Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 2823, dated 20th May 1873, and enclosure
Office Memorandum, Home Department, No. 1399, dated 13th August 1873, and enclosures.

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to appeals to the Privy Council from decrees of the Civil Courts, have considered the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to present this further Report.

We have provided in clause five that, when the decree appealed from affirms the decision of the Court immediately below, the appeal must involve some substantial question of law This will limit the number of appeals in cases where there have been concurrent judgments on questions of fact.

The question as to whether the Court admitting an appeal under the proposed Act should have power to allow a decree to be executed without demanding security, notwithstanding the pendency of the appeal, must, we think, be answered in the affirmative. We are further of opinion that stay of execution ought to be the exception and not the rule, and that it is by no means a matter of course to take security from the respondent.

We have, therefore, struck out clause seventeen of the Bill as re-amended in September 1872, and we have altered what was then clause sixteen so as to enable the Court (*a*) to let the decree take its course, or (*b*) to take security from the respondent for the performance of the order of the Privy Council, and meanwhile permit him to enjoy the fruits of the decree appealed against, or (*c*) to take like security from the appellant, and meanwhile to stay execution of the decree appealed from, or (*d*) to give any other direction that it thinks fit respecting the subject-matter of the appeal.

As the law stands, no time is limited for applying for execution of a decree or order of Her Majesty in Council. This is not reasonable and may prove very inconvenient. The object of the appeal to the Crown is to correct the errors of inferior Courts, not to give unlimited, or more extended, time to the parties for enforcing their rights. We have accordingly, in clause twenty, by adding six words to No. 169 of the second schedule annexed to the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, provided a period of twelve years, the same period as is fixed in the case of applications to enforce decrees of High Courts in the exercise of their Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

We have struck out the clause amending a portion of Bombay Regulation XIX of 1827, for that portion has been repealed by Act XII of 1873.

We have made one or two verbal alterations; and we think that the Bill as now amended might be passed. But as the Privy Council have expressed a desire to see the Bill, which now makes substantial alterations in the law, we recommend that its passage be postponed, and that in the meanwhile the Bill and this Report be published in the *Gazette of India* and sent home for submission to the Judicial Committee.

SIMLA,
The 2nd September 1873.

A. HOBHOUSE.
B. H. ELLIS.
E. C. BAYLEY.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS BILL, 1873.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

II.—ADMISSION OF APPEALS.

4. When appeals lie to Queen in Council.
5. Value of subject-matter.
6. Bar of certain appeals.
7. Application to Court whose decree is complained of.
8. Time within which application must be made.
9. Certificate as to value or fitness.
10. Refusal of certificate.
11. Security and deposit required on grant of certificate.
12. Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.
13. Revocation of acceptance of security.
14. Power to order further security or payment.
15. Failure to comply with order.
16. Refund of balance of deposit.

III.—PROCEEDINGS PENDING APPEALS.

17. Powers of Court pending appeal.
18. Increase of security found inadequate.

IV.—EXECUTION OF DECREES OF HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

19. Certified decrees of Queen in Council to be executed.

SECTIONS.

20. Amendment of Act IX of 1871, Schedule II, No. 169.
21. Petition for execution.
22. Appeal against order relating to execution.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

23. Power to make rules.
Publication of rules.
Rules heretofore made.
24. Recorder of Rangoon.
25. Construction of Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section 4, clause 5.
26. Saving of Her Majesty's pleasure, and of the rules for the conduct of business before the Judicial Committee.

SCHEDULE.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to appeals to the Privy Council from decrees of the Civil Courts.

[AS RE-AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE IN SEPTEMBER 1873.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council from certain judgments, decrees and orders of the Civil Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Privy Council Appeals Act, 1873:"

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India; but it does not apply to any matter of criminal, or admiralty, or vice-admiralty, jurisdiction; nor to appeals from orders and decrees of Prize-courts.

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the expression "decree" includes also judgment and order.

II.—ADMISSION OF APPEALS.

When appeals lie to Queen in Council.

4. Subject to such rules as may, from time to time, be made by Her Majesty in Council regarding appeals from the Courts of British India, and to the provisions hereinafter contained—

an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council,

(*a*) from any final decree passed on appeal by a High Court or other Court of final appellate jurisdiction,

(*b*) from any final decree passed by a High Court in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction, and

(*c*) from any decree, when the case, as hereinafter provided, is declared to be a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Value of subject-matter.

5. In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section four,

the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the Court of first instance must be ten thousand rupees or upwards,

or the decree must involve, directly or indirectly, some claim or question to, or respecting, property of like amount or value,

and where the decree appealed from affirms the decision of the Court immediately below the Court passing such decree, the appeal must involve some substantial question of law.

Bar of certain appeals.

6. Notwithstanding anything contained in section four,—

no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from the judgment of one Judge of a High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter one hundred and four, or of one Judge of a Division Court, or of two or more Judges of such High Court, or of a Division Court constituted by two or more Judges of such High Court, wherever such Judges are equally divided in opinion, and do not amount in number to a majority of the whole of the Judges of the High Court at the time being;

and no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from any decree which, under Act No. XXIII of 1861, section twenty-seven, is final.

Application to Court whose decree is complained of.

7. Whoever desires to appeal under this Act to Her Majesty in Council must apply by petition to the Court whose decree is complained of.

Time within which application must be made.

8. Such application must ordinarily be made within six months from the date of such decree.

But if that period expires when the Court is closed, the application may be made on the day that the Court re-opens.

Certificate as to value or fitness.

9. Every petition under section seven must state the causes of appeal, and pray for a certificate either that as regards amount, or value and nature, the case fulfils the requirements of section five, or that it is otherwise a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Upon receipt of such petition, the Court may direct notice to be served on the opposite party to show cause why the said certificate should not be granted.

Refusal of certificate.

10. If such certificate be refused, the petition shall be dismissed:

Provided that if the decree complained of be a final decree passed by a Court other than a High Court, the order refusing the certificate shall be appealable within thirty days from the date of the order, to the High Court to which the former Court is subordinate.

Security and deposit required on grant of certificate.

11. If the certificate be granted, the applicant shall, within six months from the date of the decree complained of, or within six weeks from the grant of the certificate, whichever is the later date,

(*a*) give security for the costs of the respondent, and

(*b*) deposit the amount required to defray the expense of translating, transcribing, printing, indexing, and transmitting to Her Majesty in Council a correct copy of the whole record of the suit, except

(1) formal documents directed to be excluded by any order of Her Majesty in Council in force for the time being;

(2) papers which the parties agree to exclude; and

(3) accounts, or portions of accounts, which the officer empowered by the Court for that purpose considers unnecessary, and which the parties have not specifically asked to be included.

Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.

12. When such security has been given and deposit made to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court shall

(*a*) declare the appeal admitted,

(*b*) give notice thereof to the appellant and respondent, respectively,

(*c*) transmit to Her Majesty in Council, under the seal of the Court, a correct copy of the said record, except as aforesaid,

(*d*) give to either party one or more authenticated copies of any of the papers in the suit on his applying therefor, and paying the reasonable expenses incurred in preparing them, and

(*e*) give to either party an authenticated copy of any local Regulation, Act or Ordinance which he may require in the appeal.

Revocation of acceptance of security.

13. At any time before the admission of the appeal, the Court may, upon cause shewn, revoke the acceptance of any such security, and make further directions thereon.

Power to order further security or payment.

14. If at any time after the admission of the appeal, but before the transmission of the record, except as aforesaid, to Her Majesty in Council, such security appears inadequate,

or further payment is required for the purpose of translating, transcribing, printing, indexing, or transmitting the record, except as aforesaid,

the Court may order the appellant to furnish, within a time to be fixed by the Court, other and sufficient security, or to make, within like time, the required payment.

Failure to comply with order.

15. If the appellant fail to comply with such order, the proceedings shall be stayed,

and the appeal shall not proceed without an order in this behalf of Her Majesty in Council,

and in the meantime execution of the judgment, decree or order appealed against shall not be stayed.

Refund of balance of deposit.

16. When the record, except as aforesaid, has been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council, the appellant may obtain a refund of the balance, if any, of the amount which he has deposited under section eleven.

III.—Proceedings pending appeals.

Powers of Court pending appeal.

17. Notwithstanding the admission of any appeal under this Act, the decree appealed against shall be unconditionally enforced unless the Court admitting the appeal otherwise directs.

But the Court may, if it think fit, on any special cause, to be shown by any party interested in the suit, or otherwise appearing to the Court—

(*a*) impound the property in dispute, or any part thereof, or

(*b*) allow the decree appealed against to be enforced, taking such security from the respondent as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of any decree which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(*c*) stay the execution of the decree appealed against, taking such security from the appellant as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of the decree appealed against, or of any decree which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(*d*) place any party seeking the assistance of the Court under such conditions, or give such other direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal, as it thinks fit.

Increase of security found inadequate.

18. If at any time during the pendency of the appeal the security so furnished by either party appears inadequate, the Court may, on the application of the other party, require further security.

In default of such further security being furnished as required by the Court, if the original security was furnished by the appellant, the Court may, on application of the respondent, issue execution of the decree appealed against as if the appellant had furnished no such security.

And if the original security was furnished by the respondent, the Court shall, so far as may be practicable, stay all further execution of the decree, and restore the parties to the position in which they respectively were when the security which appears inadequate was furnished.

IV.—Execution of decrees of Her Majesty in Council.

Certified decrees of Queen in Council to be executed.

19. The decrees of Her Majesty in Council when duly certified shall be enforced and executed, subject to the directions of the High Court or other Court as aforesaid, by the Court by which the suit was originally tried, and in the manner and according to the rules applicable to the execution of its original decrees.

Amendment of Act IX of 1871, schedule II, No. 169.

20. To the first column of No. 169 of the second schedule annexed to the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, the following words shall be added (that is to say), "or of Her Majesty in Council."

Petition for execution.

21. Whoever desires to enforce or obtain the execution of any such decree of Her Majesty in Council, shall present an application to the Court which made the first decree appealed from, and the said application shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the decree made in appeal and sought to be enforced or executed.

Appeal against order relating to execution.

22. An appeal shall lie from any decree made by such last-mentioned Court relating to the enforcement or execution of any such decree of Her Majesty in Council, in the same manner and subject to the same rules as an appeal from a decree made upon an application for the enforcement or execution of the decree first appealed from.

V.—Miscellaneous.

Power to make rules.

23. The High Court may, from time to time, make general rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(*a*) the service of notices under section nine,

(*b*) the grant or refusal of certificates, under sections ten and eleven, by Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate to the High Court,

(*c*) the amount and nature of the security required under sections eleven, fourteen and eighteen,

(*d*) the testing of such security,

(*e*) the estimate of the cost of transcribing the record,

(*f*) the preparation, examination and certifying of such transcript,

(*g*) the revision and authentication of translations,

(*h*) the preparation of indices to transcripts of records and of lists of the papers not included therein,

and all other matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the local official *Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law in the High Court and the Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate thereto.

Rules heretofore made.

All rules heretofore made and published by any High Court relating to appeals to Her Majesty in Council and in force immediately before the passing of this Act, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made and published hereunder.

Recorder of Rangoon.

24. In sections four, nineteen and twenty-three the expression 'High Court' shall be deemed to include also the Recorder of Rangoon, but not so as to empower him to make rules binding on Courts other than his own Court.

Construction of Bengal Regulation III of 1828, s. 4, clause 5.

25. The rules and restrictions referred to in Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section four, clause five, shall be deemed to be the rules and restrictions applicable to appeals under this Act from the decisions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Saving of Her Majesty's pleasure,

26. Nothing herein contained shall be understood—

(*a*) to bar the full and unqualified exercise of Her Majesty's pleasure in receiving or rejecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or otherwise howsoever, or

and of the rules for the conduct of business before the Judicial Committee.

(*b*) to interfere with any rules for the time being in force for the presentation of appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or their conduct before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

(See Section 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

No. and year of enactment.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
	A.—REGULATIONS.	
Bengal Regulation XVI of 1797.	A Regulation respecting Appeals from the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to His Most Excellent Majesty and His Most Honourable Privy Council.	The whole.
Bengal Regulation V of 1803.	A Regulation for empowering the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to try Appeals from the Decisions of the Provincial Court of Appeal established in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier, &c.	The whole.
Madras Regulation VIII of 1818.	A Regulation prescribing the Rules under which Appeals may be preferred to the King's Most Excellent Majesty in his Privy Council, from the Decisions of the Court of Sudder Adawlut at Fort Saint George.	The whole.
Bombay Regulation IV of 1827.	A Regulation prescribing the Forms of Proceeding of the Courts of Law in Civil Suits and Appeals, and Rules for the Trial of the same.	Section one hundred.
	B.—ACTS.	
Act II of 1844.	An Act respecting the Expenses of preparing Copies of Proceedings in Appeals.	The whole.
Act XXV of 1852.	An Act for the execution of decrees made in appeal by Her Majesty in Council, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act II of 1863.	An Act to regulate the admission of Appeals to Her Majesty in Council from certain Judgments and Orders in Provinces not subject to the General Regulations.	The whole.
	C.—STATUTES.	
13 George III, cap. 63.	An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe.	Section eighteen.
37 George III, cap. 142.	An Act for the better Administration of Justice at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, &c.	Section sixteen.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 39 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

CULTURE OF THE VANILLA PLANT.

No. $\frac{2755}{42}$ R., dated Bangalore, the 23rd August 1873.

From—H. W. WELLESLEY, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying copies of correspondence on the culture of the Vanilla plant, which the Chief Commissioner considers interesting and encouraging.

Dated Madras, the 15th August 1873.

From—MR. ROBERT ORR, of the firm of Messrs. ORR and Co., Madras,

To—LIEUT.-COLONEL J. PUCKLE.

We have not yet addressed you respecting Vanilla, as our information is not yet complete, having received no communication from Switzerland, but from London we have the following report on your sample.

"Sample resembles some imported from Mauritius some years ago. They had evidently been hurried in curing, causing all the beans to split, which is objectionable, because the small seeds escape without the moisture being sufficiently got rid of. In the present scarcity sample would realize 40/ per lb.

With more care in preparation a good commercial article could be obtained, for the crystallization proves the bean to be well matured."

From other quarters we learn that Vanilla should be packed in tins *well* soldered in quantities of about 10 lbs.

Prices have been rising extraordinarily :—

December 1868	6/	per lb.	market glutted.
March 1869	15/	"	"
August 1871	28/	"	"
1873	45/	"	but reporter considers this too high to last; at the same time it is said that *first class* Vanilla will fetch 60 and 65.

This information appears to be very encouraging to growers, but it will be well to bear in mind that all condiments and spices are liable to great fluctuations.

We presume that 12 or 14 Rs. would pay cultivators well, and, if so, it will scarcely be a risky speculation on their part. We were rather surprised to learn from Mr. New, (whose death we are sorry to read) that all Mysore could probably not produce 5 lbs.; and if this be the case, some two or three years we presume must elapse before any chance of business can be arranged for.

Dated Bangalore, the 16th August 1873.

Memo. by LIEUT.-COLONEL J. PUCKLE, in charge of Lál Bágh.

Mr. Orr, of the firm of Messrs. Orr and Co. of Madras, spoke to me some months ago regarding Vanilla pods, and said a correspondent of his in Switzerland, who manufactured chocolate largely, wanted a supply of pods. I forwarded to him all that were available at the time, *viz.*, about half a pound, and this is the encouraging report from the London brokers, to whom part of the consignment was sent.

2. I gave strict orders that the present crop in the Lál Bágh, which will ripen in about two months, was to be strictly preserved and carefully gathered, in order to send through Messrs. Orr and Co., as large a parcel as possible this year. I repeated these orders on Tuesday last, as the pods here are in great request, and are apt to disappear in a mysterious manner.

3. Three hundred plants were despatched to the Secretary of the Planters' Association in Manjarábád for distribution. The same number were offered to the Secretary to the Coorg Planters' Association, but declined by him. Fifty young plants were however despatched to Mr. Carmichael of the Mercara estate, who promised to give them a careful trial. With the plants, the accompanying printed memorandum was also circulated.

4. The pods this year in the Lál Bágh are some of them very fine, and it seems probable that the culture of this plant, which is very easy, will be attended with advantageous results. Messrs. Orr and Co.'s letter may perhaps be printed in the *Gazette*, and communicated to the local press, as it is desirable that the information should be as widely spread as possible.

5. The late Mr. New was directed to propagate a large number of plants for eventual distribution.

Dated Bangalore, the 5th May 1873.

Memo. of Vanilla Culture, by MR. W. NEW, Superintendent of Lál Bágh.

The Vanilla succeeds well in the Lál Bágh at Bangalore, where it is planted in a mixture of leaf-mould and sand, and trained to thin stone pillars placed 3 feet apart and 7 feet in height, with cross pieces on the top to form a lattice work for the branches to cling to. A checkered shade is obtained from adjacent mango trees, which is essential, for if the Vanilla plant be exposed to the full rays of the sun it droops and soon gets sickly. Trees with rough bark will also serve as supports for the plant, the mango being one of the best. It usually flowers the third year from planting, but does not produce fruit unless artificially fertilized.

Dated Bangalore, the 16th August 1873.

From—Lieut.-Colonel J. PUCKLE,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

I have honor to enclose an original letter* from Mr. Robert Orr, of the firm of Orr and Co., Madras, who is interested in the culture of the Vanilla plant,) on which I have endorsed a memorandum of what has been done in the matter, and to request you will lay the same before the Chief Commissioner, who will, I think, be interested in reading it. Should he consider it desirable, the information may be circulated through the medium of the *Gazette* and the local press.

* To be obligingly returned.

No. 2754—Rev. 88, dated Bangalore, the 23rd August 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing correspondence be published in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information, and the original enclosure* returned to Colonel Puckle.

* Letter from Mr. Robert Orr, dated 15th August 1873.

Ordered also, that a copy be submitted for the information of the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, with the following letter No. 2755—42, dated 23rd August 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,

Offg. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

Dated 25th August 1873.

RESOLUTION,—By the Government of Bengal.

READ—

The Report of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta for the year 1872-73.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor has again to congratulate the Port Commissioners on their most successful management of the great public interests entrusted to them, and on the vast benefit to the commercial and general community resulting from their labors. An immense change has been and is being wrought in the port of Calcutta, and the facilities afforded to trade are increased in a manner for which the warmest acknowledgment of the Government is due to the Commissioners.

2. *Para.* 5. *Progress of Works.*—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that out of a total expenditure of Rs. 10,00,451 on new works during the year, a sum of Rs. 1,53,888 has been devoted to improving the accommodation for country boats and cargo boats at the inland vessels wharves. His Honor hopes that the Commissioners will continue to give their attention to providing improved accommodation for traffic of this class; he has already expressed an opinion that facilities should be provided by extensions of the public wharves northwards. The Strand Bank has been made up with only one break in the whole distance between the Armenian and Aheeretollah Ghâts. The progress of the works and improvementse of the wharves is satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor must still observe that the sums which it is proposed shortly to devote to accommodation for inland boats seem incommensurate to the largeness of the net receipts from this source. He would suggest that if one light pontoon landing stage proves a success, other stages of this kind might with advantage be added on the long line of boat wharfage.

3. *Para.* 7.—Although considerable silting has been going on and is still going on behind jetties Nos. 1 to 4, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the jetties have not had

any bad effect on the channel. It is still, however, evident that the silting about the jetty heads will be a source of constant anxiety and expenditure to the Commissioners. His Honor trusts that the dredger which has been ordered from England, and which is expected to reach Calcutta by the end of September, will be an effectually means of keeping down the silting.

4. *Paras.* 13-16.—The Commissioners expect to complete, during 1873-74, certain works* in hand which will cost them nearly 12½ lakhs of rupees. For these charges they have 12 lakhs available, but the Commissioners will have to provide the difference of Rs. 50,000 from another loan.

* Jetties, inclusive of export sheds.
Inland vessels wharves.
Machinery and plant (completion of Armstrong cranes.)
Warehouse on Strand Bank lands.
Extension of new river-side road.

5. *Para.* 17.—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that at the close of the year 1873-74, when these works are completed, the Commissioners will have spent upon those improvements Rs. 35,34,850, of which Rs. 8,34,850 will have been provided out of their own profits, and the rest by loans from Government.

6. *Paras.* 20-22.—The question of providing accommodation for the export trade at the jetties has occupied much of the time and attention of the Commissioners during the year. The necessity for making provision at the jetties for the shipping of export cargo is evident, and without this provision the scheme of port appliances would be entirely incomplete.

7. *Para.* 32.—The aggregate income and expenditure on account of jetties for the past two years is as follows—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	3,63,706	4,09,440	45,734
Expenditure	2,04,778	2,43,911	39,133

8. *Para.* 35.—Before the preparation of the budget estimates for the year 1873-74 a sub-committee was appointed to consider whether any reductions might be made in jetty charges, but it was found that, in consequence of the extraordinary charges to be met from the revenue for the repayment of the first instalment of the Government loan, and towards the purchase of a dredger, no reductions were feasible, and the current rates have been maintained. The Lieutenant-Governor joins with the Commissioners in hoping that they will be in a position next year to reconsider the question of a reduction.

9. *Para.* 36.—His Honor is very glad to observe that the Commissioners have established a reserve fund in connection with the jetties at a rate of 10 per cent. on the capital expended on property (such as jetties and cranes), especially liable to injury in case of a cyclone. He is gratified to know that they have accepted the advice which he has given on former occasions, and that under this and other heads they have established the "Reserve," and "Depreciation" Funds, which he considers necessary to prudent finance.

10. *Para.* 39.—A sub-committee has been appointed to inquire into the occasional complaints that have been made against the working on the jetties. The Lieutenant-Governor is assured that the Commissioners will do all that is in their power to remove the cause of these complaints. It is probable that a sufficient remedy will be afforded by the construction of the new export sheds, which are being constructed large enough to provide temporary accommodation for import cargo in case the import sheds are blocked.

11. *Para.* 43.—The ordinary income and expenditure on account of inland wharves for two years stand thus—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	1,98,456	2,01,834	3,378
Expenditure	46,043	68,381	22,338

12. *Para.* 44.—The ordinary income and expenditure of the whole port for the two years is as follows—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	4,48,111	5,43,020	94,909
Expenditure	2,80,939	3,95,168	1,14,229

13. *Para.* 50.—The Commissioners have, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, very judiciously and prudently opened a "Depreciation Fund," in order to meet the cost of replacing boats, &c., actually worn out. The fund will consist of a percentage of the value of the block which will be credited to it year after year, the rate of percentage being calculated according to the average durability of the block.

14. *Para.* 52.—The Lieutenant-Governor views with approbation the reduction which the Commissioners have been able to effect in mooring hire on vessels trading to the port, and which was unequal in its incidence, the rates from June to October being double those payable from November to May. Henceforth the rates for the twelve months will be equal, and on the lower scale; and vessels moved to and from the jetties for the convenience of the Commissioners will be exempted from Harbour Master's charges.

15. *Para.* 53.—A net amount of Rs. 10,54,940 has been realized for Government during the year on account of pilotage, lights and buoys, and hospital dues, with no risk and no loss to Government, at a cost of Rs. 3,500. The system of maintaining only one agency for the realization of port and pilotage charges payable by vessels, partly to Government, and partly to the Commissioners, seems to have worked satisfactorily; and the thanks of Government are due to the Commissioners for the aid thus afforded.

16. *Para.* 54.—The number of sea-going vessels which entered and left the port, exclusive of dhoonies, tug and river steamers, has increased from 1,793 in 1861-62 to 1,909 in 1872-73. The gross tonnage of these vessels for those years was 1,337,632 and 2,284,319 respectively. The average tonnage of the vessels employed in the trade of the port, including steamers and sailing vessels, was 746 tons in 1861-62 against 1,196 tons in 1872-73, the average tonnage of the steamers and sailing vessels in the latter year being 1,531 tons and 1,017 tons respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that there is a slight decline in the number of sailing vessels, both in arrivals and departures, from last year as follows—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Decrease.
Arrivals	655	615	40
Departures	634	628	6
TOTAL ...	1,289	1,243	46

while the steamers have increased as follows—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.
Arrivals	300	338	38
Departures	303	328	25
TOTAL ...	603	666	63

17. *Paras.* 69-71.—It was a condition in the deed of transfer of the Strand Bank lands that the Commissioners should annually pay to Government a sum of Rs. 40,000 for the maintenance and repairs of the Strand Bank road from the Chandpal Ghat to the Kidderpore Bridge, the Eden Gardens, and some other works connected with the health and convenience of the residents of Calcutta; but on the application of the Commissioners to forego this annual payment, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under separate orders, to surrender the contribution for two years, and to make over the sum of Rs. 80,000 as a Government donation towards the work of continuing northwards the Strand Bank Road and wharves, and attaining the great object of completing the circle of the town by connecting the Strand Road with the Circular Road at Chitpore. Meantime the Government has undertaken the burden of the works, which are eventually to be met from the Strand Bank fund. The balance of the rent received for the Strand Bank lands will be spent on a river-side road between Aheercetollah Ghat and the Chitpore Canal, which will, His Honor believes, prove a great acquisition to the town of Calcutta.

18. *Para.* 74.—The Lieutenant-Governor considers it to be altogether desirable that measures should be taken to prevent collisions and to ensure the efficient working and co-operation of the river and jetty police. The details of the Commissioners' proposals are under His Honor's separate consideration.

19. *Para.* 35.—The Lieutenant-Governor hopes to be in a position to carry out shortly the concentration of office buildings alluded to by the Commissioners.

20. His Honor fully appreciates the great value of the services that have been rendered to the port by Mr. W. D. Bruce, Vice-Chairman, and the energy, diligence, and skill that he has brought to bear upon his duties. He has read with pleasure the testimony borne by the Commissioners to the good service done by the several executive officers of the Port Trust.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor again congratulates the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Commissioners on the success of their undertakings, and desires to thank them cordially on behalf of Government and the public for the unremitting care and attention with which they have applied themselves to their duties.

No. 3044

COPY, together with copy of the report, submitted to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

No. 65, dated Simla, the 11th September 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Govt. of India, DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

READ—

An endorsement by the Government of Bengal, No. 3044, dated the 25th August 1873, forwarding copy of its Resolution on the Report of the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta for the year 1872-73, together with a copy of the Report.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has read with great satisfaction this interesting report, and His Excellency in Council entirely concurs with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in his estimate of the value of the services that have been rendered to the Port of Calcutta during the year under review by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Commissioners of the Port.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHUREEF SEASON, 1873-74, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of July 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Water supplied during 1873-74.		Rice Irrigation.				Sugar-cane and other perennial crop Irrigation.					Rain-fall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1873.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during Khureef season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	318	2,776	189	347	3,312	42	...	42	3,354	2,115	11·04	13·78	...	a In addition to this, 92 acres have been assessed at double rates under Section 14, Act VIII of 1867, B. C.
		High Level ...	675	247·32	1,202	216	71	1,489	...	...	...	1,489	69				b The details of column 12 are as under— Sugar-cane ... ... 82 acres. Huldi ... ... 10 ,, Garden produce ... ... 11 ,, Total ... 103 ,,
		Taldundah ...	1,300	105	74	...	9	83	22	...	22	105	29				
		Machgong ...	650	36	124	...	31	155	38	1	39	194	...				
		Total ...	...	...	4,176	405	458	c 5,039	102	1	b 103	a 5,142	2,213				c Details of column 9— At the rate of Re. 1 ... ... 4,566 acres. ,, ,, Rs. 1-8 ... ... 473 ,, Total ... 5,039 ,,
South-Western ...	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	269	1,380	3,546	6,988	11,914	...	...	...	11,914	7,467	15·15	22·01	...	
	Howrah ...	Pancheoorah ...	240	140	...	1,461	1,762	3,223	...	...	...	3,223	3,212	24·30	27·33	...	
		Total ...	...	...	1,380	5,007	8,750	d 15,137	...	...	...	15,137	10,679	...	...	...	d In addition to this, 257 acres have been assessed for illicit irrigation.
		Grand Total ...	...	...	5,556	5,412	9,208	20,176	102	1	103	20,279	12,892	...	...	...	

The 3rd September 1873.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXII of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 16th Aug. 1873.	For week ending 17th Aug. 1872.	Total from 1st January to 16th Aug. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 17th Aug. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
23rd August 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	2,72,716	3,03,384	1,65,42,220*a*	1,70,01,014	...	4,58,794
23rd ditto ...	" Jubbulpoor	15,012	18,024	11,46,559*a*	14,59,575	...	3,13,016
23rd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	55,532	58,141	17,61,602	15,95,033	1,66,569	...
23rd ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	18,200	5,661	6,30,904	2,20,133	4,10,771	...
30th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	91,500	81,917	35,10,606	33,63,037	1,47,569	...
16th ditto ...	Madras	1,12,635	1,10,370	44,41,547	38,20,552	6,20,995	...
23rd ditto ...	Great Southern of India	14,518	28,114	7,35,414	5,13,758	2,21,656	...
16th ditto ...	Carnatic	926	522	26,985	24,041	2,944	...
23rd ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	1,66,804	1,75,875	1,26,18,648	1,26,95,838	...	77,190
30th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	49,505	49,364	36,37,736	40,78,798	...	4,41,062
	TOTAL ...	7,97,348	8,31,372	4,50,52,221	4,47,71,779	2,80,442	...
	State.						
23rd August 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	977	1,006	67,780	53,362	14,418	...
23rd ditto ...	Nulhatee	1,066	1,156*b*	55,190	27,112*c*	28,078	...
23rd ditto ...	Rajpootana	1,111	...	11,514*d*	...	11,514	...
	TOTAL ...	3,154	2,162	1,34,484	80,474	54,010	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,00,502	8,33,534	4,51,86,705	4,48,52,253	3,34,452	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

(*a*) It is understood that these returns are exclusive of certain amounts which will appear in the *audited* returns for the end of June.

(*b*) For week ending 14th August 1872.

(*c*) From 1st April to 14th August 1872.

(*d*) From 1st July to 16th August 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[IRRIGATION.]

ANALYSES OF WATER MOVEMENTS ON IMPINGENCE, AND OF THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE SCOUR ACTION DEVELOPED AT BRIDGES AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS IN RIVERS AND CANALS.

Dated 31st March, 1873.

From—J. P. STRATTON, Esq., M. D.,

To—*The Secretary to the Govt. of India*, FOREIGN DEPT.

Having last monsoon unexpectedly had opportunity of seeing in progress the scour action which occurs at bridge piers and similar obstructions in sandy channels during flood, I noted the points observed, and made sundry experiments thereon.

Ordinarily, the process is concealed from view by the turbidity of flood-waters.

Conditions unusually favourable for observation were thus evidently before me; for, so far as I have found, the explanation hitherto given in Engineering Publications is *from theory*, and it *does not correspond with what I actually and repeatedly saw.*

The principle thence deduced seemed, if correct, bound to explain so many other matters in hydraulic experience, that I was staggered by the largeness of the field opened up.

But apparently it leads nowhere that it does not simplify and define our understanding of water action and the mode of practically meeting its effects.

2. Before making the matter public, I wished the opinion thereon of a professional Engineer of experience in that Province, *viz.*, the Punjab, from which, of late years, news of flood-damage to bridges had been most frequent.

Accordingly I sent an abstract of my Notes to the Superintending Engineer at Umballa, Mr. Login, F. R. S. E., for his opinion as to the newness and value of the points brought forward.

He has returned them with an Introduction and sundry Notes appended.

From these it will be seen that, in his opinion, the principle indicated is newly applied to the subject, and though he does not concur in all my deductions, yet he corroborates many of the observations from his own experience, and states that the subject is really of high engineering importance; while, as regards the central fact of the movements of water on encountering an obstruction, and the mode of its then scouring its channel, which I have described from *ocular observation*, he has, in employing this in his Notes, considered it to commend itself to acceptance in lieu of the *theories* hitherto employed to explain the action from the time (I may say, at any rate) of Colonel Abbott's Treatise on Indian Bridges.

3. As the apparently important bearings on river and canal works of this new analysis of water action can be fully investigated only by professional Engineers, I venture to forward my Abstract of Observations and Experiments, accompanied by Mr. Login's Introduction and Notes, so that if Government should think the matter of sufficient importance, the papers can be issued for consideration and circulation in the Public Works Department.

4. As the means of judging in a new and intricate matter of this kind can alone be furnished by giving experiment and induction with a detail that only Engineers or others interested will follow at leisure, and thus even the Abstract is voluminous, I attach to this letter a separate *resumé*, in which the chief points arrived at can be more readily seen divested of those preliminary particulars.

Chief points in analysis of water movements on impingement and scour action at obstructions.

[Summarised from fuller Abstract of Observations and Experiments.]
Dated December 1872.

FIRST:—*Ordinary scour in free channels. Usual theoretical explanations of scour at obstructions.*

In *ordinary or general scour in an unobstructed channel*, the current sweeps or rolls, lifts and carries along particles of sand or clay in some proportion to its velocity and their fineness, being favoured in the former case as regards its rapidity of action by their want of mutual cohesion.

Scour at bridges or other obstacles is usually described as an aggravation of ordinary scour as follows:—

The piers, &c., obstruct the water-way. This causes afflux, *i. e.*, a heading-up or raising of the water *above* the bridge. Consequently there is increased velocity through its openings to the lower water on the down-side.

From this *increased velocity* arises the intensified scour.

See, *e. g*, Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, 2nd Edition, Vol. II, 1871, pages 77, 78 and 79; and Professional Papers, 2nd Series, Vol. I, No. 4, April 1872, pages 338 and 339.

But on close examination it is not easy to trace out fully the connection between the scour result and those undoubted conditions.

Thus the heading-up and extra velocity are general across the whole channel, and that velocity doubtless produces proportionate ordinary scour *where it operates.*

But the dangerous special scour does not occur across the whole bed.

It is local and confined to the immediate borders of the piers, abutments, wing-walls or other obstructions.

The worst scour is at the very cut-waters and up-stream base of these obstacles, *i. e.*, where the current is first checked and partially dammed up, while the consequent increased velocity is acquired a little farther on between the piers.

Again, the velocity in that situation is greatest in the mid-stream between them, or at a little distance from the obstacle side, while the scour is deepest *close* along the side of the pier, &c., shallowing off from the up-stream aspect where it is deepest of all.

In this special or local scour at obstructions there is a comparatively abrupt deep excavation, differing thus from the general lowering of the bed by scour in a free channel.

These points are difficulties in the explanation from increased velocity which I have not seen discussed.

Special scour is also sometimes referred to *eddies*, but without explanation, so far as I have seen, as to how these are supposed to act. See, *e. g.*, Roorkee Professional Papers, 1st Series, Vol. II, No. LXIX, May 1865, page 195; and Vol. IV, 1867, page 76.

SECOND :—*Scour process at up-stream base of bridge piers and other obstructions as actually seen in progress.*

At velocities sufficient for scouring, the current is almost always so turbid that the bottom is not visible, and it is doubtless owing to this circumstance that the mode of action has not hitherto been described from ocular observation, but from theory, as above explained, in Engineering Publications.

Conditions which I must therefore regard as exceptionally favourable for observation, gave me last monsoon (1872) repeated demonstration of the real process during its actual progress.

A current on meeting an obstacle, which it next passes laterally (or sometimes below), splays out and is deflected, part of it swelling and curling up on the surface closely against the obstacle, and distinctly above the general afflux, part sweeping out to the side, and part turning into a down-sweep.

The plane of the bottom is parallel to the line of movement of the general current on its lower aspect, but it is *transversely opposed to that of this deflected down-sweep, which thus acts as a body impingently rather than frictionally.*

Friction is a more diffused, and impingence a more concentrated, action. Abrupt scour-pools are excavated at obstructions to a depth sometimes of 20, 30 or 40 feet, or even more, although their superficial area may be limited.

Even if friction be the impingence of lateral roughnesses, there is a practical difference in result, as familiarly exemplified by the graze and the fair-on blow of a cannon ball.

So with fluids: falling water rapidly hollows out; running-water rubs and wears away.

A current entering a channel at a right, or any considerable, angle, strikes and specially scours the opposite bank, much more than is done by the side rub of the current moving parallel with the bank.

The down-sweep at a pier, &c., similarly plays on the transversely opposing bottom, stirs up the sand, &c., turns back or off from the cut-water, or other obstructing surface, sweeping the disturbed material with it, scooping out thus a hollow, and then turning up again, throwing out the sand, &c., and finally, ending with a lateral and onward tendency. By these three latter movements most of the ejected sand is thrown within the influence of the onward current above and to the side, and so is swept or carried away, while a portion falls or slides back to be again expelled.

The scour hollow is *below the bottom of the current proper*, and below the level of the general bed, *however much it may be lowered by the ordinary onward scour* of the current.

It constitutes a primary zone of true scour excavation around a pier-stem or other obstacle, which hollow has steeply sloping sides; while the sand falling in at the periphery seeking its angle of repose, produces an outer and secondary zone of infall at a gentler incline. In coarse gravelly sand these zones are well marked; in fine sand there will be differences of degree rather than of kind.

The action at the scour bottom may be looked on as a second impingement and deflection, the first being on the pier itself.

The more transverse the obstacle to the line of currrent, the more directly backwards are the deflected movements; while the more oblique it is, the more of onward tendency is blended with them, as, *e. g.*, at the shoulders of piers, at wing-walls, and along the concavities of a winding river bank, where similar special scour prevails. In these situations the distinction of the zones is less marked.

Of progressive sand terraces, their relation to the outer zone, and their mode of levelling up hollows, as described in my fuller Abstract of Observations, I need not give details here.

THIRD :—*Producing conditions of scour at up-stream base of bridge piers and other obstacles.*

Observation and experiment show that the scour effect varies with variations in the amount and mutual proportions of the several producing elements, *viz.*, the *velocity and depth of current*, the *width* and *receiving angle* (as to transverseness or obliquity) *of obstacles*, as also the *fineness* and looseness of *bed material*, and possibly also the *degree of its previous admixture with the current.*

Some as yet undetermined proportion is doubtless most effective.

Of the whole, the effects of *velocity* and *fineness* and *incohesion of bed material* seem the most simple and direct.

Those of transverse *width* and *receiving angle of the obstruction* appear intricately involved in the mutual proportions of these elements with that of the *current* volume as regards general velocity and *depth.*

Within certain limits of proportion to current, increase of width and direct transversity seem to increase the action, but with the current continuing the same, a very disproportionately broad obstacle is scoured only near the corners of the opposing side, and not at the middle, at which place, indeed, scour action would then be favoured by obliquity.

In a certain current a particular breadth of obstacle causes active scour, while a disproportionately narrow obstacle has little effect.

If the measure of both in either case be equally multiplied, the interproportion will remain the same, and there is nothing *à priori* to show that the results will differ from the proportion due merely to difference of scale.

In the second case, supposing the multiplication has increased the very narrow obstacle to the dimensions of an average bridge pier, the disproportionate current will be much beyond a medium river in depth, &c., and if the proportion as to result hold good as above, the scour will be slight.

With a uniform width of pier, but differences of current, the scour may thus increase with increase of depth, &c., up to a certain proportion of the latter to the fixed width; but increase of depth beyond this proportion may bring about the result found experimentally on the small scale, with an obstacle disproportionately narrow to current, *i. e.*, it may produce comparatively little scour.

This may, perhaps, be explicable as follows:—

For a force of limited intensity to scour deeply, a certain area of action is requisite effectively to oppose the in-fall.

The onward current at the sides interferes with the down-sweep, so that if the latter, from the obstacle being very narrow, has too small a cross-stream measure compared with its length down to the bottom of the current proper, it may, by the time it reaches that point, be so laterally reduced as to be practically ineffective for much scour excavation against the filling-up tendency at any narrow and limited hollow, of the ordinary bottom on-sweep of sand by the general current.

But it is not clear that there may not be some other element of interference, or a deficiency (for the purpose of effective scour) of some other requisite interproportion between the producing conditions already named, from the gradually increasing operation of which interference, or want of effective proportion in very deep streams, the scour force in them at obstructions may be lessened, as is said to occur with increasing depth in the case of ordinary onward unobstructed scour.

A turbid, *i. e.*, an already laden, condition of the current is described in ordinary scour to lessen its power of taking up fresh material, and the same may, to some extent, be the case also in pier scour.

At the up-stream base of continuous obstructions like weirs, there is little, if any, tendency to down-sweep and its excavating action, seemingly from the want of subsequent lateral or inferior passage. That is with a direct current,—for obliquity there favors such tendency,—finding issue at last by rising to the over-fall.

At such works the danger is from the impingement of the over-fall or rapid on the down-stream base.

But where an under-passage exists, or can be forced at an obstacle, the down-sweep turns forward in it producing a strong under-scour.

Similarly, if the down-sweep can descend to the very base of an obstacle, and find loose material there, it turns ahead and scours out beneath, at first and chiefly at the up-stream margin or toe, so that if a bridge-work thus attacked yield before wholly undermined, it tends to fall upwards or against the stream.

Bridge-works have been known to sink bodily a certain way, showing thus complete undermining ere they sank. Others have been pushed over by the thrust of the stream flood.

Or if the down-sweep or other current gain, by any crevice however small, an entrance beneath floorings, or into compound foundations, the interior of which, with drop-walls, &c., resembles broad-closed chambers, it begins to act with force, as in a hydraulic press, and may hollow out, disintegrate, or even burst them.

Interchange the position of movement and resistance, and the same effects are found.

Thus with a bulky boat driven at high speed in a canal, the uproll at its bow is visible, as familiar also in the case of ships, but the down-sweep and outsplay are also indicated by the injurious action on the bed and sides of the canal.

FOURTH:—*Scour on down-stream side of bridges, and under corresponding circumstances.*

But a special scour is also found on the down-stream aspect of bridges, and the stream, which had disclosed so much, did not fail here.

The contracted archway stream dashes with its superior velocity into the wider and slower water below.

An up-curling wave or breaker rises on the surface, and backward eddies appear laterally. Here are, in three directions, visible indications of impingement and deflection, while at the bottom a deep pool is scoured out, implying down-sweep in the fourth.

As on the surface, the water, at any one moment, in the re-curving breaker, is rising and seeming to tend backwards, but yet, in the next instant, is rushing ahead; so doubtless below

also, while the downward deflection may first tend a little back, it stirs up the sand and soon turns onward in a strong bottom scour.

Such pool tends to retrograde to the bridge foundations, especially if there be a flooring higher than the ordinary scour level of the bed, and to elongate also in the stream-line.

When first the idea suggested itself of deflected movement, and its consequences, from impingement of a current on still-water, or even on another current proceeding in the same direction, but more slowly, I hesitated at its adoption.

But farther investigation seems to show that it is a well-marked action elsewhere also as, *e. g.*, in canals just *ahead of the foot* of ogee falls and of rapids, where the destructive action on the bed and sides may be explained by the down-sweep and out-sweep from the impingement of the current with some of its previously acquired velocity on the slower water in the leveller channel ahead.

The known use of sunken reservoirs at foot of canal falls thus receives *farther* explanation ; as, besides the familiar function of retaining a buffer of water to break the primary impingement of the fall, *the front wall of the depressed cistern checks the forward portion of the outsplay* which would otherwise enter the canal level at great velocity and, impinging on its slower water, be deflected and scour the bed and sides, as occurs beyond the foot of rapids and ogees.

The down-sweep, thus occurring at the junction of a greater with a lesser slope, constantly erodes the toe of the former, shortening and making that slope steeper, and hence seems to account for the *retrogression of levels* and accompanying aggravation of the scour experienced in these cases, as, *e. g.*, in the Eastern Jumna Canal before its levels were adjusted.

What is called the regimen of a river appears of similar nature.

The instances of special scour above noticed may be found scattered through Engineering works, but without, so far as I have seen, explanation beyond general reference to velocity, or eddies, or pressure, and certainly without any connective explanation, such as is afforded by the present analysis of impingement, deflection, and secondary impingement.

Eddies, merely as such, and distinguished from a direct current, seem to have no special scouring energy.

Usually derived from a prior impingence and deflection of an ordinary current, they are weaker than it both in frictional and impinging force, and it is only when they meet an obstruction more or less transverse to their line of movement at the place of contact that scour effect is marked.

But here the distinction, before adverted to, between impingence and friction comes strongly out, for the impingence of an eddy is so much more effective than the friction of its parent current, that when marked scour has been observed where there was a noticeable eddy, it has sometimes been attributed simply to the eddy, and the inference drawn that eddies scour much more than direct currents.

The reality appears to be that the distinction between the frictional and impinging modes of action not hitherto drawn applies equally to both direct currents and to eddies or backward currents, and that, with the same mode in each case, the eddies have the less scouring force.

Where scour, apparently from an eddy, has been marked on a canal side below a fall, it has probably been from the impingence of the outsplay as already described.

It will be seen that the analysis controverts no observed *facts*, but when applied to them, furnishes a connected and connecting explanation not otherwise supplied.

FIFTH :—*Indications on practical matters afforded by the analysis.*

The chief practical indications suggested by the analysis seem as follow.

As the pier scour proper is not a general action across the whole channel, protective works, like continuous floorings across its entire breadth, are seen to be unnecessary for the purpose, at least, of pier protection.

Experiment shows that, with certain dimensions and form of piers, the scour effect is less than with others, elongated and comparatively narrow piers, with pointed cut-waters, producing less than thick, bluff, or circular piers.

Of course, a medium is requisite, because a very narrow pier might be too weak in cross-section, and if too long would be exposed to dangerous impingement scour from an oblique current, which latter can never take a round pier at a greater disadvantage than the direct stream.

The stem in the cylindrical form comprises the up-stream semi-circumference, which, with some farther part, is *deeply* scoured ; while at an elongated pier, with a cut-water, less than a fourth of the periphery is exposed to the *worst* scour. The latter also is stronger in the stream-line to resist the current thrust, and, if under-scoured at its stem or cut-water, may stand, through the short period of the flood, on the rest of its base, while a cylinder undermined at *its* stem, *i. e.*, half-section, can scarcely stand at all.

The object of a protective work is by the present analysis seen to be to receive, check and deflect off horizontally the down-sweep, before it penetrates the bed material deep enough to endanger the stability of the pier foundation or other primary work.

Provided this object be attained, it is of no consequence of what construction the protective work be—whether of masonry, of boulders, or other material, and whether made with the original work or subsequently applied.

Piles and brushwood or bamboo framework and matting are used to protect the face of spurs, &c. Instances are known of such matted framework, on being scoured at the base, sliding down or falling forward, and of *farther deepening scour thereon ceasing*. The analysis suggests this to have been from their falling over the place where the down-sweep was impinging, and so preventing it from excavating deeper.

For complete protection a certain *width* is needed at each pier, abutment, wing-wall or other work, this width being the utmost breadth of the down-sweep, measured radially from the opposing surface, which the greatest flood can, at the particular obstacle, produce.

The outer zone of in-fall is of no consequence.

If less width be given to the protecting surface, some of the radially outer layers of down-sweep may impinge beyond it; although, as the inner layers in more immediate contact or proximity to the opposing surface seem to have the strongest scouring force, even a narrow projection like a *footing* will do good.

There is a certain *depth* above which the upper surface of the protective arrangement should not be, if it is an isolated work, the flank of which the current can turn, *namely*, the lowest level to which the stream can lower its bed by ordinary scour.

If the protective work be not so low as this, the lower layers of the current will catch on the exposed up-stream face of this work itself, and be deflected downwards and possibly work mischief beneath, even though the down-sweep from the bottom of the current may be weaker than that from the mid-depth or other layers excepting those which turn upwards at the pier stem.

If, however, the protective work is a continuous flooring, then, *provided it be broad enough up-stream* beyond the pier cut-waters, &c., to receive the down-sweep from the piers, &c., it may, so far as strictly down-sweep action is concerned, be raised like an anicut with a bridge on the top. But in that case the extra action on the down-side will need to be guarded against. And though the general tendency of a raised continuous bar across a channel is to check the ordinary on-scour for a little way above it, yet a strong current on scouring its bed from above may carry on that scour to the up-stream edge of a raised flooring, there lifting up and carrying over the on-swept material. Or, if approaching a weir obliquely, it tends to down-sweep at one part, turning farther on into a strong uprise from the bottom.

With every foot it descends below the bed-level, the down-sweep appears, the more expended in ejecting material and opposing the in-fall from the outer zone, rapidly extending as the latter does in area with increasing depth, so that, at a certain depth, a down-sweep of a certain power cannot, beyond counterbalancing the in-fall, excavate a farther grain of bottom sand.

This limit will be sooner reached with coarse, heavy material than with fine and light. It would hence appear that material in large pieces, such as stones, &c., will resist ejection at a less depth than fine sand, and so on progressively upwards with heavier masses. Thus, with equal down-sweep force, stones, &c., of a weight in each piece which could not resist expulsion at 2 or 3 feet below the bed-level, may withstand it if 15 or 20 feet lower, as it is reasonable to suppose that it really requires a greater force to eject a stone from the deep than from the shallow cavity.

The general point, however, is clear that, where stones are used for protection, they must, if not enormously massive, be placed much lower than solid masonry work, and that the lighter the fragments, the deeper they must be deposited. Roughly speaking, their cubic increase will indicate their increased resistance to movement by water, while the power of the latter over them will increase only as the square, *i. e.*, the opposed surface.

Though the special scour on the down-stream side of a bridge is of a more general nature than the pier-scour on the up-stream side, yet, if the protective work against the latter be continued around the piers, it will guard against the former also; one general indication being to keep the surface *as low as possible*, and probably also sloping downwards from the pier or abutment side.

The down-stream scour also appears a more diffused and less intense action, so that boulders and stones of a size which would be expelled from the up-stream aspect of a pier may resist removal in the other locality. I have seen coloured stones placed for experiment at a pier cut-water, appear afterwards, some of them in and some beyond, the scour hollow below the bridge.

A fringing of boulders is, in fact, a common adjunct to masonry floorings on the down-stream side.

The greater safety against scour of a sloping as compared with a vertical obstacle is intelligible, when it is observed that, while the face of the latter may be attacked perpendicularly by a current setting against it, and the down-sweep will next act at its base, *a slope cannot be attacked by running water perpendicularly in all directions*; for, if so as regards the horizontal line, there is obliquity in the vertical.

This obliquity tends also to deflect the current upwards, and thus to increase the harmless up-swell at the expense of the dangerous down-sweep; and this latter, from the upper part of the slope, is received first on the lower part, so that if a slope be long enough in proportion to depth, there may be no active scour on the bed beyond its lower extremity.

The Indian Ghât, or slopingly stepped form of water-wall, is thus seen to possess an advantage over a vertical wall where a current sets against it, as each horizontal step surface takes the down-sweep from the vertical step-face above; but it can scarcely help the deflection upwards as a simple slope does.

It is believed that the foregoing analysis, by elucidating the nature and scope of the scour action at obstructions, and by thus defining the danger that is to be encountered, will afford aid in practically dealing with it.

Abstract of Observations and Experiments during 1872 *on the movements of water after impingence, and on the scour action occurring at Bridges and other Obstrucions in Rivers and Canals, by* SURGEON-MAJOR J. P. STRATTON, M. D., *Member, Bombay Branch, R. A. S., Political Agent, Bundelkhund, with an Introduction and Notes by* T. LOGIN, Esq., C. E., F. R. S. E., *and* M. I. C. E., *Superintending Engineer, Umballa, Punjab.*

INTRODUCTION.

The motion of fluids is one of those subjects about which, perhaps, less is known in the present day than of almost any other branch of science; for the Select Committee of the British Association of 1869, in their memorial to Government speaking of it, say, "*they found the present state of scientific knowledge to be so vague and imperfect, that it is in their judgment necessary to obtain, in the first instance, a complete series of experimental data;*" and this was the opinion given by such men as Hawksley and Rankine.

Being a Member of this Committee, Dr. Stratton sent me the accompanying papers for perusal and remarks. The extended notes I have made will show the interest I have taken in the questions that gentleman has, I believe, been the first to raise.

What, perhaps, adds most to the value of these papers is that at the time of Dr. Stratton writing them, he was not aware of the exact nature of the accidents which happened to the bridges over the Beas, Sutlej and Guggur Rivers on the Line of the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, when describing the action which takes place at cylindrical piers, and as his deductions so exactly coincide with what actually happened at the Beas Bridge, it gives additional force to his deductions.

Though I cannot say that I agree with him in all of them, yet it will be seen by my notes that my personal observations go far to support them, and by future experiments it is hoped that any little differences of opinion that may exist now will, before long, be set to rest.

The subject of impact of water on obstructions, treated as Dr. Stratton has done, is worthy the study of both the professional engineer and natural philosopher, and I have little doubt, if it be properly followed up, will lead to the solution of many vexed questions in hydraulics, whether they be in the construction of our artificial rivers, or spanning those of nature; therefore, the result cannot but be of vital importance in the present day to India.

T. LOGIN, *F. R. S. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Punjab.

SECTION A.

SCOUR AT PIERS AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS.

I.—Occasion of observations being noted.—The following paper contains an abstract of more extended notes of observation and experiment during the last monsoon [1872], which notes I have found it impossible, at present, to get fairly arranged and transcribed *in extenso* under my own supervision during the constant movement and occupation of district work in the cold season.

The subject of *scour* came before me quite unexpectedly while superintending some works of particular construction.

The experiments I was able to make were merely of a rough-and-ready kind, and my leisure for observing and experimenting was limited to the morning and evening, when the growing interest of the matter gave an object to the ordinary walk or ride.

The results are here noted, subject, of course, to sufficient farther investigation, while the inferences ventured on practical matters are submitted suggestively, rather than in any way conclusively, to the consideration of those better qualified than myself to judge.

In summarising, I have necessarily had to omit various details of observation and experiment, and of inference and suggestion, as well as of connected matters already on published record, the insertion of which would have farther illustrated the subject.

II.—Scour in unobstructed channels.—Running water is described to sweep or roll along with it sand or other fine material forming its bed, and when, at any place, it takes more onwards than it has brought there from up-stream, a *scour* or lowering of the bed at that place is produced.

With high velocity, some of the finer material is lifted from the bed, diffused through the water, rendering it turbid, and is in this manner transported by the current.

The action is greater the higher the velocity, and the finer and less cohesive the material.

The scouring and transporting force is farther described to be greater when the water is not already laden and turbid with material, and when it is moderately shallow as compared [that is] with a very deep stream.

The above is in general terms the ordinary form of scour in a free channel, without obstructions necessitating the stream to pass around the side or beneath them.

III.—Scour at obstructions.—A continuous obstruction, like a weir right across a channel, presents no side passage to the current, but only an up-stream and a down-stream aspect, at the former of which there is not [*vide* Part XX] a tendency to the special scour action now to be considered, while at the latter, the effects of an over-fall in scooping out the bed at the foot are familiar.

Where local obstructions, either directly transverse, or oblique, exist to a direct movement of the current, which has then to pass them otherwise than by rising and running over them, *special local* scour is developed.

Thus, at bridges, embankments, &c., scoured-out hollows caused by floods have been observed of any depth down to 10, 20, 30 or 40 feet, or perhaps even more, below the ordinary bed-level in the immediate neighbourhood.

This has usually been referred to increased velocity; but occasionally also to eddies at the place.

The increased velocity is thus explained—

The bridge piers, &c., occupy part of the channel, and thus reduce the water-way at the spot; the water consequently is partially dammed up on the up-stream side; and, from this heading-up or afflux, there is increased velocity between the piers or abutments.

The higher speed is accompanied by greater scour, and hence the extra depth scoured at such places.

The above explanation from increased velocity at bridge piers is not, however, quite free from difficulty.

Velocity is usually greatest about the middle of a stream, but it is found that the deepest scour is close to the piers, and not in the middle of the arch water-ways, in which line the unobstructed current naturally runs faster than the portions obstructed by the piers can manage to get round the cut-waters and along the sides.

Increased also as the velocity is by the "heading-up," and increased as the ordinary scour must be where that higher velocity operates, very high velocities are found in other places where the stream is unobstructed without such tremendous local effects as are produced at obstructions.

The greatest depth is, moreover, *at* the very cut-water stem, where the general current receives its first and principal check, and before it recovers its own, or gains from the afflux, an increased velocity, which it does *between* the piers, *i. e.*, a little way ahead of the point of deepest scour.

Farther, while the suggested causes are general across the channel, the worst scour effects are localised close to the piers, abutments and wing-walls.

I have seen no explanation of the action of *eddies*, to which scour is occasionally attributed, nor, taking the word in its ordinary sense, either of a whirl* or of a backward flow, such as may be seen at the side of a rapid current, have I seen the special scour now under consideration produced by merely such movement of the water as distinguished from onward flow.

* Or a miniature whirlpool, as the wind *eddies*, popularly styled "devils" appear to be diminutive whirlwinds.

J. P. S.

On the point of scour at bridges being, in general, referred simply to high *velocity* ordinarily produced by contraction of water-way and afflux, I may here give the following extracts:—

[1].—From *Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering*, 2nd Edition, Vol. II, 1871, pages 77 and 78—

"Now, as water flows by reason of the slope in a river's bed, if we know the velocities caused by certain slopes, we can calculate what amount of opening would allow the whole of the water of the above section to pass under a bridge at its mean velocity, and so avoid that heading-up of the stream which, if carried too far, causes a velocity destructive to the bed of the river, and so to the foundations of the piers of a bridge placed across it."

[2].—Also in page 79—

"If, therefore, the section of the river and its velocities can be accurately measured the amount of water-way required for the bridge, so as not to cause too great an afflux whereby the normal velocity would be dangerously increased, can be easily ascertained."

[3].—From *Roorkee Professional Papers on Indian Engineering*, 2nd Series, Vol. I, No. 4, April 1872—

Report of the Committee assembled at Simla in September 1871, *on the design for the foundations of Punjab (State) Railway bridges.*

Page 338 "***** while, in the event of the bed of the river getting scoured, the obstruction opposed to the current, when flowing in a direction parallel to the piers by the smaller cylinders, would be very greatly diminished."

[4]. Further on in same page—

"The design* is based on the necessity of arresting the onward motion of the material of which the beds of these rivers is composed, and which in times of flood partakes of a semi-fluid nature."

* For a flooring and curtain-walls to protect the pier foundations.

[5]. In page 339—

"The great obstruction which the unprotected cylinders create when laid bare by the scouring of the bed around them, is thus avoided"***** &c.

[6]. And again in same page—

"The larger the diameter of such cylinders, the greater the obstruction they present, and the greater the obstruction, the higher velocity of current will they create, and consequently, the greater scour will result; and thus the forces at work to undermine the pier are being generated in a continually increasing ratio."

Of the foregoing extracts, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 refer to the piers as respects liability to be denuded by independent scour of the river, while No. 6 deals with their own effect in increasing the scour.

As an instance of scour at bridges being occasionally referred to *eddies*, I may give the following extract :—

[7]. From *Professional Papers*, 1st Series, Vol. IV, No. 14,—February 1867.

Report on floods on the East Indian Railway.

Page 76 "* * *it was formerly observed that the eddies by which the foundations of the bridges are generally damaged have been usually produced close to the upper faces of the bridges."

Occasional references of erosion in canals also to a like cause [eddies] might be similarly quoted, as, *e. g.*, from *Professional Papers*, 1st Series, Vol. II, page 195.

IV.—Form of scour hollow at piers—Inner zone—Outer zone.—In large rivers, turbid from being laden with earthy matter, the form of the scour hollow cannot be seen during floods, and still less can the *action* be observed in progress.

Observation and experiment on a smaller scale, but in a clear current, with a bed of clean, coarse sand or small gravel has, however, thrown light on the subject.

The first point which unexpectedly attracted, and, indeed, compelled, my attention was the form of the scour excavation around the up-stream cut-water of a pier, which in shape resembled a rather bluntly pointed arch.

The scour hollow around this was in *two zones* of distinctly separate slope, the outer and upper slope being the gentler,† while the inner and deeper was abrupt and almost vertical. This arrangement gave a stepped appearance to the excavation, and the whole following the contour of the cut-water, irresistibly suggested the form and moulding of the wall around a Gothic window opening.

† In the observed instance with coarse bed material, the angle of the upper slope was about 30° from the horizontal.

J. P. S.

A section of the scour hollow, starting from the level of the bed up-stream, and traced downwards, would give, *firstly*, an incline as already described, which sometimes extended at the same angle to the brink of the next, and sometimes merged into a flatter step-like slope at the foot. The foregoing constituted the outer zone; *secondly*, the steep scarp-like slope, and the nearly level bottom of the inner zone; *finally*, the vertical surface of the pier.

Horizontally, the outline has already been mentioned, but, for piers generally, it may be described as resembling the letter **U** reversed, *i. e.*, with the curve up-stream, embracing the cut-water, and the limbs applied to the pier sides, shallowing as they tail off, and sometimes broadening out so as to join on the down-stream aspect of the pier.

The deepest scour, and the most distinct midstep between the two slopes, are at the curve, and specially in the middle, or wherever the current impinges most directly.

After the curve, the midstep, or distinct margin of separation between the two zones or slopes, gradually fades out, although, as far as the scour hollow extends along the pier side, its inclination is greater the nearer it approaches to the pier, except at the very last, where it is flattened off just before it comes into actual contact with its surface.

V.—Visible scour action in inner zone.—The Gothic arch appearance of the excavation was first noticed after a flood without the producing action at the bottom being at once observed.

The water was still partially turbid, when, one day in looking at the curious outline, a few wreaths [as it were] of sand were seen to be repeatedly whisked up.

Natives, who then observed what I was watching, suggested that there must be some water-animal burrowing and throwing up the sand.

Subsequently, at a still clearer stage of the current, the ejective action was seen to be regular along the whole outer margin of the inner and deeper zone at the foot of the upper, outer and gentler slope.

The sand thus ejected upwards fell partly on the latter, and was partly whisked onwards by the current.

The natural circumstances favorable for observation were that the bed material was a clean, coarse sand, or small gravel, which permitted a considerable velocity without turbidity. It might be actively moved at the bottom, or even whisked up and carried along, but it had little tendency to remain suspended in the water.

Derived from disintegrated red granite or syenite, its variously coloured particles could often be individually followed with the eye for a little as they were swept along or otherwise moved at the bottom.

The artificial condition also of a contracted water-way helped to make scour well marked.

It is not supposed that the *result on the bottom* will be the same when that is composed of fine sand or other minutely divided material, but it is evident that the *movements of the current* from impinging on a pier, or other obstruction, must be similar whatever the bottom may be.

The difference of effect on the latter will probably be more one of degree than of kind.

The finer, lighter and less cohesive the particles of material, the more it will be disturbed and scoured out by an equal velocity of current, and the sooner will the uplifting, suspending and transporting stage supervene on that of mere sweeping along at the bottom.

Probably, too, separate zones and slopes will be the less defined and distinct.

The sooner also will the stage be reached in which the current, beyond ordinary sweeping and transporting, disturbs the bottom more, and hurries along still larger quantities of its bed material in a semi-liquid mass.

VI.—Rationale of action in inner zone.—Deflection and impingement.—I here introduce the explanation which, after lengthened observation and experiment, gradually suggested itself, and was found applicable to the phenomena of scour at piers and in many other situations.

Water, on impinging on another body, acts, so far as its own physical constitution as a a liquid permits, just as any other soft substance does. For example, when a leaden bullet strikes a hard object, its head spreads or splays out in all directions, and tends to turn back and re-curve upon itself, especially if the opposing surface is broader than its out-splay.

Similarly, moving water on coming against an obstacle spreads out.

At an obstruction, such as a pier cut-water, for instance, it swells up on the surface, pushes out to each side, and presses down to the bottom. [Mr. Login's Note, 1 L].

The superficial uproll and swell are visible enough immediately around the cut-water, and are quite distinct from the general afflux, but they are soon checked by gravity and the onward flow of the stream, and are of little moment except as an indication of the existence, breadth and intensity of the down-sweep below, *which movement it is that works the scour mischief on the bottom at the pier base.* But if the bottom is too hard to yield to the down-sweep, the uprise and out-splay may appear intensified.

The lateral out-sweep may not be of much consequence between piers and abutments, but in some situations, as will afterwards appear, it is of importance.

The down-sweep working on the bed around the cut-water insinuates itself a little way at first between the latter and the sand, turns back or off from the pier surface, and finally curves up at the bottom of the current.

In this course it stirs about, sweeps back, and throws up the sand, which is then caught in the onward current overhead and carried on. Gaining thus a hollow below the onward stream, the down-sweep is less hampered by the latter than the up-swell is on the surface.

By this mode of operation, the down-sweep scours out or excavates the inner zone around the pier head, which hollow then shallows off along the sides.

As there are the three movements in it, *viz.*, downwards, backwards and upwards, this scour action might be described by any of these terms, but probably *back-scour* would be as convenient a name as any to roughly distinguish this recoil action of a current on meeting an obstruction from ordinary scour, *i. e.*, the simple *on-scour* of an unobstructed stream.

But as action identical therewith in nature is not always precisely backwards as regards the general direction of the main current, that name would not be so generally, and indeed, it would not be so scientifically, correct, as the term "*Impingement Scour.*" This will appear more clearly further on.

VII.—Movements of water in inner zone.—A float or a weed submerged somewhat below the surface, a little up-stream from the scour zones, may be seen on reaching the stem to be carried down to the bottom, swept back, and then thrown up at the ejection edge of the inner zone. If it has kept straight in the stem line, or rather the part-water* line, it will come on again, and the movements will be repeated.

* The *part-water* here meant is coincident with the cut-water stem line only when the current comes *fair on*; for, when it approaches obliquely from one side, the part-water is a little on that [same] side. J. P. S.

There is, however, a tendency to one side or other, and, if not thrown too much up, or laterally, to escape the inner zone action, it may sometimes be seen running the gauntlet of the movements in it all round the cut-water shoulder; the circular movement at the stem or part-water line where the recoil is direct, gradually opening out* into an increasing spiral or cork-screw form, as it becomes more and more oblique, and finally ceases somewhere on the pier side, leaving then only the onward motion. [Note 2 L].

* In the several movements here described, the axis is horizontal, and the plane of revolution vertical. J. P. S.

It is intelligible that, when the extremity of a body re-curves on itself without the outer circumference of the roll increasing, movement cannot continue without tending to issue laterally more or less in the line of the axis, turning first into an increasingly opening spiral.

As also the water in the inner zone is constantly changing and direct, onward progress is obstructed by the pier, a movement round the side is the necessary result.

I may mention some other experiments:—

A bulky body, slightly heavier than water, was attached by a fine line to a float just able to swim with the drag hanging suspended below at any desired depth as regulated by the length of line.

This was thrown in a little up-stream, and when close to the pier stem, and in the part-water line, the float was pulled down to the bottom by the drag, even when the suspending line was very short, showing that the down-sweep close to the pier-head acting on the submerged drag began *here* very shortly below the surface. In saying "very shortly," I should add the scale was small, but it means nearer the surface than the mid-depth of the current.

Further out from the pier, the connecting line required to be longer before the float was pulled below, indicating that *there* the down-sweep movement began only from a deeper level.

When tried at the *side*, a little distance from the part-water, the down-sweep was weaker and more modified by the onward movement of the current than in the medial line.

The difference of the commencing level of down-sweep in its inner and outer portions might be illustrated by a diagram showing the out-splay of a soft rod on impingement.

If lines were drawn to indicate the direction of its fibres before impingement, and then curved so as to show their course in the out-splay, it would be found that the out-splaying fibres, measured at a line on which, in their new or deflected direction, they impinged perpendicularly, were longest on the impinging surface itself, and were shortest a little behind this where the first out-swell began to appear on the previously straight outline of the rod.

This may help to explain what appears to be the fact, *viz.*, that the down-sweep is strongest close to the surface impinged on, and grows weaker in impinging force towards its outer border, at which the action of the whole breadth combines to eject what it has, perhaps, separately stirred up and swept back.

VIII.—Production of outer zone.—But sand will not of itself remain stable to form the side of a nearly perpendicular excavation. It will tumble in till it rests at its angle of repose.

This is precisely what occurs at the margin of the true scour excavation.

The sand falls in all around, forming an outer and upper slope of its own, distinct from, and gentler than, the inner and deeper ejection slope, and constituting thus an outer and shallower *zone of depression* around the inner and deeper *zone of excavation.*

Even after the down-sweep has scoured out as deeply and widely as it can, ejection is still brisk so long as the current is active. The ejection from the inner zone is fed by the in-fall of sand from the outer, and the latter zone again is being constantly replenished with sand swept by the stream along its general bed, and sliding down the outer slope on reaching its upper margin.

One might, perhaps, expect the sand to continue the in-fall slope at its angle of repose down to the very bottom of the scour excavation, but so long as the current is at all active, the sweep downwards, backwards, and then upwards, is sufficiently strong to maintain a steep side around a certain portion of the depth at bottom.

One can imagine that a powerful blast or jet directed perpendicularly from a pipe on sand, would make an excavation, the deepest part of which would be steep sided, while the upper would spread out in a slope proportioned to the depth and to the particular character of the sand as to fineness, &c.

So it is in pier-scour, with coarse sand at all events, in which, indeed, the difference between the two slopes is so marked during activity of current, as strongly to distinguish the two zones, and to produce the midway stepped or terraced appearance in the general hollow.

While the current is brisk, the deep inner zone may represent a steep-sided excavation, cutting off with a sudden dip the lower part of the upper slope; but when the current and down-sweep grow feeble, the distinction between the two becomes less marked, the in-fall and on-sweep gradually overpower the out-throw and slowly fill up the deeper excavation, at first to a nearly uniform slope, and finally altogether to the level of the general bed.

IX.—Movements of water in outer zone.—To complete this brief outline of the movements in both zones, it may be noted that, in the outer zone, besides the impulse upwards and outwards from the inner and deeper hollow, and the dip from above of the onward stream, there is, close to the foot of the slope, and closely *up* its face, a feeble back movement, by which, although sand or other heavy material is not prevented sliding down, a light sunken weed may actually be slowly swept *up* the face of the slope.

There is also a lateral tendency in the outer zone, due partly to causes similar to those which induce a like movement in the inner zone.

The up-rush of water from the ejection edge of the latter, and the dip of the stream over-head, have to be got rid of, and a course obliquely to the side and onward affords the only issue to the ever-incoming supply.

It is of practical import to notice that the onward current of the stream, although it may dip a little below the upper surface of the outer zone, does not rule within the scour hollow, in which an entirely different set of movements prevail, produced by that current impinging on, and being deflected by, the pier or other obstruction.

Again, in the different zones also, the movements differ as now described.

X.—Progressive sand terraces.—The feeble back movement, creeping up the outer slope, does not depend altogether on the up-rush from the inner zone, for where, in other parts of the bed, the sand lies in a terraced or rippled form, a similar faint movement can be detected on the down-stream slope.

This latter, even in sand ripples, is the more abrupt of the two slopes, and in the terraced form, it is the only decided slope observable, as the up-stream aspect is broad, flat and often so nearly horizontal, that an upward slope in the down-stream direction can scarcely be noticed on the terrace back or plateau.

There is not space within the limits of this summary to discuss the original formation and final obliteration of these sand terraces, which formed a very interesting subject of observation and for record in my extended notes.

These sand terraces are in constant progression down-stream, the front border or slope growing at the expense of the back or plateau, along which the sand is swept by the current till it reaches the brink of the slope, down which it slides to the bottom and there rests, being then speedily covered up by the next succeeding particles, the whole maintaining on the front border a particular slope or angle of repose. Terrace equally succeeds terrace while the stream is of uniform activity, and thus the general bed-level is maintained.

Excess of onward sweep at any part, as compared with the sand coming in from up-stream, would evidently lead to a lowering or scour-depression of the bed, and *vice versâ*, an incoming excess over the onward outgoing would constitute a raising of the bed at that place, of which process a marked example will presently be given.

It is when the front slope of one of these advancing sand terraces reaches and takes the place of the upper margin of the outer zone that, for the time, this edge is most sharply defined, while the remains of the previous slope form the flatter step-like part mentioned as occasionally presented at the bottom of the outer zone slope.

When the slope of an advancing terrace reaches and merges into that of the outer zone, it cannot farther advance, as its lower part is being constantly eroded and falling in at the ejection brink of the inner zone.

The lateral extensions of such terraces may, however, pass on under the bridge.

XI.—Scour-pool filled up by advancing terrace.—I have noticed a large scour-pool, 4 feet or more, deeper than the rest of the bed, and some 60 or 70 feet long, slowly filled up by a huge terrace, advancing at an average rate of about 3 feet a day, and *levelling it up* with the rest of the bed. [Note 3 L].

There was here no filling up by successive horizontal layers of silt deposited from suspension in the water.

Whatever was thus deposited while the stream was turbid, was a mere sprinkling.

The deep pool took three weeks thus to fill up. The terrace advanced, from the first, at the level it was to maintain throughout. It began in the shallowest part of the scour depression up-stream, where the hard bottom had prevented deeper erosion, and went steadily on till it was 4 feet in vertical thickness in the deepest part of the pool. Its plateau was being continually swept to add to its onward slope. But small terraces were as constantly advancing along its back, keeping up its level, and maintaining its brink clear and defined. The slope was an angle of about 30 degrees with the horizontal.

This arrangement might give a plane of fracture corresponding with the slope if material so deposited should become consolidated into stone.

In all the matters of observation or experiment, whether with regard to these sand-terrace movements, or to scour action, mentioned in these paras., it will be understood that the coarse gravelly sand already described was the bed material.

With a very high velocity of current, these terraces may be more or less obliterated in a confused hurrying along of a semi-liquid mass of sand and water at the bottom.

This result will doubtless be arrived at with a lower velocity when the sand is finer.

And when the bottom is composed of clay and mud, such terraces are probably not formed at all, or, at the utmost, are not with any approach to such distinctness.

XII.—Inner zone of scour out-throw—Outer zone of in-fall.—It will have been seen that the inner zone is the primary and real zone of scour excavation, containing the active down-sweep, the back turn, and the up-throw.

The outer zone is merely a secondary one of depression, tending to fill in the real zone of excavation by the in-fall of sand around the steep ejection edge, and being itself replenished by the on-sweep of sand from the general bed up-stream.

The distinction is of practical importance as will afterwards appear.

XIII.—Scour at oblique obstructions.—So far the action has been spoken of as more or less directly backward, but when a current impinges obliquely, as on the shoulder of a cut-water or abutment, or on a wing-wall leading to the contracted water-way of a bridge, or on the concavity of a bend in the bank of a winding stream, the action does not cease, though blended with, and modified by, the onward current and its on-scour.

When the impingement of the current is oblique, so also are its subsequent movements, and while it loses thus in intensity, the loss seems to be partly compensated by the greater co-operation of the onward flow.

At the part-water line of a stream against a pier, the action is most directly backward and intense, but unless the ejection of sand is high enough, or sufficiently to one side to be caught by the onward current, the same particles fall in again, only to be again ejected, until, on some occasion, they are thrown high enough, or gradually get sufficient siding to enable them to be carried on.

When the action is oblique, the ejected material is thus much more readily carried on at once, and the sharp ejection edge between the two zones is often not apparent, being scoured or planed off by the onward movement of the current sweeping through the excavation, which extends more or less longitudinally, though obliquely, in the stream-line. Into this the current dips more than into the short, abrupt, transverse hollow, which is formed at a pier stem or other direct obstacle. The movements in oblique impingement scour are those already detailed as occurring at the shoulders of a pier head, and may be described as down-sweep, off-turn, and up-sweep, all more or less obliquely blended with an onward motion, giving the whole a spiral character. There is also surface up-roll.

As the sharp ejection brink is often scoured off in oblique action, so also the distinct and almost vertical up-throw of the sand is liable, in it, to be replaced by an oblique sweeping or brushing motion outwards, onwards and upwards.

XIV.—Effect on concavity of bend in bank of winding river.—The changes in position of the bends of a tortuous stream have, I believe, been explained by Mr. T. Login in a paper read at Home, though whether as the result of actual investigation, or as a suggested elucidation, I am not sure, in the following way:—That each bend, meandering freely through a wide expanse of sandy channel, tends to progress *as a whole* in the down-stream direction of the general channel.

The foregoing analysis of impingement scour shows how the stream works, deepening and undermining along all the concave curves of its bank.

This would tend to cause each bend to extend more and more laterally, as well as to progress down-stream as regards the line of the general channel; but in the former direction, the tendency is checked, after a certain time, by the current finding inclines less favourable for its progress, while in the latter there is no such check.

SECTION B.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER AND FARTHER ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCOUR AT OBSTRUCTIONS.

XV.—Distinction between impingement and friction.—In seeking the characters most distinctive respectively of ordinary free scour, and of scour at obstructions, they seem to be *friction and impingement*, or impaction.*

* *Impingement* suggests rather the movement up to impact, which latter again implies the actual touch, without taking in the consequent movements with which the present subject is largely concerned.

The word *impaction*, similar in formation to friction, would, perhaps, best include the sequence, and correspond distinctively with friction.

Friction may be mere impingement of the roughnesses of the side of a moving body, against those of the body along which it slides, rolls or moves rubbingly.

Friction may thus be impingement of particles, or particulate impingement laterally of a moving body; but practically it differs from impingement of the whole thickness of the moving body, or corporate impingement capitally, *i. e.*, head-first, or "end-on."

In friction it is merely the side surface of the moving body which directly receives the check, especially in the case of a liquid, the upper layers of which will run ahead of the lower ones when these are retarded by friction [Note 4 L], whereas, in impingement, the whole moving body is directly checked.

In friction the check is, as regards the entire body, merely partial, and is parallel with its line of movement; while in direct impingement it is complete and transversely opposed, and in oblique impingement it is more or less so.

In the first the current is merely chafed or chafes on the side as it proceeds; in the other it goes end-on and is brought to a stand unless it can overcome the obstacle, or change its own direction.

Friction is a more diffused, and impingement a more concentrated, action.

There is something of the difference between the side graze of a shot and its effect when it strikes a surface at right angles.

A river may run for years for a number of miles with a fall of several feet in that distance without its friction sensibly altering its general bed level on the whole, though at times and places the current may scour a little, or deposit a little.—[Note 5 L].

But if a fall of some feet were introduced at any one point, the impingement of the falling water would speedily scoop out a deep pool, even though the bottom were of hard material.

A certain amount of the force of the moving [illegible]y is doubtless lost in impingement, or is taken by the body impinged on; and, under these circumstances, when movement continues in a different direction, it is only the balance of the original force which is available.

But the effects of moving water after impingement show that this balance may still be considerable, and that, *where acting in its new direction again impingently, and not frictionally,* it still exhibits some degree of the concentrated character described.

Now, the down-sweep from obstruction at a pier acts impingently on the bed, and hence seemingly the strong local effect completed by the back-sweep and up-rush into which the downward movement turns.—[Note 6 L.]

The lateral out-sweep from an obstruction also acts impingently on any opposing body within reach; as will elsewhere be noticed.

There is often a difference in some practical respects between a momentary impulse or application of force of great intensity, and a long-continued impulse of more moderate character, though at times they lead to similar results: as for instance, when a heavy body is lifted at once by direct force, or when the same mass is raised more slowly by a gentler force acting longer, or through a greater space, by means of a lever or a pulley.

For illustration of practical difference, the communication between the forcing pump and the interior of a hydraulic press may be supposed to be a long tortuous pipe, instead of a short straight one.

A slowly-forced column of water from the pump may be rendered something less effective by friction and change of direction, but it will, in the main, still communicate the force finally to the interior of the press.

If it were possible, however, to concentrate in one momentary impulse the force of many strokes of the pump, the result of the length and changes of direction of the communicating pipe would be that it would almost certainly be burst by the sudden impulse ere the latter could reach the water in the interior of the press.

With a short straight pipe the impulse might reach the interior of the press and be relieved by the yielding of the piston without fracture occurring.

A momentary impulse of concentrated energy may thus expend itself violently but speedily on the first obstructions, while a quieter, but more sustained impulse, especially in so flexibly mobile an element as water, pressing equally in all directions, may reach more distant objects in spite of diversions of direction by the way.

As will appear in a subsequent Part [XXVII], a good deal of the persistent penetration or boring effect of current water, once diverted in a down-sweep at an obstruction, or simply descending without such deflection as at a fall, and gaining entrance under floorings, &c., appears to be due to the continuousness of the push by the current from behind, and is not produced solely by the vertical head of water immediately above, or the mere velocity or force of the first impact.

XVI.—Varieties and combinations of impingement.—Impingement may be traced out under various conditions. Thus, it may be described as primary, secondary or even tertiary, perpendicular or horizontal, or with degrees of obliquity as regards either main direction, immediate or mediate, and either rectangular or oblique to the plane of impingement.

Primary impingement is that in which a current meets with an obstruction to continuing in the direction which, under the influence of gravitation, it is pursuing, as when a stream comes against a pier, or water from a height falls on the ground.

Secondary is when, after being deflected once, the diverted current meets an obstruction in its new line of movement,—as when the already deflected down-sweep at a pier impinges on the bottom,—or the similarly diverted out-sweep from a bulky obstruction in a narrow channel plays on the banks.

A *tertiary* form may be when that secondary and lateral impingement strikes the bank with sufficient force to be again deflected and to produce a third impingement on the bottom at the base of the bank. It is, of course, not here implied that the water, in being thus successively deflected, takes the several turns angularly. It moves rather in curves. It will be intelligible that primary impingement is the strongest, and tertiary the weakest in its effects.

Perpendicular and horizontal impingement are respectively illustrated at the foot of a water-fall and the pier of a bridge, though the horizontal direction is, of course, only approximately attained, as water must have some fall or incline to make it run.

Perpendicular is naturally stronger than horizontal action, from the greater "head" from which the descent takes place.

Immediate is when the moving water itself impinges directly on the obstacle, as on a rock at the foot of a fall, off which the water flows away at once.

Mediate is when the impact is softened by a cushion of water, not partaking of the same movement, as for example, when retained in a depressed basin at the foot of a fall.

Obviously, immediate is stronger than mediate action.

Impingement at right angles to the surface impinged on occurs in the horizontal plane when a stream comes "*fair on*" a transverse obstruction as at the very stem line of a pier head, while it is *oblique* at the cut-water *shoulder;* or rather, at the stem, as also at a square-headed obstruction, the impingement of a direct stream is *fully* rectangular, being so as regards a line drawn across the direction of the stream both in the vertical and horizontal planes, while at the pier shoulder it is oblique to the horizontal cross-line though rectangular still to the vertical.

In a vertical plane, a difference as to directness or obliquity similarly occurs at the foot, respectively, of a perpendicular fall, and of a sloping rapid.

Naturally, impingence at a right angle is more active than when oblique, and more so when rectangular in all directions than when so only in the one plane and oblique in the other.

There may be various combinations of the above forms.

The difference in direction between the full impingement and mere friction of a body being an angle of 90 degrees, any mixture or combination of the two may be found within that limit. At 45 degrees both actions might be thought equally blended. Practically, as will afterwards appear, it is of some importance to regulate this point as to whether, under the circumstances of each case, it is better to let water reach a particular spot impingently or frictionally.

In an instance of the most effective action of all, *viz.*, that at the foot of a cascade, [high enough for the water to fall perpendicularly at the foot, but not too high in relation to its volume] where there is a horizontal surface, but no hollow at the bottom retaining a cushion of water, the impingement is primary, perpendicular in descent, immediate, and at right angles to the surface impinged on.

But generally it soon scoops out, even in rock, a hollow which retains water, and the latter somewhat breaks the fall, diffuses its effect, and thus dulls the impingement.

On reaching the bottom it first wears it away by direct impingement.

The water splays out on all four sides, and as a hollow is formed by the first action, the out-sweep acts with a secondary impingement on the sides of that hollow, wearing them away and widening it.

Backwards, this effect of the out-sweep tends to undermine the cliff over which the stream falls, and it gradually tumbles down in fragments, so that water-falls tend to retrograde.

Laterally, the out-sweep becomes weaker as it proceeds farther, and the hollow thus shallows off in those directions, as it does similarly also in front.

Under the conditions then produced, the impingement would become mediate from falling on a cushion or buffer of water.

There may be obliquely falling impingement, either immediate or mediate, as where the water has not fallen from a sufficient height to become perpendicular, but is still affected by the curve given by its velocity before reaching the brink, or at the foot of a steep incline not sufficiently near the perpendicular for the water to fall clear of it.

The scouring action at such places is strong at the foot, though, as is quite intelligible without separate discussion, it is, in proportion to its obliquity, less violent and more diffused onwards than in impingement at a fully perpendicular fall.

On a rock or pier-head horizontal impingement may be said practically to produce no effect, this being a great difference from the result of the perpendicular movement, which latter force is well illustrated by the Latin phrase that "a drop often falling hollows out a stone."

Water thus falling freely through the accelerating attraction of gravity is naturally more effective than a deflected current descending merely because checked in front and pushed on by the stream behind, but able to progress in its downward course below the bed level only by pushing on, displacing and forcing to rise again elsewhere the other water and material ahead of it.

Horizontal impingement, when it occurs on a soft friable body like an earthen bank, &c., does, however, produce marked effects, which, with equal character of bank material, are greater or less according as the impingement is immediate or mediate, and rectangular or oblique.

The current of an inlet entering a canal at right angles is known to erode the bank opposite its entrance.

If the canal be otherwise empty, the action will be immediate and stronger, while if the canal be already fairly full of water, it will be mediate and weaker.

Similarly, a feeder stream entering a river at a considerable angle tends to communicate its own motion and thrust the main current against the opposite bank, and thus erode it.

And in a concave curve of a river bank, the set of the single current against it erodes by primary [horizontal, immediate, and oblique] impingement, besides the farther effects of secondary action on the bottom at the base of the bank.

Taking the scale already outlined, the strongest action would thus be that from a free fall, and which is primary and truly perpendicular or vertical in itself, and is immediate and fully rectangular or perpendicular to the plane of impingement in all four directions.

The weakest—that which derived from a current horizontal and oblique to the plane of primary impingement—is secondary and also oblique to the plane of its own incidence, and is mediate, or deadened and diffused by a cushion of comparatively quiet water.

But practically, a large proportion of engineering difficulties is connected with *secondary* impingement, the nature and mode of action of which being less apparent, have remained longer obscure than in the case of primary impingement, as at the foot of a water-fall, the effects of which, even though the action may not have been analysed or distinguished from friction, are evident, and are, therefore, the more easily foreseen and guarded against.

XVII.—Impingement of water on water.—When observation first suggested to the writer a recoil or deflection of water through impinging on water [and more especially even when the latter body is moving in the same direction, though more slowly than the impinging current], he hesitated at entertaining the idea.

Yet farther observation and experiment, and the collation of separately recorded facts regarding water action in canals and rivers, lead to the conclusion that such really takes place, and that few actions are more important to be understood in canal works than this recoil or deflection of water from water.

The writer first noticed it on the down-stream aspect of a small bridge with contracted water-way, the rushing current from which dashed into the wider and slower moving mass of water a little after leaving the openings. There it curled up and back in a foaming, roaring breaker. At the sides there was on the surface a distinct, though more gentle, back-flow or eddy. Underneath a deep pool was scoured out, the filling up of which by an advancing terrace has already been described.

There were thus visible on the surface in three directions the splaying-out movements of impingement, and the effect on the bottom afforded evidence of the action in the fourth.

As on the surface, the water in the up-swell and re-curving breaker at any moment is in the next merging into the onward current farther ahead, being replaced in the same breaker-form by the succeeding current water; so, doubtless also at the bottom, the down-sweep may first curve back a little, but the water in it has similarly soon to turn to an onward under-sweep or bottom scour, which carries on the sand stirred up by the down-sweep and farther on scours the bed by direct action.

The whole of this takes place at a deeper level than that of the general bed around, or possibly, than the original current would have reached in the way of ordinary scour had its velocity been maintained, and if part of its volume and force had not been diverted to a lower level by the obstruction of the slower moving water into which it dashed impingently.

Just at the issue from the bridge, the archway current could not scour beyond a certain shallow depth, as it presently encountered rock. Over this it carried its own high velocity, and the point of collision where the breaker rose was a little farther on where the rock had sunk away. At the farther end of the scour pool the rock was out of reach, and the rising slope of that end of the pool was of the ordinary sand and gravel.

While watching the current, an apparent alternation of activity and lull in the noise of the rushing foaming water caught my ear.

So regular was it that, for a time, I could not be sure but that it was only imaginary and due really to the pulsation of the arteries in one's own head become perceptible while attention was being strained.

But the eye showed that the quasi pulsating alternations of energy and comparative rest were real. They could be seen distinctly and steadily in the form and position of the up-curling breaker. Subsequently, in almost every kind of water movement or action observed, the same curious alternation could more or less be traced.

XVIII.—Impingement action in canals.—The present analysis of impingement action may be tested by applying it to known facts in canal and bridge experience.

One may pass over briefly the evident results of primary impingement on the bottom of falls, and the *immediate* foot of rapids.

At natural [*i. e.*, artificially unprotected] falls the most noticeable result is deepening of the bed at the foot and retrogression of the fall through the cliff being eroded and undermined at its base.

It may be said that the difference between falls, rapids, and inclines scarcely amounting to rapids, is not one of kind, but rather of degree, in receding more and more from vertical impingement.

It is interesting to observe that similarly, the results differ only in degree and not in kind.

Early experience on the Eastern Jumna Canal before its levels were regulated showed in portions with excessive slope in relation to the nature of the bed, that scour began at the lower extremity of such inclines, and retrograded, deepening the bed and eventually creating actual rapids, which increased in power as they cut backwards and became more abrupt.

As regards primary falling or vertical impingement of the current on the more level bed at the foot of the slope, it must in such cases be so oblique as to be insignificant.

Most of the scour is probably due to the secondary impingement of the more rapid incline current, deflected in its primary impingement on the slower water at the foot.

The down-sweep erodes the *toe* or extremity of the slope, and reduces it more or less nearly to the flatter level ahead. The toe is thus constantly retrograding, while naturally also the slope is becoming more abrupt as it is thus shortened, and so this retrogression of level tends to continue with increasing rapidity till brought up by some bar of rock where an actual fall may be constituted.

It is, I believe, stated that the *regimen* of a river is affected mostly by the conditions existing at its mouth, or at the lower extremity of any portion of its channel having a distinctly independent character, and that it thence extends up-stream. I have no detailed authority at hand to refer to at present, but I notice the point from its seeming connection with the action just mentioned and presently to be farther described.

Retrogression of bed-level may naturally be expected rather when the extra rapidity of the upper part of the current is originated by extra slope in that part of the channel, *i. e.*, by difference of channel-bed incline. The ultimate dependence of water motion on surface incline is not here questioned.

When the superior velocity of the upper portion is due simply to heading-up, or to extra flood entry up-stream, *i. e.*, to difference of stream-surface incline, there may be a pool scoured out, but I apprehend there will be less tendency for that pool to work backwards.

It might, indeed, do so if the current were to prolong the pool down-stream far enough to make it open into the channel without an ascending slope, and thus to constitute it practically a deeper part of the proper current channel, and not a mere local pool which does not really increase the effective water-way any more than is done by the wedge-shaped space on the up-stream side of a weir, and below its crest.

Cutting through the forward slope of a pool would resemble breaking down a submerged weir; the space then would become available for flow down to the level opened out, a difference of bed incline would be established at the upper end of the quondam pool, and retrogression might go on as in the other case.

It is known from experience that water *not* falling into a canal, but entering in horizontally, or at least on the canal's own plane of inclination, as when delivered onward from the foot of an ogee fall, or from the foot of a rapid, produces a special scour on the bed and sides of the canal *for some way beyond the foot.*

The water, though not falling *on* the canal bed, comes *into* the channel with some portion of the velocity or "way on it" which its previous descent had imparted.

Its velocity is thus in excess of that which can be maintained on the gentler slope of the canal bed.

The more rapid current dashes into the slower moving water ahead.

Impingement action and its consequences are established.

There is a down-sweep which impinges secondarily on the bed and cuts it up, and a lateral out-sweep which similarly works on the sides; while on the surface, there is an up-rising wave, or even a breaker, if the difference of velocity be great enough.

The action proceeds with lessening force far enough along the canal for the extra velocity of the entering current to be dissipated, after which the canal flow continues at the rate due to its own inclination, &c.

It is evident that [as has been practically observed at canals] the *previous* velocity is much more effectually got rid of by a fall than by a rapid, though, doubtless, greater strength of work is needed, concentrated in a small space at the fall foot than what has to be spread out over a larger area at a rapid.

The known use of a hollow basin or cistern at the foot of a fall, below the level of the canal bed ahead, is now more fully explained by this analysis.

Without this hollow retaining a cushion of water, the cascade would practically act with *immediate* impingement, needing a much stronger floor to withstand its fall. This point was, of course, well known before.

Then the outsplay would act, not only on the sides and rear of the fall all of which would, doubtless, be of masonry, *but it would act also freely onward into the canal channel.*

This onward splay would have immense velocity, and would impinge with corresponding force on the slower water in the canal. Down-sweep and lateral out-sweep would thus be established in the canal itself with such force as to destroy the bed and sides, unless strongly protected by masonry for a considerable distance onwards.

But with a sunken basin, provided it be large enough, while the bottom receives the primary impingement mediately, the sides below the canal bed-level receive the secondary impingement, not only in rear and laterally, *but also in the onward or canal direction.* Thus the water may enter the canal with little remains of its previous velocity, and more nearly at the rate due simply to the height in the basin over the height of the water in the canal in front.

The perfection of the plan would be, if by the form or arrangements of a mouth-channel [which could not be discussed within the limits of this summary], the water could be delivered into the ordinary bed of the canal simply at the velocity which would there be uniformly continued.

The larger the sunken reservoir or chamber, the better it would facilitate that result, and act somewhat also as a *moderator* in the way a lake entered by a flooded river moderates the flood for the issuing river below.

Increasing the size of the basin would necessarily have its practical limits in expense and use, &c., but to some extent there would be a counterbalancing economy in floorings and side-walls beyond it, as a large basin would dispose of nearly the whole of the secondary, as well as the primary impingement, the former of which action necessitates these protective works to be continued further on when the basin is smaller.

A fall, unless of considerable height, can scarcely impinge quite perpendicularly. There is a slight onward obliquity, and in the recoil there is a corresponding onward deflection.

The recoil wave or breaker, which would rise equally around the whole circuit of a truly vertical fall, rises therefore chiefly *ahead* of the point of incidence, and it would seem advisable to have the receiving basin large enough in the onward direction for that wave to be well within its area.

Otherwise, almost equally expensive works may be needed in flooring of reverse slope, and in side-walls, &c., further on. For, as I have frequently noticed, where surface agitation is seen, bottom disturbance may be inferred. If the whole depth of water partakes of the movement of which the surface agitation is a result, then [more or less] equal violence below may be supposed. If, however, the movement is only in the more superficial layers of water, with a mass of comparatively quiet water beneath, then disturbance at the bottom, though some may still be expected, will naturally be much weaker, the movements on the surface affecting the bottom only mediately through the cushion of quieter water below. [Note 7 L.]

XIX.—Impingement of water on air. Gratings at canal falls.—In relation to impingent action, the beneficial effect of gratings at canal falls may be examined by aid of the present analysis.

Thus, it is said, they firstly check the impulse from above and give the water a new and lower starting-point from which to begin gaining velocity.

Also that they serve to break up the massive body of falling water into many smaller streaks intermingled with air, and that in this way, the water is more spread out and falls, therefore, with less concentrated intensity of force on each equal area at bottom.

That second effect merits study.

A falling body tends, under the influence of gravity, to accelerate its pace during every second of its fall.

In vacuum it might do so without check. But in air it has to overcome the resistance of that fluid, which is in proportion to the impinging surface, but increases as the square of the velocity.

A bulky body, like a sphere or cube, which has considerable mass or weight in proportion to its surface exposed to resistance, has such momentum in falling that it is *comparatively* little retarded by the resistance of the air.

But if the thick massive body be beaten out into a broad thin plate, and be made to descend, not edgeways, but on the flat, it will encounter on its increased surface such increased resistance from the air in proportion to its own mass or weight [which will be merely the same as before] that practically it will fall at a much slower rate.

The slowness of descent of a parachute, and even ascent in the case of a paper kite, catching the wind obliquely, are known facts.

But a liquid like water is liable to have its body, as it were, beaten out, and thus horizontally extended by its own impingement on air.

It is a familiar fact that a small body of a water falling over a cliff, high in proportion to the volume of the stream, is apt to be dissipated *as a body* before arriving at the bottom, which it then reaches merely in the form of a widely-spread shower.

Here, then, is a marked result on water, even from impingement merely on air, so that deflection or other movement and its consequences from impingement on other water, need be no matter of surprise.

The falling sheet or column first grows taperingly thinner as the central parts fall more rapidly than the surface layers exposed to the resistance of the air. Finally, the falling water loses continuity and breaks into drops, which do not reach the bottom at a narrow point, but descend in a widely dispersed shower.

Gratings at a canal fall seem thus to produce some of the effects which air would cause if the fall were from an extreme height. [Note 8 L.]

XX.—Conditions at continuous obstructions, weirs, &c.—A gap in the subject would be left if the effects of continuous obstructions like weirs right across a channel were not adverted to.

The action at the down-stream side will be noticed farther on.

On the up-stream aspect, under what seem to be the most common circumstances, silt is deposited in the channel, while under others it is not.

The silting effect is what I have chiefly seen, and this part was first written from that observation, and from finding mention of silt at Madras anicuts.

Thus, at the Koomrari and Bhunrar streams near Nowgong, a causeway raised about two feet above the ordinary bed-level has caused silting on the up-stream side flush with the roadway, except in the deep-stream line, where there are small culvert openings at the piers and abutments of which the scour is strong.

The floods which rise 6 or 8 feet over the causeways appear to have, or at any rate they leave, no scouring effect against the up-stream border when they come *fair on*; the only action of that kind being where a side drain or nullah enters the channel close above the causeway, and its oblique or cross current tends to scour along the edge. Troublesome results therefrom are, however, easily prevented by a rough stone slope or step being sunk in the sand below the edge-level. The side current then scours down on this, and no more.

Whatever the condition *during* floods, the silting up as just described is found on their subsidence, and as the causeways are made of loose boulders resting in one case merely on sand, and set only a few feet deep, it would appear that any disturbance of the sand below the causeway level cannot exceed a few inches, for, if there was deeper action, the causeways could scarcely escape injury as they do. Yet the velocity is not small, for at times when the current has been low enough to go wholly through the culvert openings, I have measured a rate of six feet per second, while in floods it is much higher.

At the Morar River near Gwalior, a weir 19 feet high caused a silting of 14 feet in depth before certain sluices that had been kept closed for two or three years were opened again. These now keep open a narrow channel to them scoured through the silt, and seem to prevent further accumulation in the general width of the channel.

But experience on canals shows that a weir or bar a few feet high, placed on the crest of a fall, *does not cause silting up.*

Such bars were placed at certain falls on the Ganges Canal to check the velocity of approach, which tended to cut up the channel a little above the falls; and they succeeded in preventing or remedying this scour without inducing silt above the canal bed proper. [*See Roorkee Professional Papers*, 1st Series, Vol. I, page 38.]

The movement of the deep water on the up-stream aspect of a weir may be traced by a body just heavy enough to sink.

It is swept slowly along the bottom till near the weir, and then it rises and goes over in the fall.

Under certain circumstances, this movement of the water below the weir-level is active enough to raise and carry over it all the material brought on by the current, thus preventing silt, while under other circumstances it is not strong enough to do so, and silt accumulates.

Coarse sand and gravel which, in the free channel are merely swept along the bottom by velocities which raise and carry fine sand and clay in suspension, will doubtless tend

more to silt at weirs than the latter material, especially as the deep water in taking its upward turn at the weir face, whatever substance it may lift that is enveloped in it, from such body being on or above the general surface of the bottom, has not the same tendency to cut into, scoop out and throw up material from below that general surface, which the down-sweep at piers has.

It may be supposed that, with greater head and velocity above a weir-level, as compared with its height, the stronger will be the movement below it; and that the non-silting at a bar 4 or 5 feet high, above an *un*-widened canal fall, may be accounted for by the proportionate relations between the bar height, the current and the bed material.

At the Morar Weir, on the other hand, the channel is about double the width it has a little higher up; and the current being thus spread out, is slower and shallower above the weir-level than if the channel were not thus expanded. With this gentler current the movement at bottom seems to be so much reduced as to allow silt to accumulate up to within some 5 feet of the weir crest, above which level again the floods may rise as much more.

But at the Koomrari and Bhurar Causeways, there is no widening out of the channel, and yet the floods leave the bed silted up as described, the material being coarse gravelly sand.

As regards the object of this paper, however, it suffices to notice that, seemingly from the want of lateral or inferior issue, there does not appear to be at the up-stream base of continuous obstructions a tendency to the peculiar down-digging scour found at obstacles, such as piers, &c., which, after impeding a current, next allow it to pass by their side.

But if, from imperfect construction, or want of repair, a weir lets water continuously pass in any considerable quantity beneath or through it, there seem, from experiments on a small scale, to be movements set up in the water at the up-stream face which do maintain a hollow along it, even though silt is in progress immediately higher up. [Note 9 L.]

If also a current does not come *fair-on* at a weir, whether from obliquity in part of the stream, or in the bank, or from side contraction of channel just before or at the weir, or from other cause,—oblique down-sweep seems to be favored, ending farther on in a strong rise from the very bottom up to the overfall. If the obliquity proceeds from both sides, the uprise at the meeting may be of boiling-up intensity.

SECTION C.

PRODUCING CONDITIONS AND THEIR EFFECTS.

XXI.—Producing conditions of scour at piers.—The producing conditions on which the depth and breadth of the scour hollow at piers, &c., depend, appear to be several in number, such as [1] the velocity, and [2] depth of current; the form of pier as to [3] the obtuseness of its cut-water, and [4] its transverse width; [5], the fineness and looseness of the bed material; and possibly also on [6] the comparative freedom of the stream from being previously laden with earthy matter.

With increase of these conditions, the scour excavation may, under certain limits and reservations of mutual proportion in the case of some of them, be expected to increase, and *vice versâ.*

Perhaps one might say that, while the two first, *viz.*, velocity and depth of current proper, supply the intensity and amount of the original moving force, the two next, *viz.*, the bluffness of cut-water and transverse width of pier, affect the character and amount of the deflection of that force which causes the peculiar scour; and that of the two last, the fineness and looseness of bed material, regulate the effect which that diverted force can produce thereon, and that, finally, the comparative freedom from previous admixture of this material with the current influences its power of acting on the fresh material it encounters at the pier base.

It is not possible to discuss separately and completely within the limits of this abstract the share of each of these conditions in the final result, or the modifications thereof by variations in the mutual proportions of the several producing elements.

In fact, precision on these points has yet to be experimentally attained, whatever general approximations may now be possible.

There are probably certain mutual proportions which are the most effective for scour, and any departure from these may lessen the effect. Thus, an increase of one of the elements beyond its best proportion implies a disproportionate deficiency of some of the others, and the result may possibly be impairment of joint result, notwithstanding increase of one of them.

It is not probable that all these have an equal share in the conjoint effect, or that each acts with indiscriminate equality on the several parts or proportions of pier scour, such as the depth and breadth of its separate zones; or that variation in one producing condition, such as doubling or halving it, even within the limits of its best proportion, will affect to the same extent [*i. e.*, double or halve] that result which is the joint product of several.

Regarding the general effect of [1] *velocity*, and [5] *fineness and incohesion of bed material*, there can be no doubt.

Of the effect of the [4] *transverse width of pier*, and the [3] *bluffness of cut-water* form, within certain proportionate relations to current, there probably will be none, when,

after a few experiments, this scour is recognised to be a purely topical action from impingement, strictly confined to the immediate border of the pier* or obstruction, not produced simply or directly by the high velocity of the current, and not, therefore, operating in other places where that, though equally at work, is so alone, as in the rest of the channel width, or arch water-way.

* Of course there is usually a shallowing prolongation of the scour hollow for some little way beyond the piers on the down-stream side, but the *special* scouring work is done at the up-stream border, and to a lessening extent along the shoulders and sides of the pier.

J. P. S.

Being, in fact, generated jointly by the current, *and* by the obstruction thereto, it cannot be produced by the current alone, although the velocity of the latter may be high, and being so, will cause correspondingly active on-scour of the ordinary kind such as occurs where there is no obstruction.

The subject will, however, sufficiently occupy a separate Part. I have here spoken only of piers, &c., of ordinary dimensions, and not of elongated obstructions, such as spurs with a channel at one end, or detached break-waters with channels at both; the proportions of current to which usually suffice only to scour at and near the free extremities, and may even permit accumulation of silt at the landward end and middle, respectively.

Though [6] *clearness*, or *freedom from earthy admixture*, may possibly have less influence in this than it is described to have in ordinary on-scour, yet it seems probable that, to some extent, turbidity, or an already laden condition of the water, will operate similarly here also in dulling or hampering the intensity of action.

There remains one condition, *viz.*, [2] *depth of current*, which I have classed from all I have been able to observe as increasing pier-scour within at least the limits of the small scale that has come under my own notice, and, if I do not judge incorrectly, within those also of the most common proportions of masonry piers and ordinary rivers.

Within the ordinary or average conditions in view are not meant to be included the cases of such exceptionally narrow piers as the iron screw-piles on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, or such excessively deep streams as the Jumna when in flood at Allahabad.

The above view as to depth appears to differ from what has been already mentioned from the experience† of a practical observer, as to increased depth of a current diminishing its scouring and transporting energy.

† See pamphlet by Mr. T. Login, C. E., F. R. S. E., on a method of protecting foundations, Umballa, 1872.

There is not room here to discuss the difference in all its details, but it may be remarked that the opinion quoted has been based chiefly on observation of, and refers primarily to, simple onward scour and transporting capacity from unobstructed high velocity; and has been applied to scour at piers under the original view of the action at them being of the same nature.

My impression at present is that [increasing] depth of current primarily and more directly affects [in the way of increase] the *breadth* of the down-sweep and the inner zone; while velocity has more immediate influence on the depth of this excavation zone.

But, with so quaquaversally pressing a substance as water, and so mobile a material as sand, the several producing conditions work together and help each other as will be attempted to be illustrated in next Part.

So far as I have yet been able to judge, the impinging [and scouring] power of the down-sweep from a current 20 feet deep at a pier of ordinary dimensions may, even with merely equal velocity, be expected to be greater than that from a current only half the above depth, and though the depth of scour would not be doubled, its breadth, I think, would be increased, as also to some extent its depth.

One practical inference drawn from the experience quoted as to the ordinary onward scouring or transporting power of currents of equal velocity decreasing in some degree as the depth increases, is stated to be that stones or other material of a lightness in each piece, which would be swept away in a current of a certain shallowness, will remain unmoved in a current of greater depth, though of equal velocity.

The impression I derived from observation on a small scale here appears counter to the above experience on a larger scale.

But though, according to that impression, heavy material, *immediately at the bottom level of the current proper*, would more easily be moved by down-sweep impingement from a current vertically tall above it, than by the same down-movement from a shallower stream of equal velocity, yet if, for the simple term *depth of current* as employed in the opinion already quoted, in which, indeed, a distinction between the proper current depth, and the scour depth below it, is not made, there be substituted the expression *total or aggregate depth, both of current proper and of scour excavation*, then the present writer arrives at the same practical conclusion as that in the quoted opinion, *viz.*, as to material being more able to resist transportation at a greater depth, *i. e., joint depth*, than at a less.

The force of the down-sweep is derived from the current proper, which, in its onward and undeflected direction, dips only a little into the upper zone level.

Supposing, then, that the deeper the current is down to *that point*, the more it helps the velocity in producing scour, provided certain proportions of obstacle to current are maintained; still, with every foot that the down-sweep descends below the bottom of the current proper from which it is derived, it, with its sequence of other movements, is expended more and more in scouring out the sand and opposing the in-fall, which latter rapidly increases by the spread of the outer slope, increasing with greater depth of the scour excavation.

At a certain depth the down-sweep ceases to have power of operating further, and the up-rush can just maintain the scour hollow against the in-fall. This limit is naturally reached sooner with heavy material to be thrown out than with light. That is to say, heavier material will resist movement and ejection by the down-sweep and subsequent up-rush at a smaller *joint* depth than light material; and the heavier it is, it will be able to remain stationary at a smaller joint depth; *vice versâ*, the lighter it is, the further down it must be in the joint depth before it can resist movement.

Thus, when the scour depth is coupled with the depth of the current proper, and the depth is described jointly from the current surface downward to the bottom of the scour hollow, the same practical conclusion as already quoted is reached, as to similar material being less transportable at a greater [*joint*] depth than at a less. [Note 10 L.]

I must add that, in the foregoing remarks I am not questioning the conclusion of an experienced professional observer as to the ordinary onward scouring and transporting power of water diminishing in some degree with increase of depth, the velocity being the same.

Several points, indeed, suggest themselves that might help to explain such result. But these points, so far as they have yet occurred to me, do not seem equally to explain why the effects of two down-sweep columns of different vertical measures down to the bottom of the current proper, having the same velocities, but *other proportions according to the respective lengths*, should differ in this way that the longer should have the smaller scouring power.

However, beyond the greater risk of inaccuracy of conclusions from a small scale, there is in observing at merely one locality the difficulty of distinguishing and eliminating the effects of increased velocity from those of increased depth, as at the same place, in a natural channel, there is, of course, always higher velocity with the greater depth.

Where the proportion of pier width to current depth is not adequately maintained, the existence of an interfering element, presently to be discussed, is intelligible, which may account for a reduction of scour after a certain depth of current proportionate to pier width is exceeded. But apart from this, I am, from limited observation on a small scale merely at one place, not entitled to speak with confidence that there may not be other interfering elements hitherto undetected, which, even in this special scour, may, with increasing current depth, grow so rapidly as finally to turn the balance and lessen the effect.

XXII.—Form of pier as the artificial element in the producing conditions.—Of the producing conditions mentioned in the last Part, four, *viz.*, the velocity and depth of current, the nature of the bed material and the admixture of particles thereof in the stream are natural elements of the impingement action, little under our control in natural streams though in canals some of them can be more or less regulated.

But the *form of pier* [or other obstruction] *is an artificial condition more or less within our control*, and thus merits more detailed consideration than was given in the preceding Part.

A fixed pier in a current may be compared with a vessel moving through still-water, the difference consisting in the interchange of position of the force and resistance in solid and liquid, respectively.

That horizontal outline with which a deep vessel of a certain general size would require least power to propel it at a certain speed, *i. e.*, the form which would encounter least resistance in passing through the water at that rate, might theoretically be the best for a pier of the same general dimensions to offer least resistance to a current of similar velocity. A ship, however, needs buoyancy, and a pier stability. In the *vertical* line, a cut-water sloping forwards above would not be so good as the "*Ram*" form of bow, which causes a great up-roll of water. See Part XXXII regarding slopes.

A tub is the very synonym for a bad sailing ship, like an old fashioned dumpy Dutch sloop, or Newcastle collier brig, as compared with the performance of a clipper ship built on well designed lines. (Note 11 L.)

The ship form exactly followed in a pier might, however, be weak in the cross-stream direction, and the cut-water might be too sharp and thin to resist injury from floating timber or drifting boats. And the side length might offer too great obstruction to an oblique current.

(With two bodies of equal cross-section and stem-outline, one of them merely as long as it is broad, while the other is, within certain limits, longer, resistance to movement in water is less in the case of the latter.

Of two cut-waters, the one semi-circular, and the other sloping to an angle of 90 degrees, the former, I have seen stated, encounters something less than two-thirds, and the latter rather more than one-half of the resistance which their directly transverse basal section would meet.)

Still the general principle of having greater length in the stream line than thickness across stream, from which also results greater stability of base in the direction of the ordinary stream force to be encountered, and of having the up-stream extremity sloped off in a more or less sharp cut-water outline, has been followed in bridges generally, though of late there have been some exceptions. (Note 12 L.)

Experiments by the writer (on a small scale, it is true), have indicated that, with other conditions equal, great difference in back-scour effect is caused by variations in the size and form of pier, the effect increasing by a progressive rapidity, with increase in the cross-stream breadth of pier and bluffness of its cut-water.

Simple experiment will show, and easy calculation will explain, that downward columns of force of equal intensity will, with their subsequent up-rush, succeed in making and maintaining excavations in sand or other fine, loose and moveable material in some degree deeper, as the columns have larger transverse sectional areas, so as to act on a larger space, while doing so with equal intensity of force on each point or area unit.

Though the quality or intensity of force in each equal area is the same, yet, as the aggregate area is increased in one case, so also the quantity or amount of force is greater in it than in another which has not been increased, and hence the total of the scour effect is greater.

Even if the depth of current primarily and chiefly affect the breadth of the inner zone it will, I apprehend, within the limits elsewhere adverted to, still aid the velocity in increasing the zone depth, for, with increasing depth of excavation, the outer zone of in-fall is constantly extending its periphery, and the in-fall of sand thus increases so rapidly, that it will much sooner overpower a narrow excavating force [*i. e.*, of small sectional area], and so prevent further deepening than it can overcome a broad one of equal intensity per equal area.

In a rough, mechanical way one might say that, at a pier of given breadth, the column of down-sweep force has to operate in four directions while scouring out, *viz.*, on the bottom, on each of the two sides of the hollow scoured in the first direction, and in front or up-stream.

In rear it rests against the pier, and has no work to do.

But in the first direction it has originally to stir up and push aside the bottom material, and in the other three, to eject by its final up-rush that disturbed material, and oppose the constant in-fall of sand from those three sides into the excavation.

The work to be done, or resistance to be overcome by the single column of down-sweep may thus be represented by the number 4.

But let the pier be doubled in breadth; the down-sweep will now be of double sectional area, or, say, consisting of two columns; these together will have to work on two areas at bottom, on one at each side of the duplicate column, and on two in front. That is, resistance represented by 6, as compared with a force of 2.

The opposed sides of the parallel columns have no work to do directly, but whatever amount of force each could separately have exercised, cannot be lost. Doubtless it strengthens the action in those directions in which sand is encountered, and this may explain how the scour hollow at a pier obstruction of double breadth is not merely doubly broad across stream, as it must be, but it is wider also in the up-stream direction, and is likewise deeper than at an obstruction of single breadth.*

* Let a man dig a hole one yard square in sand at the foot of a rock. He has to excavate the bottom and to throw back the in-fall on three sides.

Next, let two men side by side dig an oblong hole of two square yards.

Each man has no in-fall from the side of his neighbour to contend with, but only on two sides, so that with equal labor he can work more on the bottom, or on those sides, and thus deepen and broaden the space more than the single man could do in the single yard.

J. P. S.

Where the breadth increased to 4, the numbers would be 10 to 4.

These rough proportions successively of 4, 3 and 2½ to 1 may, perhaps, serve to illustrate, though, not of course, exactly to define, the fact, that increase in the *breadth* of an obstruction within proportionate limits as aforesaid leads to increase in *depth* and up-stream width as well as in cross-stream breadth of the consequent scour excavation.

But after the obvious direct result on the cross-stream measure of the scour, it seems to me that the next most marked effect from increase of pier width will be on the depth.

It is a simple, yet striking, experiment to take a plank and place it on one end in a stream active enough to be sweeping its bed sand along.

When holding it with the edge to the stream, there is hardly any action, but on gradually turning it round, the down sweep and scour are rapidly developed, until finally, when the flat width is fairly opposed to the current, the action is greatest. Laid lengthways, edge down and broadside to stream, a plank, very long in relation to current velocity and depth, is scoured merely at and near the free ends, while sand may accumulate at the middle.

Yet if this disproportionately long cross-stream obstruction be placed with a certain obliquity to the stream, it will be scoured to a moderate extent throughout, just as the opposing, *i. e.*, the concave, bank of a winding stream is scoured.

The two first cases illustrate the point that, within certain limits of proportion between obstacle and stream, equal velocities of current, &c., produce greater depth, as well as more expanse of scour against a broad obstruction or pier, than against a narrow one, and

also that, with a given proportionate breadth, it is more intense when that breadth receives the current directly on a square-headed, or almost directly on a bluff-headed, cut-water, than when the breadth is fined off into a sharp cut-water, so as to receive the impingence obliquely.

The two next cases show that when the obstacle is disproportionately broad to the current, the latter is unable to scour its middle portion when directly opposed, but that in this case scouring is facilitated by obliquity. These latter points are not devoid of practical bearings on some works.

An actually square-headed pier might, theoretically, seem much the worst of all, but practically, the scouring action at a circular pier [a weighted hogshead having been used for experiment] has appeared little inferior.

At a square-headed pier, as the impingement is more direct or perpendicular over a greater breadth than at any other form of pier, the down-sweep is most active, and the depth continuously great along the up-stream face. Hence the inference that impingement scour will be much worse with this form of pier than with any other. And so it probably would be but for some modifying circumstances.

The lateral out-sweep of the current proper from a square-headed pier, and the finally lateral movements from both zones set considerably across the current, and with comparatively little down-stream obliquity. The on-sweep of sand by the current tends thus to fill up speedily the lateral prolongation of the scour from a square-headed pier.

With a cylindrical pier, however, the lateral sweep of the current and issue from both zones while still powerful, set much less decidedly out from the pier, and across the stream. There is a greater tendency in the scour trough to hug the side of the pier so as to carry its main depth with but little diminution beyond the up-stream semi-circumference, and thus to continue it in a horse-shoe shape around a greater proportion of the circuit than occurs at a square or any other shape of pier.

In all the forms the down-stream extremity of a pier is less exposed than the upper, or even than the sides.

But, so far as I have been able to observe, the cylindrical form appears, in proportion to its peripheral measure, more liable to be denuded by scour than, perhaps, any other shape of pier that has been tried.

A circular pier may thus be said to be deeply scoured to one-half of its circumference and to be considerably denuded for a still farther portion.

Of an elongated pier, on the other hand, probably not one-fourth, and, perhaps, much less, is exposed to the *worst* scour.

The circular form, however, is at no greater disadvantage when attacked by an oblique current, while an elongated pier is more endangered when attacked on the side.

The analysis of this scour showing that it is a strictly topical, or *immediately* local action at the up-stream base of piers, abutments and wing-walls, and not a general scour action across the whole channel* that is to be feared, attention may be more directed to reducing this local action by form of pier and adjuncts with less apprehension than formerly, from simple high velocity of unimpeded current elsewhere in the general channel or the arch water-ways.

* Unless there is a flooring or apron across it, imperfect in some of the conditions presently to be described as essential to the safety of such protective works themselves.
J. P. S.

The plank-edge experiment first suggested the existence of some interfering influence.

There seemed nothing to imply that the down-sweep deflection at it was not as strong per equal cross-stream measure as at the plank-face. But it not only did not produce a corresponding scour effect on its own narrower area, but it produced scarcely any effect at all. What was the cause? The explanation which suggested itself was that the down-sweep water is in contact laterally with the onward current rushing at right angles to the former, and with greater force as being undeflected.

The two currents when in contact must rub on and interfere with each other, but the stronger will have most effect. This will be to entangle, drag and carry on with it the outer side layers of down-sweep. The latter being thus, as it were, peeled, becomes narrower from side to side as it descends, so that in the case of a tall narrow obstacle, when finally it reaches the bottom, it plays merely on an almost linear space in the stream line, on which its effect is instantly overpowered by the general on-sweep of sand.

At the plank-face again, the down-sweep was similarly interfered with, but, from its greater cross-stream measure, it could better afford it. A sufficiency of the medial parts of the down-sweep reached the bottom to have a fair working area, the necessity for which, in relation to other conditions, I have already attempted to elucidate.

If, now, the plank-edge and stream depth be equally multiplied till the former is of the thickness of an ordinary masonry pier, the latter will be an *extraordinarily* deep river, but the relative proportions being the same, there is nothing to indicate that the result

would differ from the former beyond the proportion due to different magnitude, or that the effect, which is small at the plank-edge, would be otherwise than small in similar proportion to the depth on the great scale.

I had seen the iron screw-piles used on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, and had read newspaper accounts of flood disasters to its bridges, and while working out the above subject I felt that, if the ideas which had suggested themselves were correct, it would not be scour which worked the mischief at those piles, tall thin columns as they are, in relation to the deep-flooded Nerbudda. Subsequently I found that the damage there was really not from scour.

But the masonry piers of the Jumna Bridge at Allahabad present a more difficult case. The river in flood may be 60 feet deep, but the piers being about 25 feet in cross-stream measure, cannot be considered disproportionately thin as compared with the depth.

The bed is of sand, in which the foundations are sunk about 43 feet. No scour damage has occurred at them that I have heard of.

Yet, if other things are equal, why has much worse scour not occurred at these larger piers in a deeper stream than at the circular piers of the Delhi and Punjab Railway?

There are certain differences at the Allahabad piers, *viz.*, cut-water form, footing projections of foundation, especially beyond cut-water, and greater length of base in the stream line, the beneficial effects of which will be elucidated farther on; but still the point remains for investigation, whether there is in excessive depth, without disproportionate narrowness of pier, a hampering effect on pier scour as described in relation to ordinary unobstructed scour. Is there another element in the matter not yet detected, or is it some farther proportionate relation between those already considered, as, *e. g.*, one between velocity and depth, that requires to be ascertained?

XXIII.—Amount and proportions of scour at piers.—The absolute amount of impingement scour mentioned in a previous para. to be sometimes very great, depends on the combined result of the several producing conditions already detailed.

The proportionate measure of the different parts varies with variations in these several producing conditions, but with a brisk current, a bulky pier, contraction of water-way and afflux, and with coarse sand, the following proportions have been observed:—

Taking the depth of the current proper as one, the depth of the outer zone below the former may be one more, and that of the inner zone one again below that of the outer, giving the depths thus, as 1, 2 and 3, respectively. The cross-stream measure of the pier itself in these cases was represented by 3. [Note 13 L.]

It is to be noticed that back-scour depth is always in addition to, and below the depth caused by the ordinary on-scour of, the unimpeded current.

By current is meant here the *current proper*, as, although it dips somewhat into the scour hollow, yet, on the whole, an entirely different set of movements as summarised in preceding Parts exist in it.

Those movements have been detailed as fully as I could trace them in the longer notes of which the present description is an outline.

The limit to the possible depth of the current proper at any place is practically an important point to be known.

The usual bed may be lowered by the ordinary on-scour of the onward stream, and such extra depth must be reckoned in that of the current proper, as it is from and below that level, *viz.*, the bottom of the real onward and impinging current, that back-scour operates.

Like the depth, the breadth also of back-scour varies with differences of the producing conditions.

Under circumstances similar to those already mentioned in illustrating the proportions of depth, the breadth has often been observed about equal to the depth.

Thus, a total depth of three in the inner zone, close to the pier stem, might be accompanied by an aggregate breadth of both zones, similarly of three from the cut-water surface to the circumference of the outer zone, and this might be pretty fairly divided between the two.

At other times the outer zone would have the greater width.

The extreme width of inner zone which may be scoured out at any pier, or other work, is a second point of great practical importance.

The greater the velocity of current, the more strongly is the inner zone developed.

With diminishing velocity, the relative proportions of the outer predominate; and finally, as ejective energy in the inner dies out, the in-fall from the outer zone and the on-sweep of sand from the general bed by the current fill up the excavation.

While a current after a flood is diminishing in rapidity, and especially when it has become comparatively feeble, experiments are apt to be complicated by the scour excavation being partly due to the previous greater activity of current through the on-sweep [in coarse sand, at any rate] not filling it up so rapidly as the diminishing force of the down-sweep would really permit.

In fact, in a current of *diminishing* rapidity, both simple on-sweep and impingement down-sweep are weakened.

Till the above was detected, some experiments yielded very puzzling results, which there is not room to detail here.

In such case the safest way was found to be to fill up the excavation artificially with sand, and let the current scour it out again to the extent of its power under its velocity at the time, after which the experiments could be tried again.

As to greater depth of current causing probably greater width of down-sweep and true impingement scour, this may be intelligible from the mechanical illustration of a soft rod beaten on the end. A thick rod will give a thicker out-curl than a thin one.

Or a simple diagram would illustrate it, as if one supposed the half of a current depth to curl downwards, the down-curl would have a thickness equal to half the depth of the current.

The deeper current would thus give a broader down-sweep, and this would necessarily produce a broader impingement scour.

The above illustrative proportion might imply that half the current depth joins in the down-sweep, and that, consequently the breadth of the inner zone will not exceed half the current depth. But from my experiments it would seem that more than half the current depth at the pier surface is often or generally engaged in down-sweep, though possibly at times there may be less.

The internal proportions and external relations of the two zones, and the several modifications thereof by alterations of the several producing conditions, could, however, only be correctly ascertained by an immense number of carefully repeated and varied experiments.

The breadth of the inner zone in coarse gravelly sand, at any rate, appears to exceed that of the down-sweep merely by the narrow base of the steep ejection slope, or a very little more.

The breadth of the down-sweep seems to coincide below with the breadth of the up-roll and up-swell on the surface around the pier head. These are quite distinct from and above the general damming up or afflux, the *head* from which, however, doubtless adds to the power of the down-sweep.

The up-roll, meaning thereby the water which curls or wells up in immediate contact with the cut-water surface, is the most easily distinguished, because the up-swell just outside it rises less highly and actively, and is often masked by ripples from the onward surface current running up over it till near the cut-water.

The real breadth of the up-swell can thus be seen best when the current is comparatively gentle, and in certain lights which are not too strong.

Both up-roll and up-swell, however, are merely parts of the same thing, *viz.*, the upward portion of the general out-spread of the water on impingement.

In the up-roll there was very observable that alternation of comparative activity and lull which first struck me in connection with the noise and form of the breaker wave, where a contracted bridge stream dashed into a body of quieter water, and which alternation appeared to exist in every form of water action observed.

At first, before I noticed the broader up-swell, I thought the up-curl alone might indicate the entire thickness of the down-sweep from the pier surface outwards, as doubtless it does correspond with its most active portion.

As the up-curl is scarcely one quarter as broad as the inner scour zone, protective measures, as will afterwards appear, would have been comparatively easy had that supposition proved correct.

In the preceding Part it was mentioned that it is within certain limits of proportion between obstacle and stream that the scour increases with increase in the cross-stream measure of the obstruction.

A spur thrown out from a river bank is scoured at its free end, and most strongly at the corner of its up-stream side with the stream-line edge of the extremity.

From it towards the bank the scour grows less,—and finally silt is favoured.

Should the junction with the bank be cut through, that extremity will also be scoured, but if the cross-stream measure be sufficiently great in proportion to the water passing onwards, the scour may not reach its centre, where even silt may remain.

A weir across a wide part of a channel, and broken through at one or both extremities, would be similarly circumstanced.

But with all ordinary proportions of piers to current, the scour round the cut-water appears aggravated by increased thickness of pier.

XXIV.—Two points of importance—Depth of current proper, width of impingent deflection.—The two points mentioned in the preceding Part [XXIII] as being of practical importance may be here brought together, *viz.*:—

(1).—The lowest bottom level of current proper which may be encountered at any place,

(2).—The extreme width of the inner zone of back-scour which may be there excited at any particular pier, wing-wall, &c.

I have already remarked that the current proper does not, especially at the central point of impact, predominate in, or even occupy the scour excavation, and that, indeed, it only dips partially into the plane of the upper zone, *i. e.*, it strikes on the pier with any effective impinging force, very little below the level of the bed immediately up-stream from the margin of the outer zone.

Also that the level of the bed may itself be lowered during a flood by ordinary on-scour, and that whatever depth it has, or thus acquires, contributes for the time to down-sweep action, and that at this depth-level the bottom of the effective current proper has to be reckoned.

In the tailing off prolongations of pier scour, which are more or less in the line of the stream, and also in originally oblique impingement scour, the current dips farther into the excavation, and blends more in the scouring action.

Of course, in the simple shallowing prolongations after the pier is fairly passed, it is on-scour which is at work.

If, as I have supposed, the depth of current has, among the other producing conditions more than an average share in contributing to the breadth of the down-sweep and inner zone it will presently appear that the depth of current proper in the two respects of absolute depth, and of the lowest point to which that depth has at any time and place to be reckoned is an element in impingement scour deserving of careful consideration.

The practical bearings of these two points will be discussed in a subsequent Part.

SECTION D.

FLOOD INJURIES AND SAFEGUARDS.

XXV.—Different structures differently attacked by floods.—Different structures are dfferently attacked by floods.

Thus, an *anicut weir* or *dam* is chiefly attacked at its down-stream skirt* by the impingement of the falling water of the overflow.

* We already use the word "*apron*" to signfy the covering or flooring of masonry to protect the part now in view; so the term "*skirt*" may be allowable to indicate the part itself, though the expression "outskirt" or "train" would be more precisely accurate.

However, there can be no serious objection, while there is some convenience in designating that part the skirt the covering for which we already call the apron.

J. P. S.

The conditions existing on the up-stream side have been discussed in Part XX, and it is sufficient here to notice that there is not a tendency to the particular down-sweep scour at the up-stream skirt [Note 14 L]. That is more particularly if the stream comes fair-on. Obliquity of approach favours oblique down-sweep, turning finally into an up-rise to escape by the overfall.

Raised bridge floorings, if not extended up-stream, as far as the down-sweep from the piers, are differently circumstanced, as will be noticed further on. At them there will be scour.

Although the ordinary tendency of a continuous bar or weir is to check scour above it, or even to cause silt, yet, under some circumstances, especially when the channel is narrowed as it approaches the bar, and the velocity and volume of the current are high in relation to the height thereof, a current, strong enough to be lowering its bed up-stream by ordinary on-scour, may carry this process on to the upper edge of the bar, or raised flooring itself. This will more readily be the case when the bed material is fine and light so as to be easily lifted and carried by the stream, in place of being merely swept along its bed.

If the foundation of a weir be not carried deep enough, or the soil below it be not impervious enough, there may, from the "head" pressure of the water on the up-stream side, be leakage beneath it, appearing at the down-stream skirt; but I am here discussing more particularly dangers from flood currents. To some of these dangers, however, such leakage under pressure may, when continued and excessive, assimilate. *Vide* Part XXVII, *&c.*

The down-stream skirt has to be protected by an apron of masonry tailed off with a broad fringing† of boulder work, or by a sloping talus of massive boulders.

† *Fringe* from following out the idea of an apron already familiar.

J. P. S.

Bridge piers, &c., on the other hand, are attacked specially at the up-stream skirt, and to a less extent along the side skirt. On the down-stream side, though involved in a continuation of the scour hollow from the upper aspect, they are comparatively little attacked close at the skirt, though, where the water-way is much contracted, or the flooring raised at the bridge, a particular scour is established a very little below it which may more or less affect the down-stream skirts.

That scour is the scour produced by impingement of more rapid on less rapid water as already explained; the archway currents having a greater velocity, from their contraction and the afflux above the bridge, than the general and wider current below. The scour pool thus produced slopes first downwards to its full depth, and then upwards, and is more or less elongated in the stream line, instead of the short, abrupt, transverse hollow at the up-stream skirt of a solid obstruction.

Around the latter, however, the scour will also pass for some way completing the outline of the letter U reversed, *i. e.*, the curve being up-stream.

The scour at the down-stream side may reach back to the very skirt of the piers, &c. but usually the greatest depth is a little further on, the chief intensity of action appearing to be at that place where, on the surface, the archway stream forms an up-curling wave or breaker on the general body of water ahead.

The higher the velocity of the impinging stream, the further down-stream that wave appears, as if the quicker current carried its own acquired velocity, and pushed every thing in front of it for a greater way before the slower water below is able to check it.

There is lateral out-sweep also below a contracted bridge water-way, though its effect is more easy to be seen in a canal, with capacity strictly limited to the quantity of water it has to convey than in a natural channel.

That lateral out-sweep, if it impinge on a bank, may erode this by a horizontal secondary impingement. If that movement be strong enough, a down-sweep may be established from the bank, giving rise to a tertiary vertical impingement on the bed at the bank skirt.

The wing-walls below a bridge, of course, resist the horizontal secondary impingement, but they may thus be scoured at the skirt by the tertiary.

In a very narrow channel the out-sweep from a thick pier might perhaps cause lateral action on the up-stream side, but from the tendency onwards, it would probably be received on the abutment side, and as the wing-walls and abutments on the up-stream aspect are themselves directly attacked by the current, any deflected action from a pier need scarcely be considered there.

So far, piers of the ordinary massive form and elongated in the stream-line have been considered.

But bridges have been built with piers formed of simple cylinders of iron, screwed or otherwise forced into the bed, and of such comparatively small transverse section (2½ feet) as to offer little resistance to the current, and to afford, therefore, a comparatively small basis for the establishment of deep back-scour.

On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the Nerbudda and other bridges have been thus constructed.

But a new danger is developed with this form, *viz.*, that from the onward rushing push of the floods, acting on tall cylindrical columns, each of which has singly no greater basis of stability in the stream line in which it is exposed to the thrusting force, than in the cross direction in which it is exposed to little or none, except from an oblique current.

Single, tall, cylindrical columns, vibrate, oscillate and sway about under the rush of floods, so that they are speedily destroyed from loosening of the bolts and joints at the junction of the several length-pieces of which they are built up, or even from actual fracture of the pillar.

Even when several such columns are braced together in the stream line to constitute one pier, there is still great difficulty in entirely preventing those effects during flood currents of 20, 30, or 40 feet in depth. Increasing the number of pillars from 3 to 5 in the stream line of each pier, and bracing them together throughout almost their entire height, instead of to a less extent, have been found necessary additions to strengthen and rigidify the original design.

The tall chimney stalk of a factory can, I have heard, be seen slightly to oscillate in a gale, when observed against the sky, close to the clear cut-edge of some more massive building.

A factory stalk is much taller than a bridge pier, but the latter has a much weightier element to contend with than the former.

When a pier composed together with its foundation of a single brick cylinder, like some of those on the Delhi and Punjab Railway, is exposed to a flood 20, 30, or more feet in depth, and rushing at the rate of 8 or 10 miles an hour, it seems open to consideration whether such pillar, having no increased base of stability in the stream line, can stand such thrust without undergoing, to some extent, vibration, oscillation and swaying, which may injure or crack the brick jointing at some part below, even although it be 12½ feet in diameter as those cylindrical piers are.

Water being about 800 times heavier than air, the latter would require a velocity some 28 times [*i. e.*, the square root] greater than water to act with equal momentum.

Water running 10 miles an hour, or about 15 feet a second, would be a raging torrent, and wind at 80 miles an hour would be a terrific hurricane, but this is scarcely one-third of 28 fold.

The above velocity of water is a very high one, but it has sometimes to be encountered by bridges, and it is not higher comparatively than that supposed for the wind.

It would seem, therefore, that piers have to resist double or treble the *momentum* which the tallest chimneys have to withstand, and which makes them oscillate—or sometimes even overturns them.

Such chimneys are, however, taller than piers, and the effect of the wind, or other moving be[illegible], is in proportion to the length of lever on which it operates; but if a pier be exposed to a current of water 20, 30, or 40 feet deep, this would [taking the above supposed proportion of the *momenta*] be equivalent to double or treble these heights in a chimney acted on by wind.

The foregoing figures are mentioned, not as being exact, but only in the way of rough illustration. [Note 15 L].

It would scarcely matter how much of the whole exposed depth encountered the current, and how much was in the scour hollow, for the current would be in the upper part and acting on the extremity of the lever.

The chimney-stalk is at one disadvantage compared with a pier as regards resistance to oscillation, *viz.*, that it is hollow, while the pier cylinder is finally filled in solid with concrete.,

But, on the other hand, the pier cylinder is at a disadvantage in regard to basal stability, as it is merely of a diameter from foundation base upwards [on the Delhi Railway] of 12½ feet, while a tall factory chimney has at base a much larger diameter, though it thence tapers upwards. [Note 16 L].

Nor is the shaking, racking, and fracturing tendency the sole danger in simple cylindrical pillars.

A tall pier, in relation to the stream-power on it, may be regarded as a lever in two ways. In one of these the material in which it is imbedded furnishes both the fulcrum and the resistance; and in the other, the material on which the foundation rests affords the fulcrum, while the pier's own weight supplies the resistance.

In both ways the power is the current pressing on the up-stream side of the exposed portion.

Under one view, the pier is a straight lever of the first order, * having as the fulcrum the bed material from the bed-surface downwards applied to the down-stream aspect of the foundation, while the resistance is the bed material similarly applied to the up-stream side of the foundation, and traced from the foundation base upwards to the bed-surface.

* *First order*, *i. e.*, the fulcrum the middle of the three elements. J. P. S.

But if the bed material be scoured out, as at times it is, for 20 or 30 feet, or even more on the up-stream side, and almost as much at the sides, and to some extent also on the lower side, the resistance on the up-stream side is diminished ; the measure of the lever between the bed-surface fulcrum on the down-stream side and the upper limit of power at the surface of the stream is lengthened, and the force correspondingly increased.

Hence it is conceivable that such pillar, under increased lever-power and diminished resistance, might be somewhat tilted over even without actual fracture occurring.

Whether there was fracture or not, the tilting from mere thrust would be in the down-stream direction. [Note 17 L].

In this light the prevention of deep scour at a pier especially of simple cylindrical form, is seen to be of high importance.

Under the other view, a pier is a rectangular lever and of the second order †.

† Resistance between the other two elements. J. P. S.

In it the fulcrum is the material on which the foundation rests, and more particularly that part which is beneath the down-stream toe or margin of the foundation.

The resistance is the weight of the pier itself, which may be viewed as concentrated at the up-stream toe of the foundation.

It is evident that the resistance to being tilted by the stream rush will, with equal weight of pillar, be in proportion to the length of the foundation in the stream-line, *i. e.* between the fulcrum and the resistance.

Double the length of base in the stream-line will imply double resistance, not merely to being tilted over unbroken, but probably also to oscillation and fracture.

In this way the piers of the Jumna and Soane Bridges on the East Indian Railway, which have respectively 10 and 12 circular wells [of almost the same size as those singly used on the Delhi Line] in their foundation, arranged in double rows, excepting one at each end, will [under the rectangular lever view of the matter] have respectively about 6 and 7 times the base resistance to being tilted over by the stream, which the single cylindrical foundations and piers at the Beas and Sutlej, on the Delhi and Punjab Railway, have. And this will be in addition to the greater stability from the greater weight.

If simple back-scour reached and undermined a pier, without sufficient force of current to tilt it onwards, the inclination would be up-stream, as may easily be seen by the simple experiment of placing in a channel some obstruction which the stream cannot tilt over or carry away.

It is under-scoured and undermined at the up-stream too, and gradually sinks in the sand, head [*i. e.*, up-stream extremity] deepest. [Note 18 L].

The simple cylindrical form is at the same disadvantage for resisting thrust in any direction as a man standing on one foot is to resist a push on the shoulder, as compared with the same man standing on both feet, with legs planted widely apart in the direction of the coming thrust.

The foregoing points appear suggested to consideration if risks of debiting scour at cylindrical masonry piers with more than its due are to be avoided. Though the reply may possibly be in the negative, the question, whether such masonry pillars are liable to those racking and tilting dangers, can scarcely be passed by without being noted.

The principal dangers from flood currents at different structures may be thus recapitulated :—

[1.]—At *anicuts*, weirs or dams, scour on the down-stream skirt from primary vertical impingement;

[2.]—At *bridge piers*, wing-walls, &c., of the ordinary construction of masonry, with the piers elongated in stream-line and having a sloping cut-water, scour on the up-stream skirt, *i. e.*, of cut-waters, &c., and to a less extent at the side skirts of the piers, &c., from secondary vertical impingement [the primary being on these structures themselves];

[3.]—At *bridges* with a contracted water-way and afflux up-stream, or with floorings not low enough, scour on the border of the down-stream skirt of the piers, &c., from secondary vertical impingement [the primary being on the slower water below];

[4.]—At *piers composed of iron-cylinders* of very small diameter in proportion to height;

Racking vibration, oscillation and sway, loosening of bolts, screws, rivets and joints, and perhaps actual fracture, caused by the swaying on-push of the flood torrent.

Several of such pillars have to be planted in the stream-line and braced together to form a single pier of the requisite stability.

[5.]—At piers composed [as well as their foundations] of single masonry cylinders, tall as regards their thickness, as for example, although about 12½ feet in diameter, they may be imbedded 50 feet in the sand, much of which depth may be scoured, and they may stand half as much more above the ordinary unscoured bed level of the sand;

Scour at the up-stream skirt and sides from the secondary vertical impingement, as with piers of ordinary from—see [2] above.

But at the simple cylinder form, the deep scour embraces and extends even somewhat beyond the half circumference.

Query also, is this form wholly exempt from the dangers found to attack tall iron cylinders, such as the racking vibration, and tendency to be tilted over or fractured by the pushing thrust of a flood acting with great lever advantage on a tall pillar denuded by scour, and having no increased base for stability in the direction of the thrust?

XXVI.—Bengal method of securing foundations.—The *Bengal* or Northern India method of securing foundations in sandy river beds is to carry them to such a depth that the scour cannot reach so far down as to undermine the basis on which they rest, or to denude their whole surface down to that basis.

Yet cylindrical piers, 12½ feet in diameter, resting on foundations of similar shape and dimensions, at the Sutlej and Beas Rivers on the Delhi and Punjab Railway, sunk to the depth of about 45 feet below the bed-level, have failed, from what particular cause, however, I have no details before me to show.

But as piers are now being sunk on the Punjab State Railway, at the Ravee and Chenab Rivers, to a depth of some 20 feet more, it would appear that it has been found advisable to exceed the depth sunk on the Delhi Railway.

The *special* liability of simple cylindrical piers and foundations to dangerous attack by impingement scour has already been indicated.

Still, the extreme depth latterly stated might be expected to be beyond the reach of down-sweep scour.

Having no particulars to show whether the failure of cylindrical piers with foundations 45 feet deep was simply from scour, or from the other causes found operative on tall circular pillars, or from these aided by scour, I may note the reasonable expectation that if the damage was purely and solely from scour denudation or undermining, then the extra depth now being given in other instances may afford sufficient security.

But the matter seems to merit the further consideration that, if the failure was caused partly also by the racking on-push of the flood producing cracks or fracture of the pillar, or tilting it over down-stream, then mere extra depth given to foundations may perhaps not suffice to avert danger. [Since writing this abstract I have learnt that the piers on the Punjab State Railway are being constructed, not of single cylinders, but of elongated form, resting on three well cylinders placed in the stream line].

The mechanically moderating principle, that a scouring force of a certain intensity cannot scour so deeply against a narrow obstacle as against a broader one,* would doubtless tend to stop the scour at some point short of the base of a pier foundation carried to an extreme depth without its transverse breadth being increased.

* By reason of the area of in-fall from the top, so rapidly increasing with greater depth, and its filling-up action sooner balancing the scour force when the latter affects only a small area.
J. P. S.

Increase of diameter in a cylindrical pier and foundation would give increased stability against the racking and thrusting of a flood, but supposing other circumstances the same, the increased width of obstacle to the current would generate with it such increased scour, that this would probably more than counterbalance whatever advantage accrued from otherwise increased stability.

If any danger exist at cylindrical masonry piers from the racking vibration and tilting on-push of the flood, it can only be fully obviated by greater base length in the stream-line; just as the depth of the back-scour may, even in the natural bed, be lessened by a good cutwater outline being given to the pier.

Each measure would help the other, for a shallower scour would check the decrease of resistance, and increase of lever length afforded to the tilting power of the current.

Even if the cut-water or toe of an elongated foundation, such as is used on the Jumna Railway Bridge at Allahabad, were undermined, the mass would probably still stand on, as it were, the flat of the pier foot and heel, for the few hours such scour might last, unsilted up again.

But in a circular foundation, the cut-water or toe forms a full half of the whole basis and if this were under-scoured, the mass could scarcely stand on the heel-half with no intervening foot-sole. [Notes 19 L and 20 L.]

XXVII.—Madras system of guarding foundations.—By the *Madras* system foundations are carried down to a comparatively small depth below the bed surface, but they are protected between the piers by floorings of masonry extended apparently, in instances, for some little way in the up-stream and down-stream directions from the piers, in the form of an apron, and finished off in both directions with marginal drop-walls, which latter may in some cases have on the down-stream side, the additional safeguard of a fringe of boulder-work.

The Madras system of foundations has been most notable, perhaps, in its application to anicuts, the scour attack on which is at the down-stream skirt, where the apron and fringe, or the sloping talus, have usually given satisfactory protection.

When applied to bridges in the way, it is sometimes described, as I have seen even in a Madras work, as giving merely a flooring between piers *from cut-water point to point*, it is accompanied by the danger of the protecting work itself incurring danger; for, unless the flooring extend in an apron sufficiently up-stream to clear the limit of down-sweep from the cut-waters and wing-walls, it may itself need protection; and in that condition, if not well sunk below the on-scour level of the bed, as is recommended in Madras works, the danger may be increased by impingement scour being generated on itself. [Note 21 L.]

Other danger exists when, on the up-stream side, the border drop-walls are carried down too short a depth, or when there is any interstice, flaw, or crack in the perfect continuity of the masonry, especially of the drop-walls.

The danger referred to comes into operation when, from the surface of such flooring not being placed low enough, the current catches on an exposed portion of the drop-wall or flooring edge, and a down-sweep is established, reaching the weak point in the armour. If the action still continue beyond this it merits study.

One hears occasionally of floorings being undermined and blown up; of the material filled in between wells, drop-walls and other foundations, being washed out; and of foundations at bridges and at canal rapids and falls being thus destroyed through water penetrating and acting under a considerable head or pressure, &c.

It does not seem clear that there can, in most instances, be any such pressure from mere height or head of water as to produce these results; for, except in the case of a foundation *below* a fall being affected by underground percolation or leakage from above the fall, or the nearly similar circumstances of the down-stream apron of an overfall weir, when the water is higher above than below the weir, the water immediately over the disintegrating floor or other foundation is directly continuous with the water below which is working the mischief. The latter water is therefore not pressed on by any superior head to that which overlies the structure itself, and can therefore exercise no lifting effect on a flooring, or, indeed, active effect of any kind, as it might do on the principle of the hydrostatic bellows, if the water below were distinct from that above the foundation and connected by a separate tubular channel with water standing elsewhere at a higher level.

Here, again, the analysis of impingement action seems to facilitate an explanation.

The pressure exercised by the velocity of the original impinging current is comparable with that of a certain head of water.

In the down-sweep after impingement, though some of the original velocity and force have been expended on the obstruction and in the change of direction, yet there is still considerable current pressure, which seems to act almost with concentrated energy when rushing down into a comparatively confined and narrowing scour cavity.

Each part goes down with its own speed, and when checked, it is constantly pushed on by the succeeding water.

The leading portions of the down-sweep, acting with this continuous force, are ready, under its pressure, to penetrate any where they can find an opening, quite as readily onwards in an under-sweep as in any other direction, and perhaps even more so.

On finding an opening, however small, the stream bores its way in and soon enlarges it by washing away fragments of lime, sand, &c.

But if it once gain admission into the closed chamber formed by the flooring, drop-walls, pier foundations and bottom material, no matter how small the channel of entry may be, it presently begins to act with hydraulic force as in the hydraulic press, the current force, diverted by impingement into down-sweep, acting in lieu of the pump force. Or at a fall, it may be some thread of the descending current which gains admittance through a flaw in the masonry, and acting in continuation of, rather than by deflection from, the down-pour.

In either case this may at length loosen and burst up the flooring, though scarcely "blow it up," unless there were air, *i. e.*, an elastic fluid, also confined below the flooring.

If openings can be found or forced in the down-stream drop-walls, or in the flooring, without bursting it, the pressure may be relieved without actual disruption, but probably some degree will remain, and there will be movement of water under pressure through the foundation works, which will loosen and remove lime, sand, &c., and finally may hollow out and practically destroy the foundation. [Note 22 L.]

XXVIII.—Mr. Login's plan for protecting cylindrical piers and foundations.—The plan* recommended by Mr. Login, for protecting cylindrical pier foundations from scour, is by attaching a hollow shoot to the up-stream side [and, if need be, on the down-stream aspect also] and carrying this a considerable number of feet below the bed-level, say half way down to the foundation base.

* *Vide* pamphlet before quoted. J. P. S.

Into the shoot after its being cleared out, stone or other heavy material is to be thrown at the top. This will sink farther of itself, as scour penetrates below the open shoot bottom.

The subsidence will be visible, and more can then be thrown in even *during* a flood.

The shoot being made in cut-water form, is intended also to receive the current better than the bluff circular pier, and so to help in directing it more to the centre of the archway, so as to scour deeper there; while the immediate skirt of the pier is protected by the stone or other material lying in a slope around it.

This material may be partly moved by the current from the stem to the side, and will slide to its own angle of repose from the heap first formed immediately below the shoot.

Mr. Login remarks that deep streams have less power of transporting heavy material than shallower currents, and that, therefore, material of a weight in each fragment, which would be swept along at, say, the depth of the ordinary bed-level, may be able to resist transportation by the same velocity of current if previously deposited 10 or 20 feet deeper, and the current should scour so deep.

In Part XXI I have noted the steps by which, starting from a different point of view as to the action in pier scour, and travelling by a different route, the analysis I have attempted to make arrives at the same practical conclusion, *viz.*, that comparatively light material will, if deposited at a greater depth [meaning here *joint* depth of current *and scour*] be as able to resist transportation by the current as heavier material when placed at a less [joint] depth from the surface.

Observation and experiment [on a small scale, it is true] tend to show that the onward current does not extend to the depth of the scour hollow, but only dips a little below its own proper bottom in the bed above, that a good part of the lower layers of the current itself close to the pier-head constitute a down-sweep, and that, even in the superficial layers, there is in the part-water line close to the cut-water surface a checked and uncertain condition of current.

From these points it would seem that sounding explorations, and the deposit of heavy material, if attempted, *at the part-water line*, with a good vertical fall given before reaching the surface of the water, would, even in a moderate flood, not be so hopeless in respect to the lead or heavy material reaching the bottom without being carried far onwards by the current, as they must appear to be from the surface rush of the water, and from the impression that they have to encounter an equal onward rush of the current all the way down to the bottom of the scour crater.

This last word used by Mr. Login is very felicitously descriptive of the form of excavation, especially at circular or bluff-headed piers.

Or, if protection to the descending lead or material were needed, and given by a tube fixed to the stem till the down-sweep layers are reached, perhaps this much might suffice, if at the part-water line, as the down-sweep there would itself aid direct descent, though the weight or material would need to be heavy enough to resist expulsion when it reached the bottom of the scour hollow:

SECTION E.

EXPLANATIONS AND PRACTICAL INDICATIONS AFFORDED BY PRESENT ANALYSIS.

XXIX.—Resumé of matters explained by present analysis.—The present analysis of the impingement action of moving water appears to explain and bring together a number of facts now separately known.

Sundry of the facts alluded to are here recapitulated :—

1.—Scour immediately at the up-stream skirts of cut-waters and sides of piers and wing-walls, &c.

2.—This scour, if it reach down to the very base of an obstruction, and find loose material beneath it, turning forward in an undersweep, scouring out and undermining first at the up-stream toe, so that the obstruction, if able to resist the onward thrust of the current, then tends to tilt over in the up-stream direction.

3.—Scour along the concavity of banks in a winding stream on their face and skirt.

Scour in this situation supplying an explanation for any tendency in each bend to progress, as a whole, downwards as regards the general direction of the main channel.

4.—Scour a *little on the down-stream side* of a bridge at which the water-way is contracted, but tending to reach back to the bridge.

5.—Similar scour-pools formed elsewhere in the general bed, where a more rapid current dashes into a slower one, or into quiet water, or into water moving in a different direction.

6.—In channels of just sufficient capacity for the stream, scour similarly produced, not only on the bed by the down-sweep, but on the sides also by the lateral out-sweep as, *e.g.*, in front of the foot of canal rapids and ogee falls, &c.

7.—Besides the more patent deepening at foot of a water-fall and the retrogression of the fall itself, a similar deepening and retrogressive lowering of levels from the lower termination of portions of a canal having excess of slope (and hence of velocity) in relation to nature of bed material and inclination further on.

8.—Regimen of rivers being affected chiefly by conditions in lower portion, and thence extending backwards up-stream.

9.—The boring penetration of the down-sweep, whether with or without an onward or other turn, or of any current, deflected or not, if it gains entrance by an interstice or crack in drop-walls, floorings, &c., into any interior space within foundations, such as that beneath floorings, &c., and its tendency there to hollow out, disintegrate, or even burst them.

10.—Scour strongly developed *beneath* an obstruction, between which and the bed a passage exists, by the down-sweep impinging on the bed and deepening it, while it presently turns ahead as an onward under-sweep and scour.

11.—The extra scour *under* a floating break-water in a stream by the down-sweep from it, though at the same time the break-water may help to divert the surface current by the lateral out-sweep also induced.

12.—Probably the action* on the bed and sides of a canal, produced by a boat of considerable size in relation to the canal section, and moving at high speed, is similar to that in the two last instances; the only difference being the interchange of power and resistance, the solid body in this case representing the moving force, and the water the resistance.

* Apart from that of the lap of the surface wave on the bank.

J. P. S.

13.—The fact that the violent action of descending water in canals is got rid of sooner and more easily with vertical falls and sunken basins at foot to receive the falling water than by rapids.

14.—The farther benefit derived from gratings at a canal fall.

15.—Possibly also some part of the destructive action of waves in shallow water, driven bodily onwards (and not merely undulating progressively) by the wind, when they strike a vertical sea-wall, is due not only to the battering force of the primary impingement, but also to the consequent down-sweep scouring and undermining at the skirt of the wall, if not protected by a sloping approach of masonry or of rocks.

If my memory serves me right, the destructive effect is less in deep water, and possibly the explanation is as follows:—

When the depth is such that the *onward* movement does not extend to the bottom water, the latter, though somewhat disturbed, acts as a cushion to break the force of the down-sweep from the wind-impelled surface waves as they impinge on the wall.

At sea-walls, &c., during a storm, it is a familiar fact that the brisk up-curl and quieter up-swell of an ordinary current on meeting an obstruction are intensified into an up-dash of water and spray many feet high.

There is, indeed, no lateral issue except at the free ends of moles or break-waters, but the movement is not a continuous or current push, in which case, if the wall withstood it, the water, if unable to pass, must be brought to rest. It is rather a series of separate blows, each like the first impact of a flood torrent "coming down like a wall" on an obstruction, which is more immediately dangerous than the subsequent push of the current.

16.—Active scour has been observed in some places where there are eddies, as on the sides of a canal below falls and rapids; and hence eddies have sometimes been credited with peculiar scouring powers beyond those of a direct current.

They are, however, generally the result of a prior impingement and deflection of the latter, and are naturally therefore weaker, if anything.

At any spot an eddy passes laterally or frictionally, its scouring power may thus be less than that of the more rapid stream from whence it has been derived.

But when it meets an obstruction more or less *transverse to the line of its movement at the time of meeting it*, and thus *impinges* on it, then it will scour more than the friction of its parent current, though, being of a secondary nature, it will do so less than the latter would, through its greater velocity, have effected by a primary impingement on the same obstruction.

In the situation given as an example, the action on the sides of the canal appears to be from the lateral out-sweep, as that on the bottom is from the down-sweep.

The analysis, *by distinguishing the two modes of action*, thus seems to bring direct, and backward or whirling, flow under the same general principles.

XXX.—Indications from analysis on practical points—Form of pier.—Besides its aid in explaining or defining various matters, the analysis appears, as already more or less noticed, to offer sundry practical suggestions regarding bridge works which will be further discussed in this and the succeeding Parts.

The point found most strongly marked has been the difference in local intensity of force on equal areas between impingement and friction.

Between perpendicular impingement and parallel friction there is a wide range at any angle within which a mixed action may take place, having more of friction the greater the angle of incidence [with the perpendicular] and the more of impingement the less.

As the special scour now under consideration is caused by a diversion of the current force, or part of it from its original nearly parallel direction, in which it acted only frictionally on its bed, to a direction more or less perpendicular to some part of the channel so as to act impingently on that part, rather than by any increase of mere velocity and consequent extra frictional on-scour, the advisability naturally suggests itself of bridge works being so outlined that the angle, whether horizontal or vertical, of current incidence, may be, as far as practicable, from being perpendicular to the plane, impinged on.

The distinction may be noticed that at bridges of the two modes of action, the more of friction there is, to the exclusion of impingement, the better, while, at drops of level in canals, impingement falls are found to be practically the best. Also, that at bridges the more oblique any unavoidable impingement is, the better; whereas at changes of canal level, vertical falls are found to be under better control than oblique ogee falls and rapids.

In canal works, however, the change of level is unavoidable, and there must [practically speaking] be impingement somewhere, and of some kind or other in effecting it. And it happens that it can, in most places, be best dealt with by receiving and disposing of it at once by a vertical fall into a depressed basin containing a cushion of water, the sides of which basin take the secondary as the cushion softens the primary impingement.—[Note 23 L.]

At a bridge the impingement is in some degree optional. If abutments are built flush with the bank, and the channel can be crossed in a single span, no impingement action will be caused by the bridge at all.

And where it is necessary, owing to the great breadth of a channel, to narrow the water-way by abutments and piers, it is still possible to give them that form which will excite least of the particular action which in that situation will be least under our control. It happens that at all ordinary bridges this action is impingement, and hence the more that friction can be substituted for it in such situations so as to have as little impingement as possible, and the more we can make that little oblique, the better.

As greater width and bluffness of pier seriously increase impingement scour, a comparatively narrow and elongated form with sharp cut-water seems preferable to a simple cylinder

at which friction is almost reduced to the two points where the cross-stream diameter touches the circumference, and impingement acts on half the periphery around, more indeed than which half very deep scour extends; while at an elongated pier, with a current coming fair on, the deepest scour may not embrace more than a quarter of the pier circuit, if even so much. If, however, the current attack it obliquely on the side, the scour will be greater in some proportion to the greater opposing measure, and this necessarily imposes a restriction on length.

The increased base in the stream line will give greater stability to resist the push and shaking of the current as occurs with a cylindrical column of great height; and if under-scoured at the cut-water toe, an elongated pier might have enough foot sole and heel to rest on for the short time the worst floods usually last, while a circular pier similarly under-scoured at its cut-water, *i. e.*, its up-stream half section, could scarcely stand on the down-stream half alone.

The narrower a pier is in cross-stream section, the less obstruction there is of water-way, and the less afflux above and increase of velocity past them, and consequently less of the scour on the down stream side of the bridge from the contracted span-way streams dashing impingently into the slower water ahead.

A circular well is found the easiest to sink, but where funds will not permit the cost of a group of 10 or 12 wells forming an elongated foundation—as at the Jumna and Soane Bridges of the East Indian Railway—to support an elongated pier resting thereon, it would seem worth considering whether 6 or 4 such wells, or even a couple, could not be allowed; or whether, if absolutely only one can be afforded, that single well might not be built somewhat elongated, or oval, with its long diameter in the stream line, instead of being simply circular.—[Note 24 L.]

Since writing this Abstract last month, I have, while it is being copied out fair, had an opportunity of seeing the issue for April last, No. 4 of Vol. 1 of the 2nd Series of the *Roorkee Professional Papers on Indian Engineering*, from an article in which I have, since then, inserted extracts in Part III of this paper.

The Report therein published of the Committee assembled at Simla in September and October 1871 to decide on the form of piers for the Punjab State Railway bridges shows that there were two proposals before it, *viz.*:—

(1).—A single cylinder, 18 feet in diameter.

(2).—A pier to be composed of two cylinders, each 12½ feet; the depth to which, in either case, the foundation should be sunk being 60 feet.

The Committee decided by a majority against the single enlarged cylinder, and recommended, even in place of two wells of more moderate size, that *three* such should be built in line, and an oblong pier with a cut-water should be raised on that foundation.

Government thereupon so decided.

If the rationale of scour action at piers now outlined be correct, it supplies a very strong reason in support of the recommendation of the Committee, additional to the reasons given in the Report, when it is perceived that whatever increase of velocity the obstruction of the piers may cause past them, the dangerous and special scour is not due to that velocity alone, or to its ordinary unimpeded operation, but that the obstructing pier is itself, in proportion to its transverse width and bluffness, an essential co-efficient with the current in generating the dangerous mischief.

It would seem also that, through the above procedure of the Committee and Government, the Punjab (State) Railway may be congratulated on escaping for its bridges the still more formidable scour which would thus have been generated by cylinders of 18 feet diameter than that produced by those of 12½ feet on the Delhi Railway, whatever increase of strength and stability might otherwise have been derived from the greater measure and depth of foundation.

XXXI.—Indications continued—Depth for the upper surface of protective arrangements.—Width of protective arrangements.

The importance attributed in the beginning of Part XXIV to a knowledge of two points, *viz.*:—

Bottom of current proper, and width of down-sweep, is connected with what appears to be their bearing on protective measures against scour, if induction from observation and experiment on a small scale be correct.

Their bearing may be thus *generally* stated:—

There is a certain *depth*, namely, that of, or rather just below the lowest bottom level of the current proper, or, in other words, the lowest level to which the current can lower its bed by ordinary on-scour, higher than which the upper surface of the protecting work or material should not be, otherwise the current will catch on it and establish down-sweep on the latter itself.

If the upper surface of the protective arrangement be placed fairly below this point, no theoretical advantage is gained by placing it deeper; but there is this practical difference, that the down-sweep, though presumably greater with greater depth of current producing it, becomes expended and weaker every foot it scours out below the depth of that current

proper; and therefore if loose material, stones, &c., be used for protection, lighter blocks will be more secure from expulsion at a greater than a less, depth below the general bed level around.

Hence, if material be procurable only in comparatively small and light pieces, these will need to be deposited deeper than would be safe enough for heavier blocks. Their resistance to removal may be supposed to increase with augmented size as the cube, while their exposure to the water-power increases rather as the square.

With a current just sufficient to maintain a slight scour hollow and show the action on the sand, I threw in, as an experiment, a number of small pebbles taken for sake of recognition from a different river, and of a particular sort and colour.

One morning they were not apparent.

The stream was a little more turbid and higher than the previous day, and I thought the stones had, from the disturbance of the sand, buried themselves in it. But it was not so. The stream had risen in the night 2 or 3 feet, thereby doubling its then depth and increasing its velocity. This temporary rise had scoured out the stones, some of which were seen in, and others just beyond, the scour-pool below the bridge. Though they were small, ranging only up to 12 ounces, they were dense and heavy for their size. It was intelligible that such rounded pebbles might easily be rolled along by the current when once they were on the bed-level; but that they should have first been thrown up out of an abrupt hollow, and afterwards some of them carried through another more gradually sloping pool, gave vivid impression of the intensity of action at the cut-water, and to a less extent in the pool below the bridge.

Similarly, there is a certain *width*, namely, that of the down-sweep at the skirt of pier and other obstructions, varying with variations in the conditions producing down-sweep, which is liable to this scour, and if that width be fully protected [with a slight additional margin] further extension of protective floorings, &c., appears unnecessary; unless, indeed, it be desired at any place permanently to fix the bed surface, or lowest passage level, at a certain exact level, as may, perhaps, sometimes be requisite. Such fixed level, however, if it check velocity and natural scour, and hold up the water up-stream, increases the fall and scour below it. [Note 25 L.]

If the required width of protection be not given at the skirt, the outer part of the down-sweep will attack the bed beyond the margin of protection.

These matters merit, however, more detailed examination.

As regards the *width*, there appears to be no option if *complete* protection be desired.

Subject to the above reservation as to reasoning from experiments on a small scale, it would seem requisite in every case that the protective arrangements should extend up-stream from the main work needing protection, fully to the width of the inner zone of down-sweep scour, which the particular current at its highest would establish against the particular work if unprotected; and, to ensure safety, they should somewhat exceed that limit.

I have spoken above of *complete* protection, because possibly there might be sufficient practical protection with a little less width, as although in that case an outer ring of the down-sweep would reach the bed beyond the margin of protection, and scour it to some degree, there is reason to believe that the outer portion of the down-sweep is comparatively much weaker than the inner portion close to the pier surface on which it is generated.

One might expect also that the back-turn of the inner portion of down-sweep when arrested and deflected outwards by the protective work, would strike upon and interfere with the down-sweep farther out, though my experiments have not yet demonstrated this satisfactorily.

But for completeness and safety, it would be better to exceed somewhat than fall short of the strict limit.

In respect to the *depth* at which protective measures should be placed, there is, under a certain condition, an option. That condition is, that the current shall not be able to turn the flank of the protective arrangement and pass it laterally, but can pass it only by rising above and flowing over it, as over a weir or dam.

Except under this condition, it is essential for complete protection that the upper surface of the protective arrangement, and more especially the upper edge of its up-stream margin, should not rise above the lowest possible bottom level of the current proper.

For entire security, a margin of slightly greater depth would be advisable, although, *perhaps*, practically sufficient safety might be obtained somewhat short of it.

For instance, a protective platform or footing entirely solid might *possibly* be safe, though projecting a foot or so above the bottom of the current proper.

That height [supposing, of course, there was the indispensable width to receive and dispose of the down-sweep from the upper work] would be impinged on only by the lower foot

of the current, and *perhaps* that foot might not generate enough scour to be dangerous, although the usually greater breadth of such lower works would cause greater scour than a similar height of the narrower pier above, and the action might, therefore, be formidable.

But if the protecting or protected work had any crevices and looser material in its interior, as under a flooring with curtain-walls, &c., the down-sweep from even a foot height of obstruction might penetrate and work mischief.—[Note 26 L.]

This boring interstical damage is independent of whether the current passes the protective work laterally, or only by surmounting it.

To run over details according to the nature of the protective arrangements:—If these are applied separately to each pier, &c., so that the stream, if it could get low enough by ordinary scour, might pass them laterally as well as go over them, they must be kept below the indicated depth-level.

If not as low as, or lower than, the bottom of the current proper, then, even if wide enough to check the downward deflection from the protected work, a down-sweep scour is established on and against themselves. This refers more particularly to protective works of masonry. If composed of loose stones, these, if massive enough to resist removal, would, if under-scoured, simply fall lower and into a better place: while, if not sufficiently heavy, they would themselves be scoured away, unless at a depth below the general bed-level proportionate to their lightness.—[Note 27 L.]

But if the protection be applied across the whole channel in the manner of a continuous flooring, so that the water cannot pass the protective works laterally, then, provided the conditions of width from the piers in the up-stream direction and impermeability are complied with, the flooring may, so far as this special down-sweep scour is concerned, be raised like a weir or anicut with a bridge constructed on the top of it. The tendency of oblique culverts at weirs has already been noticed.

Of course, sufficient strength and closeness of construction is here supposed, together with the protective measures, at the down-stream skirt needed for weirs.

If the continuous flooring do not stretch as far on the up-stream side, clear of the piers, abutments, or oblique wing-walls, against which the stream impinges as the down-stream or inner zone of scour from them extends, the flooring, even if low enough, is itself partially endangered by the outer margin of the down-sweep from the piers, &c., playing on the natural bed material beyond the curtain-wall border of the flooring.

A flooring with up-stream border simply stretching from pier stem to stem, or even with its drop-wall margin fairly clear of the cut-waters, but without the above breadth being attained, does not suffice.

On the experimental scale I have seen a curious propagation of the down-sweep at a too prominent pier carried along the face of the adjoining continous flooring, where, but for the pier down-sweep reaching the bed beyond the flooring and starting the movement, such action was not to have been expected.

In the Resolution of 20th December 1871, on the Report of the Committee on the pier design of the Punjab (State) Railway Bridges, quoted in the preceding Part [XXX], Government directed that " for the further protection of the abutments of the Ravee and Chenab * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * a brick flooring, 3 feet thick, be laid round each abutment, and one pier nearest to it protected by a curtain of deep blocks all round: the line of curtain blocks being 40 feet from the wells of the piers and abutment on the up-stream side, and 75 feet from the wells on the down-stream side, and extending 40 feet beyond the piers on the one side, and 40 feet beyond the abutment on the other side. The line of curtain blocks should be 20 feet deep on the sides parallel to the stream and on the down-stream side, and 10 feet deep on the up-stream side. All round the flooring outside the curtain blocks, there should be thrown in boulders of brick-rubbish, at 200 cubic feet to the foot run of curtain blocks where they are 20 feet deep, and 100 cubic feet to the foot run where they are 10 feet deep."

If the indications of the present analysis have been rightly understood, they would imply that unless the rivers named have some extraordinary depth in floods, the up-stream extension of the flooring will be amply wide to receive all the down-sweep from the pier thus protected.

The level at which the flooring will be placed is not stated. The analysis suggests that it should be as low as possible, more especially as regards all its exposed margins; and that if the up-stream margin be not as low as the stream can deepen its bed by on-scour past it, there will be impingement scour established on it and the curtain-wall, working round to the stream face, and that this scour may be expected to be strongest as in all such cases, and at spurs, &c., it is at the angle between these two sides.

Of course, all the grounds on which the design and proportions of the flooring were decided are not detailed in the Resolution, and thus as regards the smaller width of flooring and smaller depth of its curtain-wall blocks on the up-stream than on the down-stream side, I can only note the *general* suggestions of the analysis as to the greater measure in those respects being usually needed on the up-stream side, unless when the flooring is so raised

or the water-way so contracted as to produce a fall, rapid, or rush on the down-stream aspect of the bridge, in which case, as the arrangements possible in a canal are not practicable in a large natural channel, the best plan is to carry the apron in a slope as far and to as low a level as possible.

In a comparatively small work, I have found a rough block and boulder slope carried below the dry-season water-level in the sand,* and then flattened out beneath it stand floods of 6 or 8 feet in height without injury. The floods, however sudden, thus never could find bare sand or stone to impinge on at the foot of the slope, but encountered a cushion of water. More stone was thrown in or placed in that rough sunken flooring or apron as found to be required till matters seemed to arrive at an equilibrium.

* Coarse and gravelly.

The action at the foot appeared to be strongest when the stream was only deep enough to form a violent rapid down the slope, and to be weaker when the water was so deep that the obstruction was, as it were, drowned, and there was a uniform flood surface with little or no mark of obstruction below. [Note 28 L.]

The object of protection being by this analysis defined to be to receive check and deflect horizontally outwards the impingement down-sweep, and prevent its penetrating deeper, or to the very base of the foundation, it is,—provided this object be attained,—obviously no matter by what means it is so—whether by loose boulders and stones, or by masonry footings, platforms or floorings, or any other material or substance; or whether the protective be constructed with the original work or added thereafter.

Spurs and embankments are often protected by bamboo screens and mats, or by piles and brushwood, and when these slide down or fall forward, they are still found useful in their lower or advanced position.

The analysis explains this.

In the first position, of course, they protect the face of the work from the direct primary impingement of the current; while, in the second, they slide or fall over the skirt, and so protect it from further excavation by the down-sweep.

With this knowledge they might now be designedly placed in *both* positions from the beginning.

XXXII.—Effects of a slope.—It is well known that a gently sloping bank will resist erosion under conditions which would scour away a steeper bank.

A covering of turf in either case helps to protect the surface, but still there is a decided difference of effect due to slope.

A sudden flood occasionally "comes down like a wall" in Indian torrent beds. An obstruction across the channel will be far less able to withstand this if it opposes thereto a vertical face, instead of a sloping surface up-stream.

The former will be exposed to a battering blow at first impact, then to a continued thrust, until the momentum of the water up to the top level of the obstruction, and in the up-stream direction someway towards the point where the bed coincides with that level, has been checked; and until this has been effected there will be strong downward pressure at the up-stream skirt of the obstruction, though it will be hampered by want of free lateral issue.

After that wedge-shaped mass of water has received a check, the force below the obstruction level will become gentler, and the tendency will be to rise and flow over the obstacle rather than to dig down at its base.

But before this stage, which is the usual condition of anicuts and weirs, has been reached, a vertical obstruction may have yielded to the sudden violence of the triple attack.

Yet an obstruction, though not made of stronger material, may withstand the assault without injury if it presents a slope up which the flood may rush, acting with more of friction than of impingement.

Sand-banks usually exhibit this slope naturally on the up-stream side. It may on them be coated and partly protected by pebbles, kunkur, or coarser gravel than in the rest of the bed, or some such difference of bed material, original or transported, may have led to the formation at the place of a shoal or bank.

But, without the gentleness also of the slope, such material could not remain even for the period a sand-bank may retain its position.

If the sand-bank received the current with a steep front, such material would be quickly scoured and undermined by the impingement and down-sweep.

The plank experiment mentioned in Part XXII illustrated the result of lateral or horizontal obliquity; but a similar result was obtained by varying it so as to see the effect of a deviation from the vertical.

When the upper end of the plank was gradually tilted over down-stream, it was found in the writer's experiments that at an angle of about 45 degrees with the perpendicular, the down-sweep at the up-stream skirt of the plank, though still feebly at work on a narrow line, produced little or no deepening effect, and that, at an inclination of about 22 degrees

further, the play of the down-sweep, as judged by the cessation of all movement in the sand particles at the skirt, had ceased to reach beyond the plank slope to the bed itself. Sufficient inclination down-stream, in fact, favored the detention of the bottom on-sweep material and its accumulation into a sand-bank.

The angle of 45 degrees gives a slope of one to one, *i. e.*, the base of the slope was of the same measure as the vertical depth of the current.

This angle may be considered as midway between the lines of full impingement and mere friction.

If it were safe to draw any inference from a few small experiments, it would be that the breadth of the down-sweep and inner zone of impingement scour does not exceed the depth of the current, even when a square-headed pier is opposed to it.

The whole of the down-sweep of any force was evidently received on the slope itself, and not on the skirt.

Indeed, the scour was not of great note until the sloping plank was raised to be only one quarter of a right angle from the perpendicular.

It was greatest in the actually vertical position, except, indeed, when the plank was tilted a little up-stream, on which the scour became worse by an admixture of under-sweep.

Although the foregoing proportions might imply that the breadth of the true scour-zone equals the depth of the current, it is to be noted that they were roughly estimated, taking full and whole numbers, and were observed against a square-headed obstruction.

Practically, therefore, I apprehend that down-sweep impingement scour *of any dangerous force* has not, under ordinary circumstances, a breadth equal to the depth of the stream, and probably it is very much less.

A little of the down-sweep from the upper part of the current impinging on the plank doubtless flowed down the slope, and thus reached the bed at the foot, so as to make the sand move sufficiently to keep the on-sweep from actually beginning a sand-bank there, which would extend up-stream; and even such action I reckoned.

But this movement, though of similar or allied nature, was very different practically from that which is strong enough to scour at a hollow.

As the current impinging on the slope is checked first in its onward progress, and the down-sweep from this check is next received on a lower part of the slope, the slope thus takes both the primary and secondary impingement, so that any impinging impulse which reaches the skirt of a sufficiently long slope, can only be of a tertiary nature and weak and oblique. The deflection from the very lowest part of the slope may, doubtless, impinge secondarily on the inner border of the skirt, but it will be narrow and insignificant.

And when, in place of a sloping bank being directly or transversely opposed to a current, it presents obliquity thereto, also laterally, or in the horizontal plane, the down-sweep, as already described, is reduced in intensity while being spread along a line longer than the measure of its actual obstructive capacity by so much the more as it departs from being directly transverse to the stream.

It will be observed that a sloping bank cannot be attacked by running water with *full* rectangular impingement in every direction, because, even if the current impinges perpendicularly to the horizontal line of the bank, yet, in the vertical direction, the slope presents an obliquity on whose plane obliquely *falling* water alone can strike at right angles.

A slope further has this important quality, that *it tends to increase the proportion of the harmless upward deflection at the expense of the danger-working down-sweep.*

From the experiment with a float and drag mentioned in Part VII, it will be intelligible that, even if a slope be not gentle and long enough in base line, in relation to the depth of the current, to receive the whole down-sweep, still, in receiving that from the upper layers of current, it will dispose of the most active and inner belts thereof, leaving only the weaker outer belts to play on the bed material beyond its margin.

XXXIII.—Indian water-ghât, or stepped form of masonry slope.—Possibly there is no great difference, except in the matter of deflection upwards, between an even slope and an uneven or stepped slope.

The former might be compared with a stair having a great number of very minute steps.

The effect of a stepped slope is, in one respect, however, most easily analysed.

For this purpose it is better to consider each step as consisting of a vertical face up-most, and a horizontal surface or footing below it, than as composed of a plateau and a perpendicular scarp below.

In this way the upper surface of the topmost step is not reckoned at all, and the lowest step would end with a horizontal surface level with the river bed.

Supposing now ten steps, each a foot high and a foot broad, and the stream to be 10 feet in depth, the upper step would take and mostly dispose of the impingement of the upper foot of the current.

The primary impingement would be on the vertical face, and the secondary impingement of the down-sweep from it would be received on the horizontal surface at the skirt of the scarp.

The second downward step would similarly receive the impingement of the second foot layer of the current, and so on downward to the last.

Farther into the stream than the horizontal surface of the lowest step, there would probably be no down-sweep, or any that did occur might be a comparatively weak and oblique deflection from the lower steps.

Instead thus of each of the 10 feet of current depth contributing to the down-sweep in immediate contact with the wall surface, as might have been the case had the latter been a simple vertical wall, the upper and most land-ward step receives only that of one foot of current depth. And though there may be a little impulse from each upper step affecting the next lower, yet, in the main, each step has merely to encounter the impingement of one foot depth of current.

In this way the current, instead of being able to attack the skirt of a vertical wall, close in at the base, with the deflected force supplied by 10 feet depth of running water, is broken up and received in detail.

On the foregoing understanding of the effect of a slope, the ghât, or stepped form of water-wall so much used by the natives of India, has an advantage over a bare vertical wall at river sides against which a current sets. The vertical form would need deep foundations, or a broad apron over its skirt, or both, to prevent down-sweep scour.

But in the ghât form, if the slope be great enough, the steps themselves will receive all the violent down-sweep, and the skirt beyond the lowest step will almost wholly escape.

If, indeed, under some circumstances, the current become deadened near the ghât face, and the stream behind be deflected by impinging on that quieter water in front, then possibly scour may be developed clear of the slope foot.

In the above respect this form may not differ from a smooth slope, but the stepped ghât probably does not aid upward deflection as a smooth sloping ramp does.

XXXIV.—Footings, or out-spread of foundations beyond the surface of the pier above, act, if they are below the lowest bottom level of the current proper, beneficially in checking down-sweep so far as their width extends, and it is to be noticed that the strongest down-sweep is close to the pier where the footings are. [Note 29 L.]

The footings thus given to the piers of the Jumna and Soane Bridges of the East Indian Railway, especially at the cut-water, must, so far, check down-sweep.

Probably it is of little practical consequence whether such footings project at once like a border terrace around the base of the pier at its junction with the foundation structure, or are sloped in an even batter, or in a number of little off-set steps, provided that the whole footing of whatever shape is below the lowest bottom level of the current proper.

But this and many other questions could only be settled by experiment or experience.

The slope carries the outer edge farther down, and therefore more out of the reach of attack by primary impingement from the direct current.

I imagine therefore a slope, whether even or stepped, would be safer than a flat out-footing if the highest part of the slope were on the level which would be given to a flat footing, but that the latter might be the best if it were at the level which would otherwise be given to the outer and low edge of the slope.

Footings, if low enough down, thus help to act at pier skirts as aprons elsewhere; and, as in the case of masonry aprons, there might be substituted, so far as that function is concerned, either an apron or a sloping talus of boulders, or other heavy material, or, in fact, anything which would check and deflect outwards the down-sweep so as to prevent it excavating deeper.

The primary object, however, of the footing extension of the foundation is, of course, to give greater base and stability to the pier; but if this broader part of the foundation be not below the lowest level to which the current on-scour may lower the bed, its extra width in the cross-stream direction will contribute to scour by generating a down-sweep from itself when impinged on by the stream.

XXXV.—Summary of indications regarding bridge works.—The chief practical points in connection with bridge works which the foregoing analysis of impingement action appears to indicate may be thus recapitulated—

1.—Of the several elements conducing to scour at piers, the effect of the artificial condition, *viz.*, the pier itself, is in some degree under control.

A pier with a sharp, sloping cut-water, and of a comparatively narrow and elongated form, possesses several advantages over a thick, bluff or circular pier, though there are certain restrictions against excess of narrowness and of length.

2.—If pier foundations are to be farther protected from this special scour, otherwise than by being carried down below its lowest possible limit, and being made of that form which will generate with the current least scour action, there is a certain depth, below which the upper surface of any protective arrangement should be, *viz.*, the lowest bottom level of the current

proper, excluding the special scour excavation itself, but including any increased depth which the current can make for itself by simple and unobstructed onward scour immediately before reaching the pier.

3.—Similarly, there is a certain *width* around a pier greatest at the cut-water, less at the sides, and least at the down-stream border, which requires such protection; this width being that of the down-sweep from the primary impingement of the current on the pier-head, the hollow scoured out by the secondary impingement of which down-sweep is prolonged some way onwards from the up-stream aspect of the pier, or abutment, or wing-wall.

4.—The action is so strictly local and confined to the skirts of the piers or other obstructions that if the width and depth proper at each place, with a fair additional margin, be given to the protective arrangements, there appears no necessity, as regards protection of the primary works, to extend the former still farther, or altogether across the channel, as in a continuous flooring, unless there be some other and independent reason for doing so.

5.—If the requisite breadth and depth be not given to the protective works, they will themselves be attacked and may need protection. Thus, they may be penetrated, under-scoured, and disintegrated by the tendency of the down-sweep to bore in whatever direction it can progress, acting in any enclosed space below, to which it gains admittance (as under a flooring) with a degree of hydraulic pressure or force derived from the continuous onward push of the current converted on obstruction into the down-sweep.

6.—Scour occurring on the down-stream side of a bridge, implies greater velocity of the current from the bridge openings than in the free current below—arising from *relatively* contracted water-way in the former—or from its having a flooring higher than the lowest level to which the current can lower its bed by ordinary on-scour.

The contraction was above styled *relative*, as the water-way may be ample for the fullest flood discharge, and as large as in the channel on the up-stream side of the bridge.

But if the channel suddenly widens immediately below the bridge the velocity of current will be less in the widened part, and the archway streams will dash impingently into it, producing down-sweep and scour.

Such scour from impingement of water on water at the down side of a bridge is, however, ordinarily more diffused and less concentrated and dangerous than the scour from impingement on the bridge works themselves at the up-stream skirt.

The protective arrangements on the up-stream and side-skirts of the piers, &c., will, if continued around the down-stream aspect, usually suffice against the action here also, a general indication being to keep their surface, and especially its outer margin, as low as possible.

If further protection be required, it can be had from boulders, which may resist movement here when of a size and at a depth that would not be safe against the more intensified down-sweep at the pier cut-water.

7.—When a point merely below the lowest level of the bed, however lowered by ordinary on-scour, was above indicated for the upper surface of the protective works, solid footings, platforms or floorings were in view.

Where loose stone is employed, it must, unless in enormously massive blocks, be placed much deeper, especially at the pier cut-waters, and the up-stream aspect of other works; and it needs to be lower in proportion as the pieces of material used are lighter.

XXXVI.—Conclusion.—Though the physical facts observed as to the movements of water on impingement were such as to be patent even to an uninstructed eye, and could not be intelligently observed by any one without sundry inferences suggesting themselves, yet, of course, the accuracy or practical value of these can only be tested by engineering experience.

As the subject grew and unfolded itself, earlier observations and impressions were often corrected by further examination and experiment.

At the present stage, therefore, I cannot but feel that in the *matter* of this paper many points must need correction, as I know that, in its *manner and arrangement*, there is ample room for revision.

There has, in hurriedly writing a general description, been a difficulty in avoiding the use of various terms in accordance rather with their looser popular mode of employment, than in the more exact or technical meaning to which science has restricted them. I have also been obliged to make some new combinations of words, such as *part-water*, *down-sweep*, &c., &c., to express clearly and briefly the action observed.

Another difficulty has been that, beyond references of the nature quoted in Part III, to scour effects found scattered throughout engineering writings in connection with particular works, I have come across no treatise, article, or, indeed, anything treating directly and explanatorily of scour action itself; and thus, when endeavouring to trace out the precise *modus operandi*, I have mostly had to feel my way merely by the light which nature herself threw before me on her own proceeding.

But I have absolutely no time or opportunity at present for further enquiry or revision,

This paper must either be submitted, imperfect as it is, to the perusal of those competent to judge, if there is anything useful in it, or it must be thrown aside.

Hoping that there is something elucidatory of scour action which may lead to useful practical results, I venture on the former course.

Indeed, if the principles of the analysis of impingement action now hurriedly attempted should be proved correct, they may possibly be found to furnish a key for opening up various intricate and otherwise obscure matters in water action.

Although I have, for rough and ready convenience of practical distinction, spoken of ordinary scour in free channels, and of special scour at obstructions as, respectively, on-scour and back-scour, or as frictional and impactional, the intention is not thereby minutely to define the points of difference, or to exclude the elements of similarity or connection.

If the supposed sequence of secondary impingence, after a primary impingence on water itself be found fully correct, it would seem, indeed, that this may further encroach on the sphere even here spoken of as that of ordinary on-scour.

But the present paper having originated in observation of scour at obstructions, and having already attained excessive dimensions, cannot, though sundry points connected with unimpeded action also came under notice, attempt to discuss the *entire* subject of scour of which that at impediments, solid or liquid, is but a portion.

BUNDELKHUND,
December, 1872.

J. P. STRATTON, M. D.,
Member, Bombay Branch, R. A. S.,
Political Agent.

XXXVII Postscript.—Before giving the foregoing papers finally to the public, I was desirous of the opinion thereon of a professional Engineer of experience in the Province, *viz.*, the Punjab, from which news of damage by floods to Railway bridges had, during the last two or three years, most frequently appeared in the public journals.

With this view I transmitted it first to the Superintending Engineer, Umballa, Mr. Login, F. R. S. E., who has been good enough to write an introduction and several notes now attached.

From these it will be seen he does not consider I was wrong in believing the subject of importance.

Though not concurring in all my deductions, yet he supports many of the observations from his own experience; and, in regard to the central fact of the analysis as to the movements of water on impingement, and the mode of *scour* action at obstructions, which I have described from *ocular observation*, he has, by employing this in his notes, considered it to commend itself to acceptance in lieu of the explanation from theory hitherto employed from [at least] the time of Colonel Abbott's Treatise on Indian Bridges to that of the latest authorities as already quoted.

I have also jotted down a separate *resumé* of the chief points arrived at, divested of the detail of experiment and inference here necessarily given to afford the means of judging in a new and intricate matter of this kind.

March 1873. J. P. S.

Note by MR. T. LOGIN *on* DR. STRATTON'S *Paper on the scour action of water at obstructions.*

NOTE 1 L.

SECTION A, PART VI.

This up-swell on the surface of the stream above the cut-water of a bridge pier, if it could be accurately measured, will, I believe, accurately indicate the power of the down-sweep below the bed of the river, be the depth of the river what it may. This up-swell is checked by gravity, while the opposite and equal force of down-flow is resisted by friction on the pier face and the bed.

The depth to which this down-flow extends will therefore depend on the shape of the surface of the pier, and the nature of the materials of which the bed consists.

If this matter can sink rapidly in water, the scooping action will be proportionately less, and still more so if the stream has been already highly loaded with this heavy matter, as for example, a mountain torrent carrying down boulders and shingle. The tenacity of the particles to each other, such as stiff clay, will also retard this action, but it is only a work of *time*, for the stiffest clay can be eroded with very small velocities; so it is owing to the short duration of high floods that gives stiff clay so great an advantage, from there being no sufficient time for dangerous scour.

Moreover, during floods the water is more or less already loaded with solid matter, which it is believed, also reduces the action.

Where the action is greatest is where the material of the bed has little or no tenacity, such as *very* fine sand with an admixture of mud. Such a soil only sinks very slowly in water; thus the stream can pick up such materials, and by its ascending currents raise them from below with much greater facility than if they were heavier. Hence the great scour in rivers whose beds consist of such soil, and if the conclusion here arrived at be correct, there is all the more necessity to study shape of the surface of the piers, so as to resist by artificial means this down-flow.

NOTE 2 L.

SECTION A, PART VII.

The motions here described as circular and cork-screw are, I believe, identical whether caused by the friction of a pier, or by the bed of river, and are caused by the obstruction being not in the direct line of the force where they are, that is, the *part-water line* can only exist in one vertical plane, and it is in the line of this vertical plane that the up-swell and down-flow is greatest. The broader or bluffer the obstruction is within certain limits, the greater will be the up-swell and down-flow, and the more these circular cork-screw motions; and so with a rock or any obstruction in the bed of a river.

Where the bed is regular, the less will be the friction on the bed, and the fewer of these cork-screws; yet, for all that, as the friction is on the bottom chiefly, there the circles will have a horizontal axis, though at the sides of the stream they become more vertical and thus disturb the flow. In the same manner, obstructions such as piers have the same effect by the introduction of another variety of these circles.

NOTE 3 L.

SECTION A, PART XI.

A somewhat similar action may be observed at the mouth of a small turbid stream which discharges itself into a deep pool. The heavy matter appears as if pushed out into the deep water, and the outer face of this deposit is exceedingly steep, should the water in the lake not be disturbed by the wind.

Where it is not, the heavier matter rolls down the outer face of this slope, and so encroaches on the deep water, while the lighter particles, by the *momentum* of the stream, are carried farther out into the lake and are deposited in the deep water in extended strata, to be afterwards overlaid by the heavier matter. Thus we have the finer particles of mud or clay deposited in fine thin strata like slate, with the heavier and coarser grains of sand, deposited in a thick mass above, having its stratification at a steep incline compared to the horizontal beds of fine clay underneath, and all done by the same stream; both actions being in progress at the same time.

This action I have often watched on a small scale while carrying on extensive drainage operations on the Ganges Canal north of Roorkee. And I believe the very same process is now at work at the head of the Bay of Bengal on the large scale, where the sand heads are being pushed out in the Bay; but here we have great disturbing elements at work, the south-west monsoon and tidal influences, both of which tend to flatten out the outer slopes of the sand-banks as they advance on the deep water.

What this goes to show is, that we may find a slaty deposit underlying an enormous mass of sandstone, both formed by the same stream; the former, speaking in geological terms as to time, of the same age as the latter.

NOTE 4 L.

SECTION B, PART XV.

Or, in other words, roll over each other, and hence the ascending and descending current in a stream.

NOTE 5 L.

SECTION B, PART XV.

Because the river is in train, and has already got its proper load of solid matter held in suspension, so cannot scour or deposit.

NOTE 6 L.

SECTION B, PART XV.

Is it not rather the lateral out-sweep, or, speaking more correctly, the ascending current as described at Parts IV and V, particularly in the first five paras. of Part V, where the natives suggested that "some water animal was throwing up the sand" that causes this strong local effect?

I believe that wherever this ascending current is greater than the rate at which the material of the bed can sink in the water, scour will take place at that point, and will go on till such time that the work that can be done by this ascending current is balanced by the masses of heavy material which fall in from the sides of the cavity scooped out; for the larger the proportion of earthy matter, the greater the work to be done.

The lighter, therefore, the material, the deeper will be the cavity, but the velocity of this ascending current must decrease as the hole gets deepened. So for all rivers this scouring power must depend on the velocity and the material of the bed, hence the advantage of heavy stone, &c., placed at a certain depth below the bed where it can withstand this action.

NOTE 7 L.

SECTION B, PARTS XVII AND XVIII.

In these two sub-divisions of Section B, Dr. Stratton has very clearly described the action which takes place in running canals at falls; and I could, if space would permit, verify his statements by what I have frequently observed on the Ganges Canal, as well as to this back-wave below a bridge of which he speaks.

At the Markundah Bridge, 12 miles from Umballa, this back-wave is about 35 feet beyond the piers, where fortunately the work is protected by an apron and deep curtain wall; but, nevertheless, this deep pool spoken of exists to a considerable depth beyond this curtain wall during high floods. This I have seen measured to a depth of 13 feet below the river bed close up to the curtain wall, but it has since been protected by a mass of heavy material thrown in. In the same manner I protected several of the bridges on the Ganges Canal in 1861-62 and the beginning of 1863. At some bridges these holes were scooped out to a *depth of from 5 to 10 feet below the foundations;* and a similar scooping out took place at several of the falls, as above described, in other sub-divisions of the canal. As much of the works as possible were similarly protected while the canal was dry, but a large quantity of heavy material was thrown in from boats with a flowing canal.

In the case of rivers like the Markundah, the danger is of *not* observing this scooping out action, for these holes get silted up after the flood passes off, and cannot be seen in the dry season of the year.

The remedy also must be applied at the time of flood, or as it subsides, a work of no little difficulty, owing to the rush of water over the flooring.

The causes of this action in both cases are the same, *viz.*, the floorings of the bridges cause an obstruction to the natural flow, by being, in the case of the Markundah Bridge, a foot or two too high, and not the contraction of water-way, which is more than sufficient. On the Ganges Canal, on the other hand, the general level of the canal bed had got depressed, owing to the excessive velocity with which the water was at that time (prior to November 1861) permitted to flow. So these bridge floorings became nothing more or less than submerged weirs, disturbing the natural flow, causing an ascent above the bridge, and a descent below, and thus scooping out the bed to a dangerous state. Speaking of them in my Report dated 8th November 1861, after saying that nearly one hundred million cubic feet of earth had been scooped out of the first 50 miles of canal channel, I went on to say "bars thrown across the channel are, in my opinion, nuisances that only disturb the flow of the water, causing greater abrasion both on the bed and banks in their vicinity. We have them at every bridge flooring," &c., &c. I continue further on—"taking all things into consideration, I have come to the conclusion that we must concentrate all our difficulties to one point, and that point is at the falls." Rather more than a year afterwards I carried out my suggestions which have had a most beneficial effect:—the velocity of the water was reduced from 4½ feet a second to 3¾, and the slope of the surface from nearly 18 inches to rather less than 15 inches in the mile, so that these holes, which were at that time dangerous, have almost, if not altogether, disappeared, while the bed has gradually been silting up ever since, and this was simply effected by raising the lip of the over-falls some 5 feet.

I should not pass over in silence the preference given to perpendicular over the ogee form of all.

Sir Proby Cautley perfectly understood the advantage of a perpendicular over an ogee form of fall; but what he feared was, that the concussion of so vast a body of water falling 8 and 9 feet would cause such a vibration as to shake the falls in time.

The tremor exists at all the falls to a most sensible degree even now, though the total fall is broken up into three steps as suggested by me in this same Report of November 1861, and carried out a year after by me, first at the Mahmudpoor Falls, and subsequently adopted at several others, so now the system recommended by Dr. Stratton exists.

I should not close this extensive Note without confirming what is said about the intermittent action referred to, for I have been often struck with the same fact in the Ganges Canal. Where I first observed it, and on a much larger scale, was, when a young lad, watching the breakers roll in after a continued Atlantic gale. These waves appear to go in multiples of three, and can be distinctly seen breaking on a large submerged rock.

First, there are three waves whose crests just break, then come three larger waves, to be followed by three more enormous rollers, after which there is a long interval of unbroken water.

The bore of the Sittang in Burmah, I observed, also consisted of three lines of breakers, the last the highest of the three.

NOTE 8 L.

SECTION B, PART XIX.

The action here described is fully borne out on the Ganges Canal Falls, where I introduced bars of open wood-work, so that some of the water should pass through the bar, and some over it and thus reduce the concussion.

They acted very well for several years, but have since been superseded by dead walls, which, in my opinion, are no improvement, as these tend to concentrate the action. In my paper read before the Civil Engineers' Institution in 1868, the nature of these bars is fully shown, and in that same paper, with a view to reduce the action, I have suggested extending the lip of the fall.

NOTE 9 L.

SECTION B, PART XX.

Where the slope of the country is very great, and the flood waters contain a very large proportion of earthy matter, continuous masonry bars do hold up the beds of rivers; and this was done by Sir Proby Cautley with great success after he opened the Eastern Jumna Canal, for by these bars he was able to prevent a dangerous scour in the beds of the torrents which cross the canal.

This scour was caused by the comparatively pure canal water escaping through the canal dams during floods; so when the velocity was thus increased by its passing down the bed of the torrent, the water had more power to carry a heavier load, and hence scour.

The effect of these bars or weirs was to partially reduce the slope. So a silting-up took place, and the dangerous cutting was stopped.

NOTE 10 L.

SECTION C, PART XXI.

It is necessary here for me to make a few remarks, as I hold the opinion that the scouring power of water in rivers is in some inverse ratio to the depth.

The main difference between the opinion of the author and myself, I believe, when it comes to be worked out, is rather of a local than of a general nature, and the question is affected by so many collateral contingencies that it would be difficult to discuss them all here at length. Our objects are somewhat different. The author goes to consider rather the effect of depth at any particular point on a natural stream where it meets with an obstruction; whereas I take up the question more as to the varied aspects in which we find a river at different points of its course, with the view to study its probable effect on artificial rivers under various conditions.

To take the matter as applied to one particular point, it is self-evident that the scour must increase with the depth, for increase of depth of a river at that point must imply a proportional increase of velocity, the fall per mile being constant; so, under such circumstances, increase of depth simply means increase of power.

If, however, we take the same river at different points of its course, where not only the depths differ, but the fall per mile also, though the velocity may be the same, we shall not find the scouring power increase with the *depth* in anything like a direct proportion. But here comes in another element, namely, that having the velocities the same, but the depths differing, the load of solid matter a certain volume can hold in suspension will greatly differ also. At starting, the more pure the water is the better it can scour, and judging thus, the deeper the river, the greater the facility for scouring, as the water is purer, but in reality this is not the case. We may take the velocity of our rivers at 10 feet a second when in very high flood, or 7 miles an hour as a near approximation. The Sutlej has had its velocity often measured, and the maximum is, I believe, 9 feet a second, and I found it the same on the Markundah torrent with a 10-feet flood. The velocity will be nearly the same on such a river as the Jumna where the Railway crosses it near Saharunpoor, Delhi, Agra, and Allahabad. Under such circumstances, if the scouring power increased with the depth in anything like the same proportions, it would latterly be enormous, for the scour has been observed 40 feet deep high up the course of the stream. Thus a hole 38 feet deep has been measured on the Sutlej; and on the Beas it must have been much greater, for the scour appears to have extended below the pier on the upper face of it, as the pier fell *up-stream*. The up-country rivers in highest flood only rise a little over 10 feet, and are merely about the same depth in the cold season, or in all about 20 feet deep. So to what depth should the scour be at Allahabad where the river is often more than 20 feet deep in the dry season, and the floods rise four times as high as they do up-country?

Instead of such being the case in reality, we find the scour at the Allahabad Railway bridge has been less than at the up-country Railway bridges. This may in some measure be accounted for by the peculiar shape of the piers, but, nevertheless, in the former case, from near the natural bed-level downwards, the obstruction is greater to the water passing than in the latter; so the only conclusion I can arrive at from such data is, that somehow or other the scour does *not* increase with the depth to any great extent, even at places where the flow is diverted by artificial obstructions, such as bridge piers. To attempt to explain why, would occupy too much space, and after all would probably be a waste of time, as up to the present it is only a matter of theory, for having no facts to guide us as yet to solve this important problem, I will simply state my general opinion is, that though a large high volume of water may aid the passage of a stream in its vertical downward direction, it quite as much obstructs its ascent afterwards, and the scouring power depends on this upward velocity as to what load of solid matter it can raise.

Holding this view of the case, it does not so much matter what the depth may be, but all depends on the velocity with which the water impinges on an obstruction, and the facility with which that obstruction can glance off this impinging force. As stated in foot-note 1 L at page 41, I believe the up-swell at the cut-water simply indicates the down-sweep, and that the latter is greatest where the up-swell is highest. Thus the down-sweep may hereafter be found by measuring the shape of the up-swell.

NOTE 11 L.

SECTION C, PART XXII.

The author of this paper has happily illustrated the case by the instance of a Dutch sloop, or a Newcastle collier brig, compared with a "clipper" ship of the present day.

To this I would add that, in the two former examples, the effect is that the old bluff bows rose to the sea, while in too many cases the "clippers" cut through the waves, and thus are looked on by sailors as very uncomfortable "watery" ships. It may not be out of place here to state that, in the Thames it was found the deepest part of the river at London was along the line these Newcastle colliers moored, showing that their bluff bows caused a descending current under their bottom, and thus produced a scour on the bed of the river.

NOTE 12 L.

SECTION C, PART XXII.

The object of the cylindrical piers, I believe, was to expose a uniform obstruction to the stream, let it come down on the bridge in whatever direction it may.

This was done so as not to interfere with numerous changes that may be taken by such rivers as the Sutlej, which I have seen pass down through the Sutlej Bridge, then flow for a short distance parallel to it, and again pass up-stream under the bridge near its centre. The stream for a short distance more continued its course again parallel to the bridge, and for a third time this cold-weather deep-water channel re-crossed it near its right abutment, having first crossed the line near the left abutment.

NOTE 13 L.

SECTION C, PART XXIII.

It would be premature at this stage to attempt to lay down any law as to the increase of the down-scour. This power of the down-sweep, as affected either by depth of stream or breadth of obstruction, has yet to be discovered to arrive at practical conclusions. Probably, within certain limits, the down-sweep increases considerably with the depth of the stream and the breadth of the obstruction, but I believe these limits are soon reached.

Particularly as to depth, so that in practice very much stress on this question need not be insisted on. In the case of a river 20 feet deep and one 40 feet, the danger from scour, I think, may be taken as about the same so far as depth is concerned, but it is quite a different matter doubling the thickness of a pier, say, from 7 to 14 feet. A 7-feet pier might cause, comparatively speaking, little scour, and at the same time and place a 14-feet pier might be *most dangerous*, while a 140-feet obstruction might be even more stable with the same depth of foundations than the one of 14 feet broad.

The relations which each bear to each other have yet to be discovered. Suffice to say this "down-sweep" action has now been discovered, which in itself is a great step in the right direction.

NOTE 14 L.

SECTION D, PART XXV.

I think this remark can only be taken in a comparative sense, for where the flooring of a bridge is higher than the natural bed of a river, there is a tendency to scour on the up as well as the down-stream side of the flooring, but not to so great a degree on the up-stream side. This I observed at the Markundah Bridge on the Grand Trunk Road to a small degree, and also on all the bridges of the Ganges Canal, though not to such an extent as to cause anxiety and danger, where the breadth of water-way is ample; but contract the breadth of water-way, and the scooping out on the up-stream side becomes dangerous.

As to weirs, however, they are either thrown across a river where the channel is wide, or are carried in an oblique direction to the general course of the stream, and thus gain length of lip, under which condition there is not this tendency to scour below the natural bed of the river on the up-stream side. The great point with a weir appears to be, that, during the highest floods, there should be no holding up of the surface level, and if this be attended to, the action on these works during very high floods is but little, while also the regimen of the river bed up-stream is not interfered with so long as the general level of the surface of the water in the river during high floods is not raised.

NOTE 15 L.

SECTION D, PART XXV.

The floods in the rivers which are crossed by the Delhi and Punjab line only rise a little over 10 feet, seldom or ever 12 feet, and the observed velocity is about 7 miles an hour.

The total depth of the river, however, may exceed 20 feet in flood in its natural state without any obstruction.

On the other hand, the Jumna at Allahabad rises above its cold-weather level nearly 40 feet when in high flood, at which time it is probably in all 60 feet deep in some parts of the channel.

At the head of the Delta of the Irrawaddy in Burmah, the rise of the river was 38 feet, and I found it to be for a short distance of its course over 50 feet deep in the dry season, or in all 90 feet deep when in high flood.

NOTE 16 L.

SECTION D, PART XXV.

Wells, with sloping sides or funnel-shaped, might meet this difficulty. As far back as 1849, I introduced this system of sloping sides to foundation blocks, and it was found that not only was there a broader base given to the foundations, but also there was a great saving in sinking those sloping-sided blocks compared with those having perpendicular sides.

NOTE 17 L.

SECTION D, PART XXV.

The pier on the Beas Bridge fell *up-stream*, showing that the excessive scour was on the up-stream side, while on the Sutlej, the piers fell down-stream, showing that the force of the stream pushed them over

NOTE 18 L.

SECTION D, PART XXV.

This simple experiment, I think, exactly explains what happened on the Beas Railway bridge, and led to the falling of the pier up-stream. What makes this paper all the more valuable in my estimation is, that the author does not appear to be aware of the fact of this pier falling *up*-stream. The reason why the pier should fall up-stream is contrary to what most people would have expected (myself among the number), but these observations of Dr. Stratton to my mind now throw a great and most important light on the whole question, and do away with the necessity of the lengthy argument used about leverage in the case of the Beas Bridge, by simply proving that the scour extended below the bottom of the cylinder on the up-stream side and undermined the pier.

This, I say, throws an altogether new light on this most important question when comparing the Jumna and Soane Bridges on the East Indian Railway with those on the Punjab Line. On the latter, we have one perpendicular straight line extending to the bottom of the foundation, *with nothing to impede or deflect the descending current* formed by the impact of the stream on the cut-water.

In the case of the East Indian Railway bridges, the foundation wells cover a large area compared to the pier they support, so that in this case there is a *step all round the pier* sufficiently low down as not to obstruct the discharge of the river, *while this step stops this descending current in its progress downwards, forcing it to glance off* in a radiating form from the pier as the centre.

If this be the solution of the question, or any approach to it, we have at once a most important practical addition to our engineering knowledge which it is difficult to over-estimate.

NOTE 19 L.

SECTION D, PART XXVI.

Dr. Stratton has here shown that the failure of the piers on the Beas and the Sutlej is owing either to excessive scour, or to the thrust, or to a combination of both. To meet the latter, an increase of diameter of the cylinders increases the scour, and to add to the depth in no way reduces the thrust or leverage at which the stream acts on the pier.

Again, when the stream comes obliquely to the line of bridge, and not at right angles, even the addition of a second cylinder does not appear to meet the difficulty altogether, for *breadth* as well as length of base is necessary. Under such circumstances, some of the piers on the Baroda Railway were pushed over sideways.

This brings me back to 1849, when I introduced sloping sides to the foundations on the Ganges Canal, and I think they can, with advantage, be adopted here also. What I would suggest, therefore, is to make the bottom of the cylinders 18 or 20 feet in diameter, and to slope the sides to 10 feet in breadth a little before reaching the river bed, at, say, 5 feet below the cold-weather water-level, when the sides of the piers may be run up perpendicularly 8 feet thick.

The up and down-stream walls of the wells, I think, should not have so much batter, and they may be 15 feet long,—thus at 5 feet below the surface of the water in the dry season the foundations can be completed, so that the length (measuring at right angles to the line of bridge) will be 1½ times the thickness of the piers nearly. From this level the piers may be run up, say 8 feet thick or broad, and of double that length, including cut-water, by bricking out 6 inches at the ends. Thus the plan of the foundations would be represented by the letter O, the base being circular and the top *eliptical;* while in the channel of the river the obstruction would be reduced, when the stream passes down at right angles to the bridge, to only 8 feet with cut-waters; while, if the flow is oblique to the pier, say at an angle of 45°, the actual obstruction at right angles to such a stream would only be 11 feet 4 inches, or more than 1 foot less than the present 12½ feet cylinders; while the base is increased to 18 or 20 feet. Such an arrangement, I think, would meet the difficulties Dr. Stratton has so clearly pointed out. But what would add to the security would be to keep the cut-waters hollow, as suggested by me a year ago, so as to have the power of depositing heavy material *below* the deep-water bed of the river in its natural state, and thus not obstruct the discharge of the river, which the throwing down of stone round the piers *above* that level most certainly does, as shown by the fact that they have again been scoured out to a depth of 20 feet close to the piers of the Sutlej Bridge, the stone having been scooped out round these piers in a very similar manner to that described by Dr. Stratton, where sand is the substance scoured.

What would still further add to the security of the foundations would be to surround the pier by an iron-collar or shield, say 5 feet broad. The section of this shield would be very similar to the present iron-curbs or neemchuks, but inverted with greatest depth at the inner instead of the outer rim.

The object of such a shield would be that when the downward stream Dr. Stratton speaks of impinged on it, the oblique surface on which it descended would divert it off horizontally, and thus stop this dangerous descending current, as shown in Fig. A compared with Fig. B.

FIG. A.

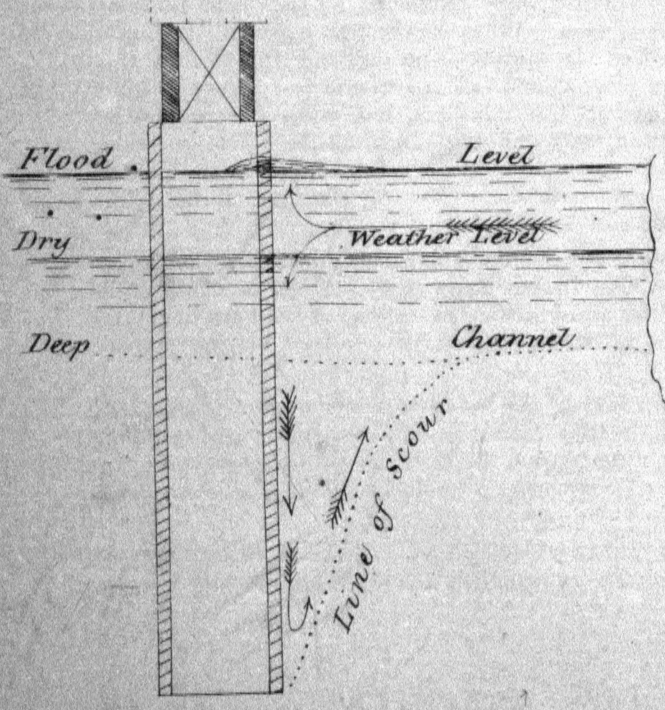
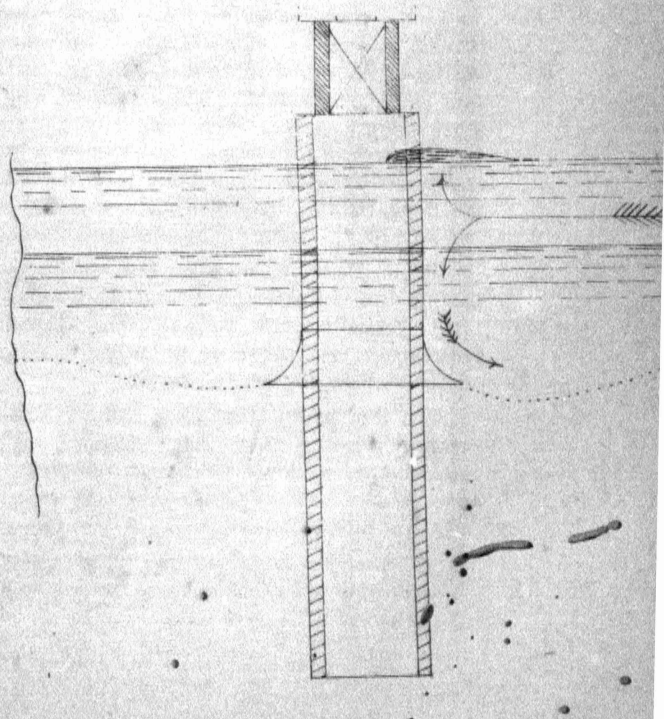


FIG. B.



NOTE 20 L.

SECTION D, PART XXVI.

Since reading these Notes, I have given the subject a good deal of thought, and perhaps the accompanying diagram may aid in explaining why there should be so much scour on the cylindrical form of pier compared with other shapes, for Dr. Stratton found the down-sweep scour greater when he used a round barrel than at any other shape.

Let *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, and *f* represent six equal forces, all exerted in the same direction, and striking a body which presents different surfaces as to obliquity.

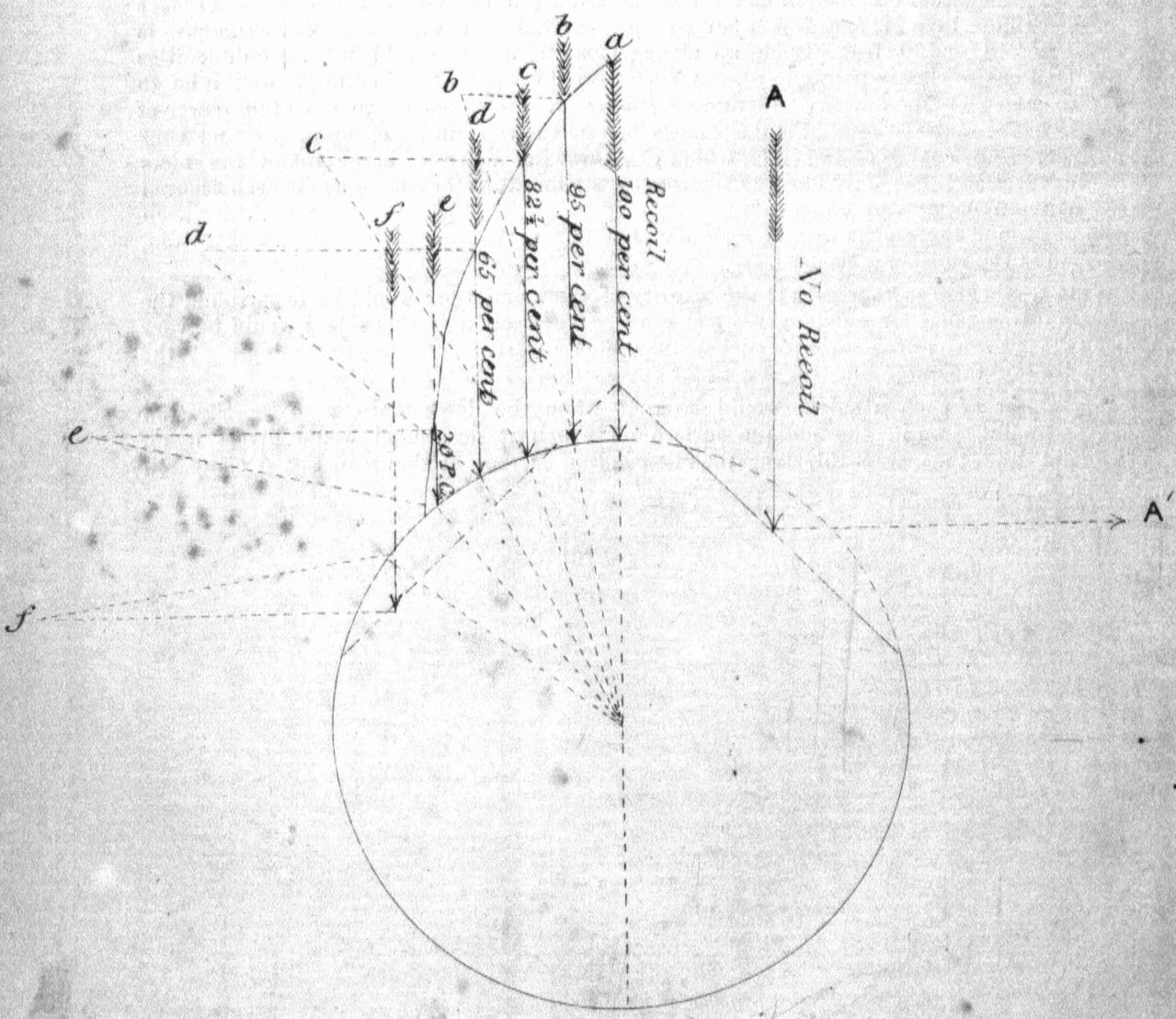
It is evident that the force *a* striking a body at right angles, would, if rigid, receive back the whole force on itself; the force *b* nearly 95 per cent. of it; the force *c* about 82½ per cent.; again *d* would only have a little over 65 per cent.; and *e* merely some 20 per cent.; while with *f* the force would glance off altogether.

Such would be the case if we had perfectly rigid bodies to deal with, if it be true that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. On the other side of the drawing where the impinging force strikes the obstruction at the angle of 45 degrees, the direction would be changed to right angles to that of the first force as shown by A and A′.

Instead of a rigid body, we have a fluid, which, if poured down in a small stream from a considerable height on to a flat substance, throws back water in all directions.

This in a river it cannot do, so the force is expended on the surrounding particles of water forcing them in all directions which they, in like manner, resist, they all having the same force exerted on themselves.

These forces being bound up laterally must give a resultant vertically, hence the "up-swell" and "down-sweep;" the former showing itself on the surface of the water, and the latter by scooping out the bed of the river at the obstruction.



Should the above diagram in any way represent the actual forces acting on a circular pie compared to the action which takes place where the stream strikes an angular cut-water in an oblique direction, we have at once an explanation why a cylindrical pier should not stand, while the thick massive Mahomedan ones do, for they present an oblique surface to the stream and rest on broad steps, or on a number of wells which extend out beyond the pier, and form a step on which the water impinges, and the down-sweep thus is checked.

NOTE 21 L.

SECTION D, PART XXVII.

This has been very well exemplified in the case of the Markundah bridge flooring, where the river set on the right abutment of the bridge. There the deep channel scooped out a deep hole on the up-stream side of the curtain wall, and was only stopped by extending the apron up-stream at this right flank.

On the Ganges Canal also in 1861 a similar action was threatened, and but for the crib-work on the up-stream side of the up-stream curtain walls this scouring out above bridges would most certainly have happened. The injury done to some bridges on the East Indian Railway clearly exemplifies this, for there the action was so violent that in one or two instances the bridge cracked longitudinally, and the upper portion of the bridge fell bodily up-stream into the hole scooped above the bridge, leaving the lower half standing.

With my paper read before the British Association at Exeter in 1869, one of the diagrams represented a bridge, showing that the flooring should be depressed level with the foundations, and extend some distance both up and down-stream with deep curtain walls.

The object of this diagram was to show the extra water-way that could be thus gained by lowering the flooring without any danger to the foundations, as they were protected by these curtain walls, and at the same time that, should the water-way be contracted, this can be done with safety, even if the flood rose to level with the crown of the arches, for it is not what the velocity may be through the bridge that signifies, but it is the velocity with which the stream approaches and leaves the bridge. Thus, by extending the floorings above and below the cut-waters, say 3, 4 or 5 times the thickness of the pier, and there protecting them by curtain walls, the danger of scour is avoided.

This diagram is to be seen in the October number of the "Artisan" of 1869. The object is to show that it is better to lower a bridge a few feet into the bed of a river than to stick it up in the air, both as to stability, and also as to economy, for the approaches need not be raised.

The stability of the Madras system of floorings is that these curtain walls being so far from the pier, and the wing-walls splaying out, the cross-section of area is much increased, compared to that of the bridge, so the velocity is not increased as the water approaches or leaves the work, and so long as this is strictly attended to the stability is secured.

NOTE 22 L.

SECTION D, PART XXVII.

The foregoing was very clearly exemplified at the Mahmudpoor Falls on the Ganges Canal in 1862, when I saw masses of brick-work in one bay, measuring 12 × 8 × 1½ feet torn up and turned over, and till reading this paper I could never understand how this enormous force could be exerted; but I think Dr. Stratton has clearly explained the action that goes on at the floorings of canal falls. Once find a weak point in the flooring, and the water will soon work below if the brick-work be inferior, as it was in this case; but where the surface was good, even 6 inches of brick-on-edge has saved the brick-work below.

There is no blowing up process whatever.

NOTE 23 L.

SECTION E, PART XXX.

See Note 7 L in Section B, Parts XVII and XVIII.

NOTE 24 L.

SECTION E, PART XXX.

See Notes 19 L and 20 L, Section D, Part XXVI.

NOTE 25 L.

SECTION E, PART XXXI.

Bridge floorings do not fix the bed surface. See Note 21 L.

NOTE 26 L.

SECTION E, PART XXXI.

See Note 22 L, Section D, Part XXVII.

NOTE 27 L.

SECTION E, PART XXXI.

From the best information I can obtain, it appears that the action here described has actually taken place with the stones thrown in around the piers of the bridges on the Punjab Railway, for the soundings show that they have been washed out to a depth of 20 feet at 5 feet from these circular piers, and in some cases to only 4 feet below the bed at 20 feet off, showing that, on such rivers as the Punjab Railway has to cross, the stone used can afford little or no protection for all depths less than 20 feet. All stones, therefore, which do not reach a greater depth than 20 feet below what is called the bed in the cold season, that is, the spring level of the water at the pier in the dry weather, cannot, under such circumstances, be of much practical good, so the question is how to get them to the required depth where they can be of service.

NOTE 28 L.

SECTION E, PART XXX.

A similar action as here described was observed on the Ganges Canal Falls.

The violent action on the apron floorings appeared to be greater when there was a small rather than a full supply, as the height of the back-water below the falls was greater, and the return wave thus approached nearer the bottom of the "Ogee Fall," and so saved the apron flooring and the work on beyond. The same is observed on the Madras anicuts. The injury is not done during very high floods, but rather by small ones, for once the river rises to its full flood level, and there is no heading up of the water at the site of the weir or anicut, there is only a slight ripple. A rather amusing case of the kind once happened under me on the Ganges Canal. I had put up a bar or weir 3½ feet high in one of the chambers of the Bahadoorabad Falls (8 miles below the head works). While the supply was very small in the canal, it acted admirably in protecting the apron below the Ogee. A young Assistant, who had only lately joined, was much struck with the capital way this weir worked; but a few days afterwards on his next visit, the supply had been increased and the weir drowned. The apparent effect on the surface of the water so totally disappeared that the Assistant wrote to me saying that this *temporary* weir had been carried away, but though on the surface, it dit not indicate its presence, yet there it was all right. It is when the surface of the flood-water is held up above its natural level, either by the water being contracted, or the lip of the weir being too high, that there is this violent action below the works, and probable raising of the bed of the river up-stream. And in designing weirs, particularly in sandy beds of rivers, this I think is a most important matter to look to, for the less we interfere with nature and her laws the better.

NOTE 29 L.

SECTION E, PART XXXIV.

See Note 18 L, Section D, Part XXV.

No. 133 A, dated 1st March, 1873.

From—T. LOGIN, Esq., *Offg. Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Punjab,*

To—Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in the P. W. Dept.

In continuation of this Office No. 2 A of the 4th ultimo, and in the spirit of the last para. of that letter, where I say "my great aim all along has been to arrive at facts, even should they go to show that my pre-conceived views may be open to doubt, and in some cases incorrect," I now venture to lay before you Notes by Dr. Stratton on the flow of water as affected by its *impact* on obstructions; and the conclusions that gentleman has arrived at are so remarkable and so striking, that I consider them well worthy of study by all who take an interest in such matters, be they professional Engineers or Natural Philosophers.

2. I cannot say that my book-learning is very extended in these matters, though the interest I have taken in the flow of water has been considerable; so it is not much to say that I have never met with any book treating the subject in the manner Dr. Stratton has done. But for this last quarter of a century I have had ample opportunities to study the book of nature, and it is from the lessons thus read that I now venture to lay these Notes before you on purpose that they be published by Government and circulated, for it is by ventilating such questions as Dr. Stratton has raised that we can ever hope to arrive at any correct conclusions as to the laws which regulate the flow of water.

3. The author sent these papers to me for perusal and for my opinion. I have read them with peculiar interest, as the manner in which Dr. Stratton treats the subject throws, in my opinion, quite a new and important light on the question of hydraulics.

4. In my foot-notes which accompany these papers, I have tried to give practical examples bearing on the matter that have come within my own personal knowledge, and I think they go far to support Dr. Stratton's observations, which, if correct, will lead to very important changes in hydraulic engineering, whether it be in bridging large rivers, or constructing canals, so the questions raised in these papers are of most vital importance to India in the present day.

Nos. 370—98 I, dated Simla, 19th June 1873.

Read the following papers—

From Dr. J. P. Stratton, to Foreign Department, dated 31st March 1873, and enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—Dr. Stratton has described the results of his observations in an intelligent and instructive manner. The publication and circulation of the papers will doubtless prove very acceptable and useful to the Department of Public Works generally, and the Irrigation Department particularly, and will, in all probability, elicit valuable information on the several points adverted to. The Governor General in Council considers that Dr. Stratton should be warmly thanked for his communication.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the papers, including this Resolution, be printed and forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations in all Branches of the Public Works Department for circulation amongst, and consideration by, the Officers of the Department, with a request that the opinions educed be abstracted and submitted, with a review, to the Government of India for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the printed papers be forwarded to the State Railway Officers marginally mentioned for the same purpose.

Chief Engineer, Punjab Northern (State) Railway
Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley (State) Railway.
Superintending Engineer, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.
" " Delhi " " " "
" " Holkar (State) Railway.
" " Neemuch " "

Ordered further, that copies of the printed papers be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information and transmission to Dr. Stratton, with a request that the acknowledgments of Government may at the same time be conveyed to that gentleman, and with intimation that the results of the circulation of his observations will, in due course, be communicated to him.

Ordered lastly, that this Resolution, and the correspondence referred to, be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

F. H. RUNDALL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

TREATMENT OF SNAKE-BITE BY MEANS OF THE INJECTION OF AMMONIA AND BY OTHER REMEDIES.

No. 781A, dated Nynee Tal, the 2nd September 1873.

From—C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., Secy. to Govt., North-Western Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of India, HOME DEPT.

In continuation of the letter from this office, No. 349A, dated the 7th February 1872, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Officiating Civil Surgeon of Moradabad, together with its enclosure in original, giving the results of his experiments as to the effect on the human subject of the remedy for snake-bite proposed by Professor Halford, of the Melbourne University.

* No. 157M, dated the 25th of July 1873.

2. With reference to the concluding paragraph of Dr. Hilson's letter, I am to say that that officer has been informed that this Government has no objection to his publishing the cases in question in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, as proposed by him.

No. 157M, dated Moradabad, the 25th July 1873.

From—A. H. HILSON, Esq., M. D., Offg. Civil Surgeon, Moradabad,

To—The Secretary to Govt., North-Western Provinces.

On the 6th December 1871, I had the honor, at the request of Government, to submit a report on Professor Halford's remedy for snake-bite, in which was given an opinion on its efficacy, derived from experiments on the lower animals.

II.—Since then two opportunities have been afforded me of trying it on men bitten by venomous snakes; and as I believe His Honor the Lieutenant Governor takes an interest in the subject, I beg you will submit for his perusal the accompanying detailed account of the cases, to which have been added some remarks on the action of snake-poison on the system.

III.—The remedy has not, as far as I am aware, been tried before in India on the human subject, and therefore I intend, unless Government object, to publish the cases in the *Indian Medical Gazette*.

Two cases of snake-bite treated by injection of liquor ammonia into the veins, with remarks on the action of snake-poison, by A. H. Hilson, M. D., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Moradabad.

CASE I.

On the night of the 19th June, last year, at about half past 12 o'clock, Dabee, a Hindoo punkha cooly, aged 40 years, while sleeping in the verandah of my house, was bitten on the shoulder by a snake.

The night being hot and close, he was lying without any covering on the upper part of his body, so that nothing intervened between his skin and the fangs of the reptile; and as there was bright moonlight at the time, he was able to see his assailant, which he described as being more than a yard long and black.

The noise and confusion that followed awoke me, but unfortunately about five minutes elapsed before I could get a candle lighted so as to enable me to render him assistance.

On inspecting the wound, there were found over the prominence of the right deltoid muscle, and about three-quarters of an inch apart, two large drops of a clear serous-like fluid tinged with blood, which had apparently oozed from two small punctures, so minute that they could not be perceived with the naked eye.

A burning pain was complained of in the neighbourhood of the bite, which rapidly increased in intensity, and extended so as to affect a circular portion of the integument, of the size of an ordinary saucer; and, judging from the description given of it by the patient, I concluded it was very similar in character to that produced by the sting of a scorpion.

Having learned from the report of Dr. Fayrer's experiments that local treatment in such cases, unless instantaneously resorted to, is of no avail, I determined to give Professor Halford's remedy a trial.

The hypodermic syringe necessary for this purpose I had with me, but unfortunately there was no ammonia in my house, and some had to be obtained from the Jail Hospital, about a quarter of a mile distant.

While waiting for the ammonia, I had the patient walked up and down, and small quantities of brandy and water administered to him.

At 12-45, or about a quarter of an hour after being bitten, he complained of the pain in the shoulder shooting towards his throat and chest, and said he was beginning to feel intoxicated (Nasha, نشہ), but there was nothing in his appearance at this time to indicate that he was in any way under the influence of the poison.

On the contrary, he was quite calm and collected, and answered all questions intelligently, while at the same time he was fully alive to the danger of his condition. "A person bitten by a black snake never recovers," he replied to one of his friends, who suggested by way of cheering him that the snake might possibly have been a non-poisonous one.

His pupils were not dilated and contracted when exposed to the light of a candle; the pulse was normal, and there was no embarrassment of the respiration.

About five minutes afterwards he began to lose control over the muscles of his legs, and staggered when left unsupported.

At about 1 o'clock the paralysis of the legs having increased, the lower jaw began to fall, and frothy and viscid saliva to ooze from the mouth.

He also spoke indistinctly, like a man under the influence of liquor.

At 1-10 A. M. he began to moan and to shake his head frequently from side to side. The pulse was now somewhat accelerated, but was beating regularly. The respirations were increased in frequency. He was unable to answer questions, but appeared to be quite conscious. His arms did not seem to be paralysed.

At 1-15 the liquor ammonia having been brought to me (strength of the British Pharmacopœia), twenty-five minims of it were rapidly injected under the skin of thefore-arm, but as this produced no result, the left basilic vein was laid bare and 25 minims injected into it.

Having no skilled assistant with me, I had not time to observe what effect the operation had on the circulation, but it certainly caused no amelioration of the symptoms, and it was evident that the condition of the patient was fast becoming critical.

He continued to moan and to shake his head from side to side, as if trying to get rid of viscid mucus in the throat.

The respirations were laboured, but not stertorous.

The external jugular vein of the left side was next exposed, and 25 minims of the liquor ammonia injected into it, but without producing any good effect.

The breathing gradually became slower and slower, and finally ceased at 1-44 A. M., while the heart continued to beat for about one minute longer.

No convulsions preceded dissolution, which took place in one hour and five minutes after the infliction of the bite.

Post-mortem examination at 6 A. M., *or five hours after death.*

Rigor mortis well marked. Countenance placid. Nothing abnormal could be noticed externally, except a slight tumefaction of the bitten shoulder. The apertures formed by the fangs of the snake could not be seen with the naked eye, but on removing the skin extensive ecchymosis of the cellular tissue was disclosed around the bitten part. The blood was everywhere fluid, and of a peculiar claret-like colour.

The large thoracic and abdominal veins were gorged, and all the cavities of the heart were distended with fluid blood.

Both lungs were much congested, and on making a section blood flowed freely from them.

The liver, spleen, and kidneys were of a deeper colour than usual, but otherwise were healthy. The membranes of the brain were much congested, but only a small quantity of serum was found, either external to that organ or in its ventricles. The brain substance was nowhere softened or diseased, but a section displayed numerous puncta cruenta.

The post-mortem appearances, in short, were identical with those seen in the lower animals after cobra-bite, except that the blood did not coagulate on exposure to the air. On examining this fluid with a microscope magnifying 500 diameters, I was unable to observe any of the peculiar cell formations which are said by Professor Halford to be discernible in it after death from snake-bite. The white cells were not increased in numbers, while the red corpuscles were to a great extent broken up, and had coalesced, so as to form bright red amorphous masses. Many of them, however, had undergone no change.

CASE 11.

On the 11th September last, at 4 P. M., one of my grass-cutters, named Futwah, a healthy young man, about 22 years of age, while taking his pipe out of a hole in the stable-wall, was bitten by a snake on the end of the middle finger.

I saw him about ten minutes after the occurrence, when I found a ligature had been put round the finger, from the end of which blood was oozing freely. The epidermis being rough and horny, no distinct punctures could be seen. Pain was complained of in the finger, but there was no swelling beyond what was due to the ligature.

The statement of the man regarding the appearance of the animal that had bitten him was at first rather puzzling, for he assured me most positively that he had seen it and recognised it to be a biscobra, a species of lizard, the bite of which is universally believed by natives to be more deadly than that of the cobra itself; but the fallacy of this supposition need scarcely be pointed out, because it is well known that none of the saurian reptiles possess poisonous properties.

On questioning him further, and after examining the hole in the stable-wall, it became evident that he could not possibly have seen more than a very small part of the animal; and, judging from the absence of pain in the arm and the quantity of blood flowing from the wound, I concluded he had been bitten by some non-venomous species of snake, probably a dhamin.

As there was some doubt, however, on this point, the ligature was tightened, and an escharotic applied, after which I left him.

One hour afterwards, or about a quarter past five o'clock, I saw him again when he said he was feeling intoxicated and his appearance did not belie his statement.

His eyelids drooped, but he could raise them on making an effort to do so; he was unsteady on his legs, although he could still walk in a staggering sort of way; he could speak with difficulty and complained of a choking sensation in his throat and of a pain shooting up the bitten arm and extending all over the body, as he expressed it. The pupils were slightly dilated and contracted on the application of light; the pulse beat steadily without intermission, and its rate and force showed no deviation from the normal standard.

There was perfect consciousness, and the patient being aware of his dangerous condition begged that one of his relatives, living a short distance off, might be sent for.

The paralytic symptoms gradually increased until he could not walk, the choking feeling in the throat became intensified until it prevented him speaking or swallowing, but the pulse remained good and he breathed freely, although somewhat quicker than usual.

At 6 o'clock, while he was in this condition, I laid bare the basilic vein of the left arm and injected into it 25 minims of the liquor ammonia of the strength of the British Pharmacopœia.

The operation seemed to rouse him a little and increased the force and frequency of the heart's action, but no beneficial change in the general symptoms could be observed.

Dr. Ruttledge, of Her Majesty's 5th Regiment, now saw him, and at his suggestion the actual cautery was applied to the back of the neck.

At about 6-30 the breathing began to be embarrassed by phlegm or mucus falling into the rima glottidis, and much relief was obtained by putting him on his side so as to allow the fluid to trickle from the mouth.

He made no attempt to clear his throat, from which I surmised he had not the power to do so.

Little change in the symptoms occurred until 7-15, when he became very restless and put his hands frequently to his throat.

The breathing began to be laboured but not stertorous, while the pulse continued regular and of good force.

The pupils were slightly dilated and contracted slowly when a candle was brought near them. He was unable to speak, but appeared to be quite conscious and waved his hand in the native fashion to indicate his dissent when told the injection of ammonia was about to be repeated. He also put his hands to his knees when asked to try and raise his legs.

The latter seemed completely paralysed while the arms could be moved with considerable freedom, and in this respect no difference could be noticed in the two arms.

I was unable to elicit any signs of pain or of reflex action by pinching or tickling the legs, but the sensibility of the upper part of the body and arms was retained to a great extent; which was proved by the patient wincing when the actual cautery was applied, and also when the skin was cut for the purpose of exposing the vein.

The sense of hearing remained intact almost to the last. Vision did not seem to be impaired, but from his losing the power of speech so soon, it was impossible to determine this point. The sense of taste was not tested.

At 7-30, although the state of the circulation did not seem to demand it, 25 minims more of the liquor ammonia were injected into the basilic vein without producing any effect.

Shortly after 8 A. M. saliva began to flow profusely from the mouth, the breathing became slower and slower, and at last stopped altogether.

Perceiving that he was on the point of death, I thrust the nozzle of the syringe through the wall of the thorax and injected 25 minims of liquor ammonia into the right ventricle of the heart, and with the aid of attendants kept up artificial respiration until that organ ceased to beat. This occurred about two minutes after the respiration had stopped.

Death took place in four hours after the infliction of the bite and was not preceded by convulsions or any involuntary action of the bladder or bowels.

Post-mortem examination at 7 A. M. *on the* 12*th, or* 11 *hours after death.*

Body well nourished. Countenance placid. Rigor mortis well marked. Middle finger slightly swollen. No distinct punctures could be seen. On removing the skin of the bitten finger extensive serous infiltration was discovered. On opening the chest the venous system was found to be gorged. All the cavities of the heart were distended with dark red fluid blood which, when looked at against the side of a white porcelain cup, had a peculier claret-like tint.

The lungs were deeply congested and on making a section of them, blood poured from the cut surface as from a fresh wound.

The mesenteric veins were congested, and the liver and spleen were of a deeper colour than usual.

There was nothing remarkable about the other abdominal organs.

There was much congestion of the brain and its membranes, but more particularly near the sulci between the convulsions.

The substance of the cerebrum, cerebellum, optic thalami and medulla oblongata was of normal consistence, and sections displayed numerous puncta cruenta.

There was some effusion of serum on the surface of the brain, and a considerable quantity was found in the ventricles.

The blood was everywhere fluid and did not coagulate even when exposed to the air for three days.

The contents of the right ventricle, into which the liquor ammonia was injected when the patient was in articulo mortis, were of a deep claret-colour, and after standing for five minutes threw down a dark coloured precipitate, leaving the supernatant fluid quite clear.

I failed to see with the microscope the changes described by Professor Halford.

The white cells were not in abnormal numbers. Many of the red corpuscles had broken up and coalesced, while others preserved their usual rounded appearance with the characteristic central disc.

REMARKS.

It is unfortunate that in neither of these cases was the snake found, but I think there can be little doubt that the punka-cooly, Dabee, was bitten by a cobra, which, judging from the statement of the man and the distance by which the punctures on the shoulder were separated, must have been a large one.

The grass-cutter was probably killed by a small cobra or a krait (Bungarus cœruleus), but it could not be found, although a large part of the wall of the stable was pulled down in searching for it.

Many cobras and kraits were killed or seen in my own compound and in those adjoining it during the hot and rainy seasons of last year, while, as far as I am aware, no other poisonous species is met with in Moradabad or its neighbourhood.

The cobra is doubtless the most deadly snake in the North-Western Provinces and gives rise to more mortality than any other species; but the krait, while it is scarcely less venomous, is found in much greater numbers. Indeed, as far as my observations go, it would appear to be much the most common snake, either venomous or non-venomous, met within these provinces, yet strange to say, very few Natives or Europeans are able to recognise it.

Natives sometimes apply to it the comprehensive name of "kala saup," which includes both the cobra and the krait, and in some parts of the country it is called "kowreeála," from the presumed resemblance of the white transverse bars on its back to kowries.

It is much more nimble and active in its habits than the cobra, and finds less difficulty in escaping when alarmed, to which circumstance may be attributed the smaller number of its victims.

Snake charmers are very chary of handling it, and drop it quickly whenever it turns its head towards them or shows the slightest sign of being angry.

The symptoms exhibited by the two men corresponded in a great measure, indeed, I may say, they were almost identical, with those witnessed in the lower animals when under the influence of cobra poison, but it is interesting to note that neither of them lost consciousness until within a few minutes of their death.

Severe pain in the bitten part ensued at once and rapidly extended towards the trunk; a sense of intoxication followed by paralysis of the legs and of the muscles used in articulation were the first constitutional symptoms, while the muscles of the arms and those concerned in moving the neck were scarcely, if at all, affected.

The pupil retained the power of contracting after the legs were completely paralysed, and permanent dilatation only preceded death by a very short period.

The poison exerted little or no depressing influence on the action of the heart. Pliscid saliva flowed profusely from the mouth and almost choked the patients. The respirations, at first normal in character, became accelerated and then gradually slower and slower until complete asphyxia closed the scene.

The condition of the internal organs after death also bore a strong resemblance to what is met within the lower animals under similar circumstances, except that the blood did not coagulate on exposure to the air.

The lungs and venous system generally were much congested, all the cavities of the heart were distended with blood, and if the two men had been deliberately strangled, the post-mortem appearances indicative of obstructed respiration could not have been more strikingly marked.

(The heart has frequently been found more or less empty after death from cobra-bite, but this I believe to be due to post-mortem changes. In all such cases it will generally be found that the post-mortem examination was made a considerable time after death, or after the body had been carried some distance exposed to the heat of the sun.)

With the exception of small quantities of brandy administered by the mouth, Professor Halford's remedy, *viz.*, the injection of liquor ammonia into the veins, was the only one resorted to, and it failed in both cases.

The liqour ammonia was of the strength of the British Pharmacopœia, and was procured from the Government Medical Depôt at Alláhábád.

Before it was used, about an inch and a half of the vein destined to receive it was laid bare, and I am quite certain that every drop in the syringe entered the circulation at each operation.

In the case of the punka-cooly it may be said that the remedy was used too late to be of any service, although resorted to within three-quarters of an hour after the infliction of the bite, but in the other case no such objection can be raised, for I had the advantage of being assisted by Dr. Ruttledge, and for a period of two hours before death had the instrument ready to administer the remedy in case of any failure of the circulation.

As it was, fifty minims were injected into the basilic vein, and twenty-five more into the heart itself; and I may here observe that the *post mortem* examination showed that the point of the syringe had reached the cavity of the right ventricle.

Why then, it may be asked, is Professor Halford's remedy found to be efficacious in Australia and useless in India?

Numerous instances have been recorded by our professional brethern in Australia, where the application of the remedy was followed by almost instantaneous recovery; and it would be ungenerous to suppose that these gentlemen have attributed to it greater virtues than it actually possesses, or that they have misinterpreted the phenomena presented to them by the cases of snake-bite they have been called on to treat.

The true explanation I conceive to be in the fact, that the poison of the more common venomous snakes in Australia is essentially different in its nature and in the effects it produces on the system from that of the cobra and krait.

In my letter to Government on this subject, dated 6th December 1871, and published in the Supplement of the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd February 1873, I ventured to express an opinion formed from experiments on the lower animals that the cobra caused death by apnœa from paralysis of the muscles of respiration, and the two cases recorded above occurring in the human subject tend to confirm this view.

How this result is produced has not yet been clearly demonstrated, but it is generally believed to be through the paralysing action of the poison on the medulla, oblongata, and spinal cord.

From the former proceed the vagi nerves which are known to play an important part in the process of respiration, while in the spinal cord originate the niotor nerves which supply the diaphragm and the muscles of the chest.

That the cerebrum is little affected is shown by the case of the grass-cutter who remained perfectly conscious long after his legs were paralysed.

Cobra poison, indeed, would seem to act in much the same way as conium, but with this difference, that it does not appear to influence the contractility of the voluntary muscles themselves.

This, I think, may be inferred from the frequent spasmodic twitching that is noticed in the paralysed limbs after cobra-bite and from the complete rigor mortis. But however the obstruction of the respiration may be produced, there can be little doubt, I think, that the venom of the cobra is essentially a respiratory poison.

On the other hand, its action on the heart is indirect and feeble.

This organ, in both the bitten men, beat forcibly and without intermissions as long as the breathing remained unimpeded, after which its action became somewhat accelerated. But from beginning to end there was no sign of collapse, and the pulsation of the heart both in man and the lower animals in such cases would seem always to continue for one or two minutes after respiration has ceased.

If it be admitted, then, that the tendency to death be by asphyxia, what good can possibly be effected by stimulating the heart, which, Professor Halford says, is the first object to be attained in the treatment of snake-bite?

With the Australian snakes the symptoms are very different.

Here collapse is the most prominent feature, and paralysis of the voluntary muscles would seem never to be present except when accompanied with complete insensibility, from which it may be inferred that the cerebrum and sensory ganglia are chiefly influenced by the poison.

Whether the insensibility is due to the action of the poison primarily on these ganglia, or to the failure of the circulation induced by the poison paralysing the muscular tissue of the heart, either directly or through the sympathatic system of nerves, has not yet been proved; but from the almost miraculous manner in which patients recover after stimulation of the heart by Professor Halford's method, it may be presumed that the latter is the correct view to take.

But it is not the Australian snakes alone that kill in this way. The venom of the rattle-snake (crotulus horridus) of America, like that of the Australian species, is also a cardiac poison; and if the reader should have any doubt on this point, I would refer him to a recent number of the "American* Journal of Medical Sciences," where he will find a detailed account of two very interesting cases of bite by this reptile, which occurred in the practice of Dr. E. A. Anderson of Wilmangton, N. C.

* Vol. LXIII.

Allied to the rattle-snake is the Indian genus tremeresurus, the poison of which would also seem to act by depressing the action of the heart.

While serving in Bhootan in 1865, a sepoy of the 26th N. I. to which I was then attached, was bitten by a small grass-green snake (probably the tremeresurus carinata).

At first merely local symptoms were observed, and it was not till fully 20 minutes after the bite that the system got under the influence of the poison, which was indicated by complete collapse and partial insensibility, but there was no paralysis, no frothing at the mouth, no obstruction of the respiration, nor indeed any of the symptoms characteristic of the physiological action of cobra poison.

Nitric acid was applied freely to the bitten part; ammonia and brandy were administered by the mouth, and the patient recovered after being in rather a critical state for two or three hours.

In this case it is probable that injection of ammonia into the veins would have been attended with signal success, and would have produced speedier results than its administration by the mouth.

It may be considered hasty to generalise upon somewhat insufficient data, yet it appears possible, even at this stage of our knowledge of the physiological action of snake poison, to divide snakes into two distinct classes according to the manner in which the system is affected by their poison.

The difference may be stated as follows :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.
In which may be placed the cobra, krait, daboia, and other Indian snakes.	Comprising the more common Australian poisonous snakes, the rattle-snake, and the Indian genus tremeresurus.
1. Paralysis of the lower extremities and of the muscles of articulation, a most prominent symptom.	1. No paralysis, or occurring merely as an adventitious symptom.
2. Heart's action regular or intermitting. Little diminution in the force of the pulsations.	2. Failure of the heart's action.
3. Breathing obstructed by paralysis of the respiratory muscles.	3. Respiration not impeded.
4. Consciousness retained for a long time after the development of the constitutional symptoms.	4. Consciousness more or less obliterated from the first.
5. Sensory ganglia little affected.	5. Functions of the sensory ganglia perverted or obliterated.
6. Injection of ammonia into the veins followed by no beneficial effect.	6. Patient recoverable by injection of ammonia into the veins, and administration of stimulants.

Dr. Fayrer, recognising the tendency to death by asphyxia in cases of cobra-bite, has recently recommended artificial respiration with a view to keep the patient alive until the poison can be eliminated from the system; but although the interesting experiments of Dr. Richards tend to show that life may be prolonged for a few hours by this method of treatment, I fear it will never succeed when the quantity of poison that finds its way into the circulation is considerable in quantity.

In all my experiments on the lower animals, artificial respiration, carried on by alternately compressing and relaxing the chest, has been attended with no good result.

In the case of the punkha cooly, who was effectively bitten by a large fresh snake, the patient was from the first hopelessly beyond the reach of any therapeutical agents with which we are at present acquainted; and I cannot but think that our best chance of discovering an antidote lies in experimenting on the lower animals with those neurotic poisons which affect the nervous system differently from the venom of the cobra.

Possibly we may at last succeed in finding one directly unlagomstic in its action.

In conclusion, I would remark that the experience derived from the cases recorded above, as well as from experiments on the lower animals, leads me to believe that the opinion hitherto entertained by the public, and shared to a great extent by the medical profession, that death by snake-bite is one of comparative ease and freedom from pain, cannot apply to the victims of the cobra and the krait.

The bite of these deadly reptiles is attended with much agonising pain at the seat of the injury, extending towards the vital organs of the body, and is soon followed by a feeling of intoxication, which seldom proceeds to such a degree as to cloud the faculties of the mind.

This condition is rapidly succeeded by paralysis of the lower extremities and of the muscles engaged in the process of respiration, giving rise to a most distressing feeling of impending suffocation, while, worse than bodily suffering, the patient, if not stupified by drugs or alcohol, remains conscious almost to the last, and although aware that only a few more moments are left to him in this world, finds himself deprived of the power of speech, and unable to communicate his final wishes to his relatives and friends.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

ERRATUM.

"In Telegraph Circular No. 1 of 1873, para. 11, published at page 890 of the *Gazette of India* of the 20th September 1873, for "belong to the Railway systems," *read* "are erected along Railways."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL KHURREEF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st JULY 1873.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during July 1873. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full Supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. C. Ft. per Second. Estimated full Supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (Approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (Approximate). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Baree Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	4·20	3073·60	992·97	...	...	Goordaspoor	14,630	6·82	11·50	Cotton ...	24,263	371·68 cubic feet per second passed out unused at the various escapes on Baree Doab Canal. The increase in area irrigated, as compared with the corresponding period is 11,642 acres and is mostly in Cotton and Rice. The rainfall was heavy and a large area of Barani Crops is being sown.
2d Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·35		843·57	...	...	Umritsur ...	24,158	...	...	Rice ...	20,216	
2d Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·30	2·71		661·59	...	...	Lahore ...	32,434	3·63	4·40	Sugarcane ...	9,560	
											Others ...	17,183	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	2497·93	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...	71,222	...	...	...	71,222	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1776·48	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...	59,580	...	...	...	59,580	
Western Jumna Canals. Kurnal Division ...	4·33	3·94	2546·00	50·38	*Nil.*	3,07,190 kurries, bullies, logs, &c., and 34,650 maunds of fire wood in rafts.	Umballa ...	1,414	13·65	28·06	Cotton ...	45,502	558·48 cubic feet per second escaped unused on the Western Jumna Canal. The decrease in area irrigated, as compared with the corresponding period of last year of 13,269 acres is in the Delhi and Hansi Divisions. The cultivation of cotton in the Hansi Division alone showing a decrease of 12,595 acres, though the other crops show an increase in area cultivated.
Delhi " ...	4·40	3·75		634·22			Kurnal ...	26,933	12·55	18·79	Rice ...	25,934	
Hansi " ...	8·80	8·10		782·00			Delhi ...	30,606	...	...	Sugarcane ...	39,748	
" Bulla Head ...	8·00	7·60		250·00			Rohtuck ...	31,616	6·20	10·00	Others ...	13,951	
							Hissar ...	20,725	4·80	5·40			
							Jheend ...	13,111	...	11·00			
							Bikaneer ...	37	...	...			
							Kulsea State	693	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	1716·60	*Nil.*	3,07,190	...	125,135	...	...	...	125,135	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	2319·36	*Nil.*	2,46,656	...	143,404	...	...	...	143,404	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	4,000	...	4·15	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.		The increase in area irrigated by Inundation Canals of 17,599 acres as compared with corresponding period of 1872-73 calls for no special remarks.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	31,000	3·08	4·21			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	126,920	1·61	1·90			
							Dera Ghazee Khan ...	147,000	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308,920	...	...	...	308,920	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291,321	...	...	...	291,321	
Delhi and Goorgaon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Return of Delhi and Goorgaon works not received.
Total Delhi and Goorgaon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191	...	...	...	1,191	Showing a total decrease in area irrigated by perennial Canals of 6,627 acres as compared with the corresponding period of 1872-73.
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196,357	...	...	...	196,357	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202,984	...	...	...	202,984	

MURREE,
The 8th September 1873.

H. T. TANNER, C. E.,
Asst. Secy. to Govt. Punjab, P. W. D. Irrg'n. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXIII of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 23rd Aug. 1873.	For week ending 24th Aug. 1872.	Total from 1st January to 23rd Aug. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 24th Aug. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
30th August 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	3,33,111	2,84,748	1,68,84,174*a*	1,72,85,762	...	4,01,588
30th ditto ...	„ Jubbulpoor	19,603	15,578	11,66,082*a*	14,75,153	...	3,09,071
30th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	73,051	59,064	18,34,505	16,54,097	1,80,408	...
23rd ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	16,917	5,699	6,47,821	2,25,832	4,21,989	...
6th September 1873 ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	1,00,600	60,844	35,71,626	34,23,881	1,47,745	...
23rd August 1873 ...	Madras	1,16,855	1,09,012	45,61,118	39,29,564	6,31,554	...
30th ditto ...	Great Southern of India	17,097	14,742	7,52,512	5,28,500	2,24,012	...
30th ditto ...	Carnatic	692	675	27,677	24,716	2,961	...
30th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	1,79,767	1,57,909	1,27,98,605	1,28,53,746	...	55,141
6th September 1873 ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	55,218	47,640	36,92,954	41,26,438	...	4,33,484
	TOTAL ...	9,12,911	7,55,911	4,59,37,074	4,55,27,689	4,09,385	...
	State.						
6th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,047	954	68,806	54,317	14,489	...
30th August 1873 ...	Nulhatee	1,293	1,354*b*	55,667	28,466*c*	27,201	...
23rd ditto ...	Rajpootana	1,075	...	12,589*d*	...	12,589	
	TOTAL ...	3,415	2,308	1,37,062	82,783	54,279	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,16,326	7,58,219	4,60,74,136	4,56,10,472	4,63,664	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

a. It is understood that these returns are exclusive of certain amounts which will appear in the *audited* returns for the end of June.

b. For week ending 21st August 1872.

c. From 1st April to 21st August 1872.

d. From 1st July to 23rd August 1873.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. OF GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*